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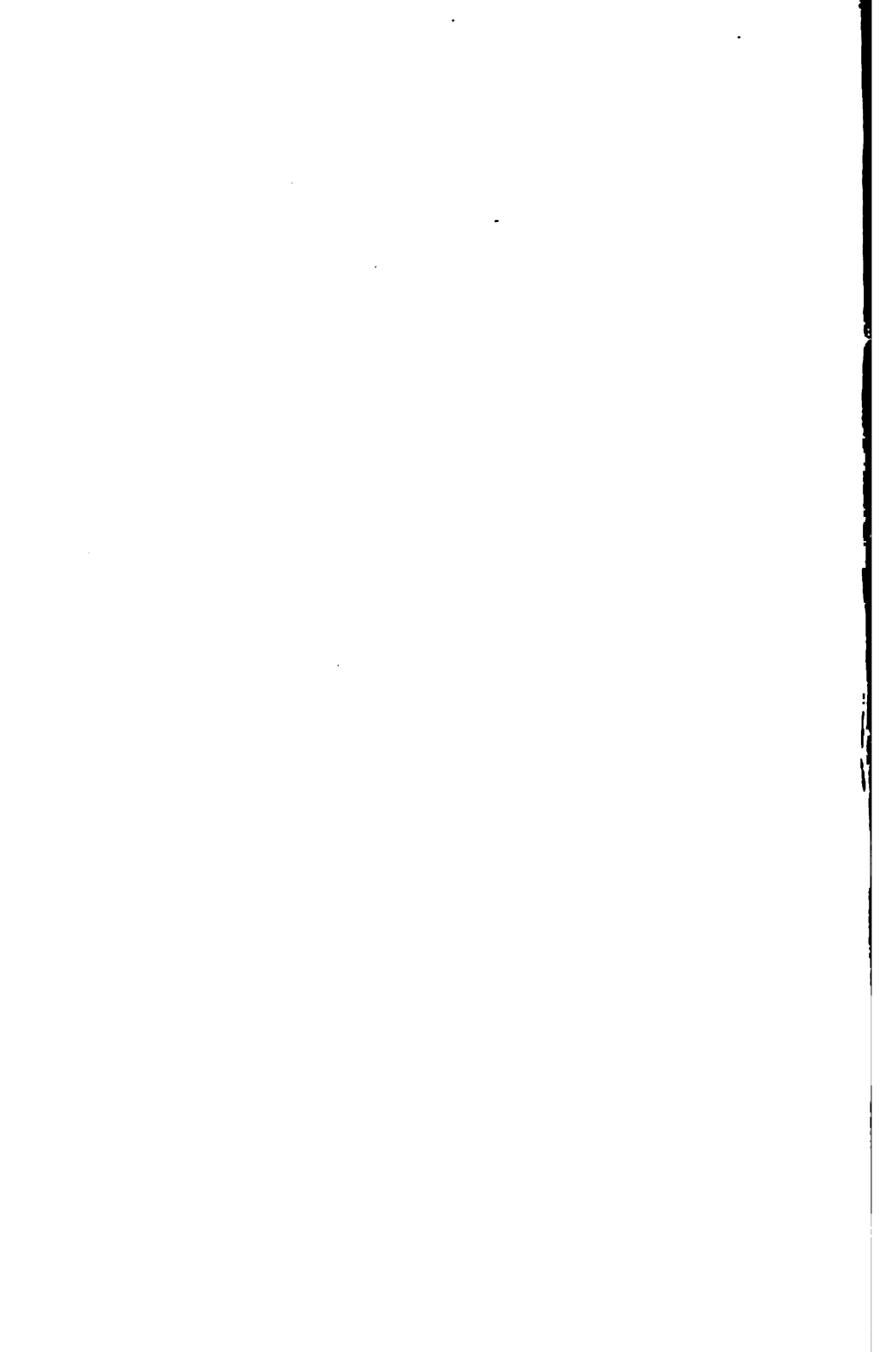


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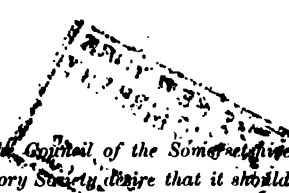




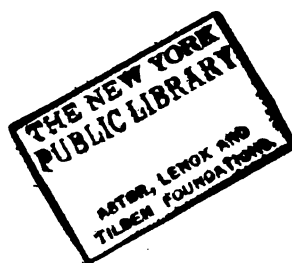
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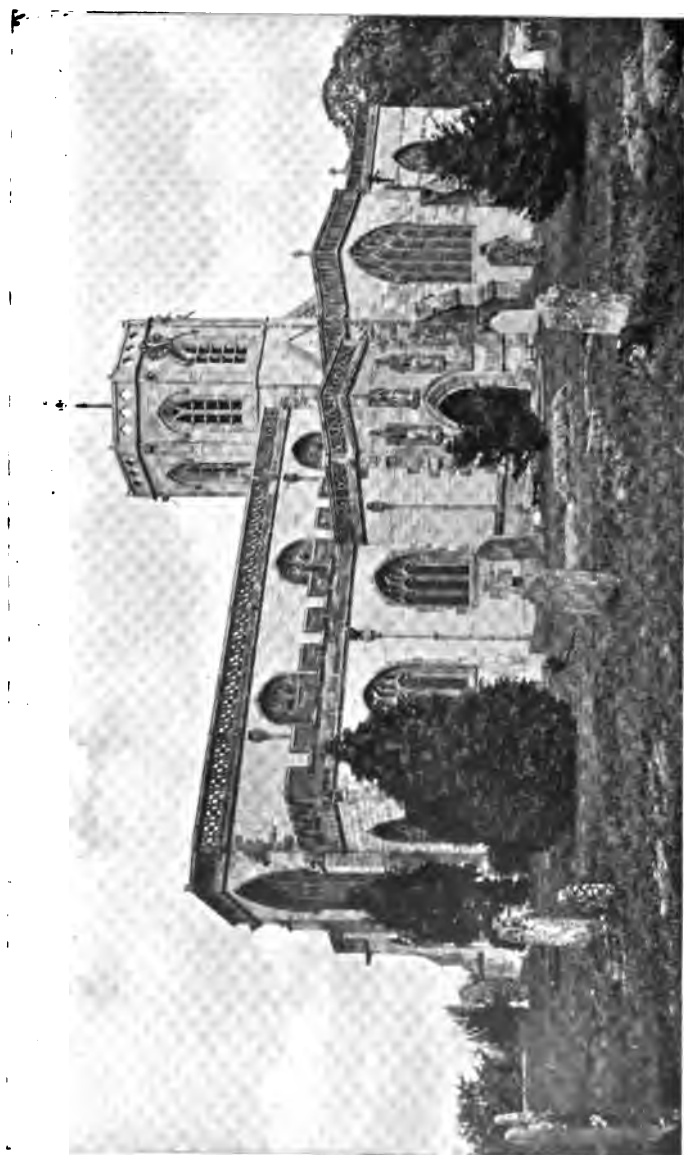
PROCEEDINGS
DURING THE YEAR 1898.

VOL. XLIV.



The Council of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society desire that it should be distinctly understood that although the volume of PROCEEDINGS is published under their direction, they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for any statements or opinions expressed therein; the authors of the several papers and communications being alone responsible.





NORTH CURRY CHURCH, FROM SOUTH-WEST.

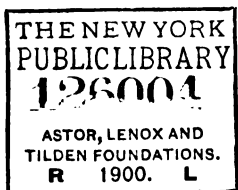
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Somersetshire
Archaeological & Natural History
Society
FOR THE YEAR 1898.

VOL. XLIV.



Taunton:
BARNICOTT AND PEARCE, FORE STREET

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PREFACE.

THE thanks of the Society are due to Mr. W. H. Hamilton Rogers for supplying the whole of the illustrations to his paper ; to the President for the two pictures of the Old Doors ; to the Rev. Preb. Buller for the two views of North Curry Church ; and to Professor Allen for the excellent photographs from which most of our illustrations are taken.

F. W. W.

January, 1899.

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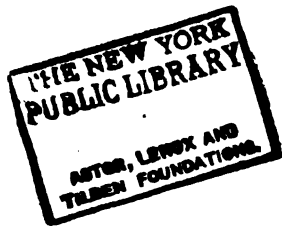
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1898.

THE fiftieth annual meeting of the Society was held at the Municipal Hall, Taunton, on Tuesday, August 30th. The proceedings commenced at twelve o'clock with a reception by the Mayor (Ald. WM. POTTER).

The PRESIDENT opened the meeting by saying that probably some of them were surprised to see him occupying the chair at their annual meeting for the second time in succession, but, unfortunately, the committee to whom was deputed the duty of electing the President of the year, had unanimously conferred that position upon him again. He was sure that in all parts of Somerset the greatest regard was felt for the town of Taunton, and he had never known a chief magistrate who was more anxious to maintain the honour and position and glories of the town of Taunton than the present Mayor.

The MAYOR, on behalf of the inhabitants of the town, heartily welcomed the members of the Society in their midst, and he hoped the many historic associations with which Taunton abounded would be of great interest and afford equal pleasure to them. He was glad to be able to welcome the Society in that hall, which had been recently restored by the Town Council—a hall which he was quite sure would not be

devoid of interest to them, as it was once a schoolroom in connection with the school founded by Bishop Fox of Winchester, in the year 1522. His worship concluded by expressing the hope that the members would favour the Mayoress and himself with their company at luncheon in the Castle Hall.

Report.

Lieut.-Col. BRAMBLE presented the Annual Report of the Council as follows :

“Your Committee have the pleasure of presenting their fiftieth annual report, and of congratulating the Society at being, after an existence of nearly half-a-century, in a very prosperous condition.

“The first meeting of the Society was held at Taunton, on the 26th Sept. 1849. The report in your first volume of *Proceedings* does not say *where*, so it may be as well to place it on record that it was held in the Assembly Room at the Market House.

“It was then stated that there were 250 members, and the usual difficulty arose as to Somerset having no common centre. If the phrase is permissible, the county had, as it has still, several centres, and it was almost necessarily determined that the annual meetings should be migratory.

“*Now* the Society consists of 637 members, and if the county is still, by force of circumstances and railways, without a common centre, your Society is possessed of a noble habitation in the ancient Castle of Taunton, which, thanks to the liberality of its members and others, it acquired twenty-four years ago.

“The annual meetings are, however, still migratory, and are held so far as possible as fairly to cover the whole of the county. In this manner your Society has, since its formation, visited Taunton five times ; Bridgwater four times ; Wells four times ; Bath three times ; Glastonbury twice ; Langport twice ; Frome twice ; Wellington twice ; Crewkerne twice ; Shepton

Mallet twice; Weston-super-Mare twice; Yeovil twice; Bruton twice; Clevedon twice; Ilminster once; Williton once; Axbridge once; Wincanton once; Chard once; Burnham once; Minehead once; Castle Cary once; Dunster once; and Wiveliscombe once.

“Meetings have, for the convenience of visiting localities, been held outside the borders of the county on four occasions—twice at Bristol, 1867 and 1887, and twice at Sherborne, 1874 and 1896:

“It may be said, ‘What is the use of visiting places over and over again;’ but it takes some twenty years to visit the whole of the county, and in that time there is practically a new generation sprung up—only sufficient of the older members are left to hand down the traditions to the younger.

“Since your last meeting, sixty-one new names have been added to your list of members. The loss by deaths and resignation has been sixteen, leaving a net gain of forty-five.

“The debit balance on your Society’s General Account at the end of 1886, was £9 6s. 9d. This has now been wiped out, and at the end of 1897 (to which date your annual accounts are made up) there was a balance of £76 16s. 10d. in favour of the Society. But in neither of these cases was the cost of the volume of the Society’s *Proceedings* for the year then expired—£100, more or less—taken into account. The accounts for the current year will, however, show an ample provision for this liability.

“The cost of volume XLIII (for 1897) has been:—Print and binding, £81 5s. 0d.; illustrations, £14 5s. 3d.; postages of volumes, £8 0s. 0d.; total, £103 10s. 3d.

“The debit balance of the Castle Restoration Fund has again been reduced—from £44 11s. 9d. at the end of 1896 to £39 7s. 8d. at the end of 1897. Considerable repair is urgently necessary. Various work has been done from time to time where absolutely unavoidable, and some temporary measures adopted for rendering the Great Hall clean and

available for use. But as the measures taken were, from want of funds, of a very minor character, your Committee determined on laying the facts before the members and County generally, and appealing for subscriptions towards more general and effectual work. Such appeal was issued in April last, and has so far resulted in contributions (including £25 from your President) of £351. In addition to this, your Committee have received notice from the executors of the late Col. Pinney—who was at all times a warm supporter of your Society—that he, by his will, left a legacy of £300 to be applied for the repairs of the Castle. This amount will form a very welcome addition to the Fund, but the buildings are very extensive, and a good deal of the work is of an urgent character. Your Committee hope, therefore, that further subscriptions will be sent in with as little delay as possible.

“The Castle House still remains void. The purpose for which the adjoining premises are used is very detrimental to the Society’s property.

“The number of visitors to the Museum in 1897 was 5,236, as against 4,610 in 1896 ; a very satisfactory increase of 626. It may fairly be anticipated that when the Great Hall can be made available for the proper display of the Society’s large collections, there will be a very great increase in the attendance.

“The Index to Collinson has been very satisfactorily completed by Messrs. Barnicott and Pearce, and is in the hands of the subscribers.

“The Index to the Society’s *Proceedings*, volumes XXI to XL inclusive, compiled by Mr. Elworthy, is now ready for distribution to the subscribers. The printing of the Bibliography of Somerset, by Mr. E. Green, F.S.A., is also proceeding in due course.

“The Library is gradually increasing as opportunity and funds permit. The exchanges with other societies are kept up to date. The Society has long been in want of a set of *Archæologia*—almost a first necessity in the library of such a

Society. Until recently it contained only some ten volumes, part of the Screl Collection. A further twenty-nine volumes have this year been added by the gift of your Hon. Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Bramble, to whom your Committee have expressed their cordial thanks. If members or others would kindly examine their 'duplicates,' and contribute any which they may be able to spare, the set might easily be completed, or the cost of completing it brought more within the means of the Society. A list of volumes wanted to complete this and other sets will be furnished on application to the Curator.

"The following are among the books relating to the county acquired during the year: "Somerset Towers"; "The Cornish Drama," by Edwin Norris; "The Note Book of the Tristram Risdon"; "The Year Book of Edward III," vol. I; Barrett's "Somersetshire"; Trask's "Norton-sub-Hamdon"; Williams' "Somerset Mediæval Libraries"; and several printed "Acts" relating to roads, etc.

"The Society was, in November, 1881, presented by Miss Atherstone with the valuable oil painting, by the well-known John Martin, of the Coronation of Queen Victoria. This had been from the first somewhat out of order, and the costly frame was broken and dilapidated. The picture has, during the last year, been put into thoroughly good condition and the frame repaired and re-gilt at the sole—and considerable—expense of our Vice-President, Mr. H. Duncan Skrine, who occupied the chair on the occasion of our last Bath meeting. Your Committee feel that the best thanks of the Society are due to him. The picture has been removed from the Great Hall, and is now displayed in the Upper Museum, where it is less liable to injury.

"The Photographic Record Committee have been actively at work during the past year. Their report will be presented to you.

"Your Committee have taken into consideration the amount at which the buildings and collections were insured against fire, and have deemed it necessary to make substantial increases.

“The title deeds relating to the various properties have been scheduled and placed in a box deposited with the Society’s bankers.

“Under the rules which you adopted at your Minehead meeting, in 1889, two branch societies have been formed in the county, both of which are doing good service, by keeping up the interest of not only their associates but the inhabitants generally of their respective localities, in the preservation of objects of antiquarian interest—a matter of the deepest importance, when it is remembered that their injury or destruction is, as a rule, not attributable to mere wantonness but to ignorance of their value. The elder of the branches—the northern—has given special attention to the preparation, by those most competent to do so in the different localities, of parochial histories. Flax Bourton, Tickenham, and Barrow Gournay have already been issued, and we are informed that others are in preparation. Your Committee venture to recommend such work as being in many respects of superior value to mere detached papers. The other—the Axbridge—branch is also about to issue a volume of *Proceedings*.

“Your Committee regret to have to record the death of the Right Hon. the Lord Carlingford, K.P., who since the year 1889 had filled the office of Patron of your Society. The state of his health had for some years prevented his taking any personal part in your meetings, or in the work of the Society; but he acted as its President for two consecutive years, 1884-5, and long took an active interest in its welfare. The vacancy caused by his death in the office of Patron should be filled up at this Annual Meeting. Under Rule ii the election is for life.

“Your Committee also regret to report the death, at the age of ninety-two, of Col. Pinney, an original member of your Society, and one of your Vice-Presidents, who so long back as the year 1853 filled the position of President at your Yeovil meeting. His great age had prevented his attendance at our meetings for many years past, and to a large number of our

younger members he was unknown ; but in bygone years he rendered the Society good service, and in many ways promoted its objects. . By his will, as already stated, he left the liberal legacy of £300 towards the repair of the Castle, but your Society was previously indebted to him for rebuilding the staircase turret to the Exchequer Tower, and also for the piece of garden ground at the N.E. corner of the Society's property.

“The late Mr. Henry Alford, L.S.A., F.R.C.S., died on the 29th June last, in his ninety-second year, ‘from old age.’ He also was an original member of our Society, and ever since 1859—thirty-nine years—had been an elected member of your Committee. So long as his health and strength permitted he was a most regular and useful attendant at our meetings, and he never lost his interest in the Society or its pursuits. Your Committee feel great regret in recording his death.

“The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Baronet and Privy Councillor, was one of the original Vice-Presidents of your Society, being at its inception a resident in the county. But his work was more especially devoted to public business of a different, and it may be a more important, character than that of your Society, and left little time for archæological pursuits. None the less, your Committee desire to express their regret at the loss of so valuable a life.

“The Very Rev. Dr. Jex-Blake, Dean of Wells, has, ever since he came into the Diocese in 1891, been a regular attendant at the meetings of your Society, and has on numerous occasions been of material assistance to us ; your Committee have added his name, as well as that of Bishop Hobhouse, an old and very valuable member, to the list of Vice-Presidents, which will be brought before you for confirmation in the usual course.

“On the occasion of your Bridgwater meeting, Professor Burrows, Chichele Professor of Modern History at Oxford, was kind enough to contribute a valuable paper on Admiral Blake. In consideration of his eminence as an historian, your Committee recommend that he be invited to allow his name to

be added to the list of 'Honorary and Corresponding Members,' under Rule xiii."

Mr. HOBHOUSE, M.P., in moving the adoption of the report, said that for the last fifty years the Society had laboured, and laboured successfully, to foster an interest throughout the county in all that was ancient, curious, rare, and beautiful. It had laboured to increase the knowledge of its members, and of the outside public in their county history, buildings, architecture, and works of any kind. He could not help thinking that if at this day there were many more Somersetshire men and Somersetshire women who felt interested in those great and elevating subjects than there were fifty years ago, when that society was first formed in Taunton, they owed not a small debt to the labours of that Society. He sincerely hoped that the support given to them throughout the county during the past fifty years would not grow less, but would steadily increase. They had just been reminded that their members, who were 250 on the occasion of the first meeting, had now become over 600, but that to his mind was a small proportion of the people who ought to be interested in its efforts. They had veterans falling out of their ranks, and it was necessary that the gaps should be filled. Although he came from the east of the county, he recognized that no more appropriate headquarters could be found for the Society than the building which now belonged to it, and which was justly denominated its noble habitation. Mr. Hobhouse went on to speak of the necessity of a good county history being prepared, and said that they wanted someone to bring together all the *disjecta membra* in the shape of papers, parish histories, &c., into one learned and at the same time readable work. He expressed the opinion that archæological subjects had during the past few years rather overshadowed those relating to natural history. In conclusion, he said that the best thanks of the Society were due to Col. Bramble and the Rev. F. W. Weaver, the hon. secretaries, for their services.

The Rev. E. H. BATES seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. H. J. BADCOCK, the treasurer, presented the annual financial statements :

Treasurer's Account.

The Treasurer in Account with the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, from January 1st to December 31st, 1897.

Dr.			Cr.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
1897.			1896, Dec. 31st.		
By Members' Entrance Fees (46) ...	24	3 0	To Balance of former Account ...	9	6 9
" Members' Subscriptions in arrear			" Expenses attending Annual		
(14 for 1896) ...	7	7 0	Meeting at Bridgwater ...	12	19 8
" Members' Subscriptions (526) for			" Reporters' Notes of Meeting ...	3	3 0
1897 ...	276	2 0	" Transcribing Hugo's MS. of		
" Members' Subscriptions in ad-			Atheiney ...	3	2 0
vance (20) ...	10	9 6	" Stationery, Printing, &c. ...	15	18 11
" Non-Members' Excursion Tickets	13	1 0	" Repairs, Cases, &c. ...	3	16 9
" Overdrawn on Postage of vol.			" Purchase of Books, Specimens, &c. ...	8	7 8
42 refunded ...	1	3 0	" Coal and Gas ...	20	4 1
" Museum Admission Fees ...	27	5 10	" Printing and Binding vol. 42 ...	64	6 5
" Donation from Glastonbury Anti-			" Curator's Salary, one year, to		
quarian Society ...	3	0 0	Christmas, 1897 ...	105	0 0
" Donation from Charles Hill, Esq.	1	1 0	" Errand Boy ...	10	8 0
" Sale of Publications ...	5	12 1	" Stamp for New Trust Deed ...	0	10 0
			" Insurance ...	4	10 6
			" Rates and Taxes ...	13	6 3
			" Subscriptions to Societies ...	8	13 0
			" Postage, Carriage, &c. ...	6	10 10
			" Sundries ...	2	3 9
			Balance ...	76	18 10
	<u>£369</u>	<u>4 5</u>		<u>£369</u>	<u>4 5</u>

H. J. BADCOCK,
Treasurer.

Aug. 27th, 1898. Examined and compared with the vouchers } HOWARD MAYNARD,
and Bank Book, and found correct. } ALEX. HAMMETT.

Taunton Castle Restoration Fund.

Treasurer's Account from 1st January to 31st December, 1897.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
1897.			1896, Dec. 31st.		
By Rents of Premises ...	54	11 9	To Balance of former Account ...	44	11 9
" Rents of Castle Hall ...	30	15 0	" Repairs to Property ...	63	8 7
" Donation from Rev. H. A.			" Agent's Commission on Letting		
Daniel ...	1	0 0	House ...	1	15 0
" Messrs. Hancock ...	0	1 6	" Rates and Taxes ...	9	15 4
" Telephone Company Wayleave			" Gas ...	2	19 2
for Wires ...	0	2 0	" Sundry Expenses, Castle Hall, &c. ...	2	3 10
" Temporary Use of Old House ...	5	0 0	" Insurance ...	3	16 6
Balance ...	39	7 8	" Interest on overdrawn Account ...	2	5 9
	<u>£130</u>	<u>17 11</u>	" Cheque Book ...	0	2 0
				<u>£130</u>	<u>17 11</u>

H. J. BADCOCK
Treasurer.

Aug. 27th, 1898. Examined and compared with the vouchers } HOWARD MAYNARD,
and Bank Book, and found correct. } ALEX. HAMMETT.

Prebendary BULLER, vicar of North Curry, in moving the adoption of the accounts, said they could heartily congratulate themselves on the statements which had just been read. Having had many years' experience of the extraordinary business capacity of their friend and treasurer, there was no necessity for him to make any remarks on the figures presented.

Dr. WINTERBOTHAM seconded the resolution, and only hoped that the balance in their favour would not remain as a balance, but would be spent in promoting the various works of the Society. He congratulated the President on entering upon his second year of office, a compliment due to him for the admirable way in which he discharged the duties last year, and for the hospitality he showed on that occasion.

The resolution was carried.

The PRESIDENT proposed the election of the Earl of Cork and Orrery as patron of the Society, in the place of the late Lord Carlingford, whom he described as one of his most intimate friends for the last fifty years. It had been his pleasure to meet Lord Cork in a great number of capacities, and he could not recollect that at any time he had not seen him distinguish himself in every one of them. He might say, in the words of the Latin author, *Nihil quod tetigit non ornavit*.

Mr. H. D. SKRINE seconded, and said there was not a man in the county they could have chosen more fit for the office.

The motion was adopted.

The Rev. Preb. ASKWITH proposed the re-election of the officers of the Society, with the addition of the Dean of Wells, and Bishop Hobhouse to the list of vice-presidents.

Dr. NORRIS seconded.

Lieut.-Col. BRAMBLE said that as regarded spending money, he was expressing the views of the committee when he said that they were prepared to spend the whole of it, and as much more as the public liked to give them. There was this difficulty, with such a big building as they had there it was difficult

to spend a little money ; they wanted a great deal more than they had really got.

The resolution was carried.

Lieut.-Col. BRAMBLE read a letter from Lord Cork, who expressed his regret at being unable to attend and enclosed a cheque for £10 towards the Restoration Fund. The Dean of Wells, who was in Scotland, and Canon Church, who had been called away to Belfast, also sent letters regretting their inability to be present.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER presented a list of new members of the Society (sixty in number) and proposed that they be elected. He mentioned that when the Society met in Taunton in 1872, they had a membership of 370 and twenty-seven new members. Now they had a membership of 592 with sixty new members, making a total of 640.

Preb. HOLMES seconded the election of the new members, and the list was agreed to.

Preb. HOLMES, the Hon. Sec. of the Somerset Record Society, then made a statement as to the position of that Society. He said that it was doing a great work with regard to which Mr. Hobhouse had spoken, viz., towards acquiring a county history. The volume this year which they proposed to issue is the second volume of "Feet of Fines," by Mr. Green. Each volume of the Somerset Record Society cost about £100, and, after receiving money from the subscribers, they had about £7 or £8 in hand for transcriptions. They were financially in a very bad position, and more subscribers were needed. The Society was now searching for the Cartulary of Athelney, which was in existence last century. They had found another cartulary of Muchelney, which confirmed the idea that Muchelney was founded by King Ine. The Society had also obtained, and proposed to issue, a piece of Bishop Giffard's Register. He was only Bishop of Bath and Wells for three or four years and then he went to York. This register had been bound up with the

York register, and it was only a few years ago recognised to be part of the register of Bath and Wells. It had been transcribed and sent to the Somerset Record Society, but for the future they had no plans, because their funds were so low. If they could not increase the number of subscribers, perhaps Mr. Green would come forward again and give them another volume of "Feet of Fines." In conclusion, Preb. HOLMES mentioned that the Rev. E. H. Bates had been appointed honorary secretary in his place.

Mr. C. H. BOTHAMLEY, presented the report of the Photographic Record Council, which was only appointed last year, and the list as yet was only fragmentary. Through various causes little progress had been made in the actual collection of photographs, but promises had been made of a large number of subjects, in various parts of the county.

The President's Address.

The PRESIDENT then rose amidst cheers to deliver his presidential address. The Society having now completed fifty years of its existence, he thought it would be interesting to look back upon what had been done in the past as well as to look forward to what they were going to do in the future. Perhaps they could not now boast of such men as Dr. Buckland ; Bishop Clifford ; their great electrician, Andrew Crosse ; of the learned dissertations that were printed in their volumes by Mr. Hugo. But they had in the Society many excellent men, some of whom, he was sorry to say, could not be there. Amongst these were Mr. Ayshford Sanford, whom we welcomed last year at Quantock Lodge, and who brought to earlier meetings of the Society Professor Boyd Dawkins, to whose learning we owe a great deal ; and the accomplished author of the "Origins of English History," Mr. Elton, who had told him (the President) he would have been present if it were possible. Then there was Mr. Luttrell, to whom they owed

the restoration of Cleeve Abbey, perhaps one of the most important things that had been done in connection with the Society. He had also restored the beautiful old castle and the two parish churches, which had now been thrown more or less into one. The PRESIDENT then referred to the gentlemen who had at various times acted as secretaries to the Association, and afterwards dwelt upon the necessity for a classification of the documents to be found in the Taunton Shire Hall. They had, he said, in the Shire Hall all the documents belonging to the county of Somerset for hundreds of years, and he was sure that their accomplished Clerk of Quarter Sessions and the Lord-Lieutenant of the county would assist anyone in having these documents scheduled and catalogued. He thanked them for listening to him, and, although he felt he was not archæologist enough to occupy the presidency, yet "Can a man do more than he can do?" was his motto, and so long as he could do anything to promote the welfare of the Society he would be at their service.

Bishop BROWNLOW, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President for his address, mentioned that Dr. Jessop had written a recent article in the *Nineteenth Century*, which was founded on one of the volumes of the Somerset Record Society. He thought that by similar articles much practical good might be done, as there were very few parishes in England that could go back as far as parishes in Somerset.

Preb. COLEMAN seconded, and the vote of thanks was heartily accorded.

The PRESIDENT having suitably responded, the members attended a luncheon in the Castle Hall, hospitably given by the Mayor of Taunton.

Taunton Castle.

After lunch many of the members proceeded to witness the laying of the foundation stone of the new Technical Institute

for the town, and subsequently a move was made towards the Castle, from the courtyard of which Mr. BUCKLE gave a description of that building.*

Mr. E. SLOPER said the common opinion was that King Ine built a castle there, but the Saxons did not build castles, they founded towns only during the progress of the early conquest, neither, in his opinion, did Bishop Giffard build the castle. The founder of the building was Henri of Blois, Bishop of Winchester, in the year 1138, and the authority for that statement was based on the Cottonian MS. Domit., A. xiii, known as the Annals of the Church of Winchester. The weir which held up the waters of the Tone and conveyed them to the moat was called French Weir, simply because this Frenchman, Henri of Blois, built it for the purposes of the defence of his new castle.

The Council Chamber.

A visit was next paid to the Council Chamber and Municipal Buildings, where the party were received by the Mayor, who showed the visitors the original charter of the borough granted by Chas. I. It was lost at the time of the restoration, but in the year 1677, at the instance of Bishop Mew, the charter was restored. In the year 1792, however, it was again lost, because the town failed to comply with the conditions on which the charter was granted. As they all knew, the charter was restored, and it had been in existence for the past twenty-one years. The Mayor drew attention to the spacious mayoral chair, which, he said, was of Taunton manufacture. It was formed out of an old oak tree found in the bed of the river Tone, The borough arms, in needlework, made from part of an altar cloth in St. Mary's Church, and presented by Dr. Cottle, were next shown; also an address from Taunton, U.S.A., received

* Mr. Buckle's account of the Castle was based upon the papers by the Rev. F. Warre and Mr. G. T. Clark, which have been printed in vols. iv and xviii of the *Proceedings*.

in the year 1885, the frame of which, it was interesting to note, was made out of timbers of the *Hawk*, which ship went out with the *Mayflower*, which took out the Puritan fathers. The present Council Chamber was originally the dormitory of the old Grammar School, and the hall they had met in at the opening of the proceedings was the schoolroom. He mentioned that that was the first meeting held in it since its restoration.

The Old White Hart Hotel.

The party then proceeded to view the façade of the Devon and Somerset Stores, which was originally the "Old White Hart" Hotel, where the notorious Judge Jeffreys lodged during the time of the "Bloody Assize," held in Taunton. A fine group of half-timbered houses adjoining was next inspected. The principal building, now the West Somerset Stores, was originally the town-house of the Portman family, and is in excellent preservation. It bears the date 1578.

St. Mary's Church.

The beautiful old church of St. Mary Magdalene was next visited, and its fine proportions, elaborate decorations and interesting features were much admired. Taking up a position at the lectern, MR. BUCKLE gave a description of the church. Beginning by stating that they would all agree that was an exceptionally fine church, Mr. Buckle went on to say that the plan was rather curious, because on either side of the nave was a narrow aisle, and then beyond that a very wide aisle. The natural assumption, therefore, was that the church originally consisted of the nave and a narrow aisle on each side, but that when it became desirable to enlarge the church it was decided to build other and larger aisles outside the original aisles. Speaking generally, St. Mary's church may be called a Perpen-

dicular church of two dates. Most of the windows belonged to the ordinary Perpendicular of the 15th century, whilst the main arcade and the clerestory are of the rich and elaborate style which developed at the beginning of the 16th century. But the arcade on the north side was of a very much earlier and simpler style, and it had been the habit to describe that as the oldest part of the church. He did not believe that the arcade was genuine ; that was to say, it was rebuilt during the Perpendicular period, at one of the times when the church had a great enlargement, and that those pillars and arches were taken from some other part of the church and rebuilt as they saw them now. The bases and capitals, which belonged to a later period than the pillars, seemed to prove this. It was to be observed that there was a difference between the east and west portions of this arcade. The three western arches were slightly wider than the corresponding arches of the nave and opposite aisle, so that the piers supporting them were thrown a little out of line with the other piers across the church ; probably, the spacing of the piers was determined by the widths of the old arches which were to be rebuilt. But the remaining piers were truly lined with the other arcades and supported narrow four-centred arches—another sign that the work was actually of Perpendicular date.* The same capital was used here also in the chancel, so that we might fairly assume that this arcade was rebuilt at the same time as the lower part of the chancel was rebuilding, that is to say, at the first of the two Perpendicular enlargements. Other signs of the early church remained in the arch labels of round section and some of the corbels re-used in the narrow north aisle.

The first Perpendicular church included the wide north aisle, with its windows, the lower part of the chancel with its chapels, and the eastern half of the wide south aisle. There was a great rebuilding at a subsequent period. On the right

* Curiously enough Wilton church has early piers of precisely the same, rebuilt at the same period with similar caps and four-centred arches over.

hand side of the south porch there was a date, 1508, and the greater portion of the church as it now stands was erected then—including the nave and clerestory, the angel capitals and the numerous niches, and the very handsome roof. And not only so, but the tower was rebuilt at the same time, as appeared from a will discovered by Mr. W. George, which shows the tower was building in 1503, and provides for a timber cross in the churchyard set upon a stone base.*

In regard to the chancel, it was remarkable that there was no provision for a rood screen, and there was no doubt that this part of the church was raised at the time of the great rebuilding. The east window was curious in regard to the arrangement of the tracery, the three centre lights and the tracery above forming in themselves a complete window and the other tracery filled in all around. The section of the piers supporting the chancel arch was changed at about five feet above the floor, and the change of design was artfully hidden by converting the original hollow mouldings into niches; but there was much confusion and apparent change of plan about the carrying up of these piers. And the same was true about the cross arches springing from these piers. The fragments of painted glass in the windows were mostly of fifteenth century work, and in the centre light of the west window were the initials "R.B.," with a merchant's mark underneath. In the tower there were also four initials—"R.B.," "A.S."—which had given rise to considerable conjecture as to what they meant. There were two persons of note living at that period—Richard Bere, Abbot of Glastonbury, whose initials were to be found on St. Margaret's Hospital, just outside Taunton; and Sir Reginald Bray, about whom there was a tradition that he was architect to Henry VII, by whom it was thought by some the great towers of

* See vol. xxx. i. 94. The description of the cross is inaccurately printed, and should run—"It: I will that myn executrice make a newe crosse of tree pformed wt stone in the foote set and wrought in churchyard of Mary Magdalen nygh the procession wey."

Somerset were built. But St. Margaret's Hospital was in the parish of West Monkton, and the Abbot of Glastonbury had nothing to do with Taunton, and it was extremely improbable that a great soldier like Sir Reginald Bray was also a great architect. He (Mr. Buckle) thought they might put down the initials to two benefactors, and the shield with the merchant's mark made it clear that "R.B." was a merchant of Taunton. When the tower was rebuilt, only four ancient stones were re-used, the two canopies over the stoups for holy water, on either side of the western entrance, and the elaborately carved spandrils over the doorway, which, however, had been very much restored. The subject of the one appeared to be the miracle of St. Gregory's Mass, and the other represented the appearance of our Lord to Mary Magdalene in the Garden of Gethsemane. In the latter there appeared outside the garden fence a kneeling figure of a benefactor in civil dress. The carving had been so much restored that no confidence could be placed in the dress of this figure, but, so far as it went, this carving supplied a further argument that the tower was built by the tradesmen of the town, rather than from a royal grant.

The late parapet round the south aisle furnished another clue to the benefactors of this date in the coat. *A bend between two leaves*, impaling *A fret within a bordure*, with, apparently, a dog for crest. As to the tower it was one of the grandest in the county. It was said to be 131 feet high and the pinnacles 32 feet, making a total of 163 feet high. It was covered with elaborate carving from the bottom right up to the top. It was emphatically built in the Somersetshire style, an argument against Sir Reginald Bray having had any hand in its design, and a vast amount of money and effort must have been spent upon it, but not with such complete success as they could wish. There was no growth of richness towards the top, so that the tower lacked unity and proportion, and perhaps on that account it was a pity that Hammet-street had

been opened up so as to expose the whole of the tower to view. On the north wall of the church was a life-size figure of Robert Gray, the founder of the Almshouses in East-street, and under it the quaint lines—

“Taunton bore him, London bred him,
Piety train'd him, virtue led him ;
Earth enrich'd him, heaven cares't him,
Taunton blest him, London blest him.
This thankful town, that mindful city,
Share his piety and his pity.
What he gave, and how he gave it,
Ask the poor, and you shall have it.
Gentle reader, heaven may strike
Thy tender heart to do the like ;
And now thy eyes have read the story,
Give him the praise and heaven the glory.”

“Ætatis suæ 65. Anno Domini 1635.”

At the invitation of the Vicar, the Rev. Preb. ASKWITH, the party proceeded to the vestry to inspect the registers and the old plate. There were two old registers on view, the one belonging to Queen Elizabeth's reign, and the other used during the time of Monmouth's rebellion. A note in the latter records the fact that burials were interrupted during the rebellion, and it was interesting to observe that Monmouth's followers are invariably called “rebels” in the registers. The holy vessels which are still in use, consist of two silver-gilt flagons, presented in 1639, two silver-gilt chalices, given in 1630 and 1639, and a silver salver, with a Latin inscription surrounding an engraving of the Castle. These vessels were, after the landing of the Prince of Orange at Torbay, buried, to preserve them from the hands of spoilers.

The party next proceeded to St. James' Church, passing on their way through St. Mary's Vicarage grounds, where they had an opportunity of seeing the only remains that are left of the earth-work that was raised round Taunton during the siege.

St. James' Church.

This church Mr. BUCKLE described as a very great contrast to that of St. Mary's. It was, however, a straightforward example of a Perpendicular church of about the 15th century. The nave and the aisles appear to have been entirely re-built about that time, but the chancel was entirely modern. It was a type of church which was rather unusual in Somerset, with its three wide barrel roofs. The enormously wide arch at the east end of the arcade was a very remarkable feature, and the purpose presumably was to enable a larger number of people to see into the chancel. There was a very elaborate font under the tower, which, he was sorry to say, had been restored, so that it was difficult to say what parts of the carving were original and what parts modern. It was octagonal in shape, with three figures on each side, so that altogether there were twenty-four figures, including the twelve Apostles. Above the font they saw the fine vault of the tower. It was a singularly beautiful tower, and was almost identical with the one at Bishop's Lydeard, but the latter was in one sense, more perfect because it had the original parapet and pinnacles on the top. The outline and general effect of the tower were remarkably beautiful, and deserved to be looked at from many points of view, particularly from the bridge over the Tone. In his opinion that tower was a considerably greater work of art than the great tower of St. Mary Magdalene, although nothing like the same amount of money had been spent upon it.

The Priory Barn.

A move was next made to what is known as the Priory Barn, one of the old farm buildings belonging to the Priory at Taunton, which, in olden times, stood at the end of the town. Little or nothing of the original building remains.

Mr. E. SLOPER gave some few particulars of the old Priory, from which it appeared to have been founded in 1125. An earlier monastery existed at Taunton, before the Norman Conquest. He said it had always been a puzzle to him where that monastery stood. In the town there was a street called Paul Street, and further on there was a farm called Pool Farm, where ancient remains and a pitched paved way were to be seen on the west side of the farm buildings. The former he regarded as the site of the earlier monastery, and it was known that many of the lesser monasteries were absorbed by the greater ones, prior to the Conquest. It was not mentioned in Domesday, but was alluded to in charters, and specially mentioned in connection with rendering certain customs to the king in the 11th century. The word Pool in regard to Pool Farm he considered was a corruption of Paul, to which saint the monastery was probably dedicated. This saint's name was spelt Poole, Poule, and Powle, in mediæval times.

Gray's Almshouses.

A visit was next made to Gray's Almshouses in East Street, Taunton, which were founded, as a tablet on the façade records, in the year 1635, by Robert Gray, whose virtues are described on a tablet to his memory in St. Mary's church. The quaint old rooms were inspected with interest, and the chapel in particular attracted much attention. Here is still preserved the old Bible, printed in 1634, which was used at the foundation of the almshouses, and the various readers who are appointed by the inmates utilize the blank pages of the book for the purpose of inscribing their names therein. The building, both interior and exterior, is in an excellent state of preservation. The inspection of this place concluded the first day's tour.

Evening Meeting.

In the evening, a meeting was held in the Castle Hall for Papers and discussions. The PRESIDENT occupied the chair, and was supported by the Mayor, and the Rev. F. W. Weaver.

Red Deer on the Quantocks.

The PRESIDENT read a paper on "Red Deer on the Quantocks." He said that the origin of his reading that paper was that in his last address as President at Bridgwater he was reported to have used these words:—"There was a general belief that, as on Exmoor, which had been a Royal forest from time immemorial, so on the Quantocks red deer had been for centuries. These beautiful animals, however, were claimed to have been first turned out on the Quantocks by Mr. C. E. J. Esdaile's father, and this was confirmed by Lord Ebrington." He would now wish to withdraw Lord Ebrington's confirmation, which was given by him in his book on staghunting, because last winter he met him and asked him about this question, whereupon he told him that he (Mr. Stanley) had been his authority on the question of Mr. Esdaile turning the deer out. He (the President) had thought Lord Ebrington had independent knowledge of his own of what was in the documents belonging to the Esdaile family, but he was quite prepared to take the responsibility upon himself. The Rev. Mr. Greswell wrote a letter to the *Somerset County Gazette* on the subject, and seemed to have to a certain degree convinced the editing secretary of that society.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER: I am not responsible for all I print.

The PRESIDENT, proceeding, said he was glad to find that the committee cordially agreed with his suggestion that he should read a paper on the red deer on the Quantocks. He hoped they would be very lenient to him, as a study of

Domesday was one of the most fearful things he had ever undergone, and it was very difficult to understand. Mr. Stanley then read his paper, which was of an interesting character, and in which he said there was no proof at all that in old days there were more deer on the Quantocks than in any other part of England, and also asserted that the forest laws did not apply to the Quantocks. He said: I will first take Mr. Greswell's arguments which have been printed with my address, and then proceed to his other arguments. Leland certainly observed that there was a red deer park in the bottom at Nether Stowey, and another of fallow, but these deer in a park are not the red deer for which we are looking, but park deer, fenced in and not ranging over the hills. Mr. Weaver also says that Mr. Greswell brings evidence forward to show that a large portion of this part of Somerset was accounted "forest" from Domesday downwards. We are, I believe, at all events Mr. Greswell and I are, willing to accept Mr. Eyton, generally, as our authority. Now what does he say positively, preface, page 34?—"The Somerset survey names no king's forest at all under any specific name of such forest, but it gives the expanses of such forests in the large areas of wood and pasture which it annexes to certain manors of the *Vetus Dominicum Coronæ*. The Royal forests of Somerset thus vaguely noticed by a technicality of Domesday, proved in the following century to be five in number—Exmoor, Neroche, Selwood, Mendip and North Petherton. Though in a Domesday point of view the Royal forests may be said to have been annexed to the Royal manors, this must be understood collectively of both. No particular forest can be pointed out as having been apportioned to a particular manor. A mass of Royal Forest was annexed for instance to the three Royal Manors of Carhampton, Williton and Cannington. They had among them 14,400 acres of wood and 21,600 of pasture, in all 36,000 acres, which, though not altogether forest in a physical sense, were afforested in a technical sense,

that is, deemed to pertain to the King's Forest." This is the paragraph which Mr. Greswell quotes, leaving out "for instance," which connects the paragraph with what has gone before. Going on to page 130, where details of the north-western manors of Somerset are considered, we find "On the whole the Domesday measurements of the above territory exceed the measures of the corresponding parishes by 214,585—198,119, that is 16,466 acres. There can be but one construction of all this. It is that much of the woodland and pasture attributed by Domesday to the King's Manors and to other manors of this region really comprehended forests and uplands pervading districts which were geographically external. When we come to the North Petherton Manor and Hundred, for instance, we shall see that none of the King's Forest of North Petherton was deemed by Domesday to be appurtenant thereto, and there are other like instances." As regards West Monkton Manor, says Mr. Eyton, p. 164, the difference of the "two measurements was probably King's Forest, and accredited in Domesday like North Petherton Forest to the Royal Manors of South and North Somerset." But this only affects the Domesday survey, which does not separate the forests from other manors; but a century later we find bounds of the forests described, and a century later still we find the perambulation of the forests taking place, and what had long been promised carried out, that the lands that had been added to the forests by the kings were disafforested. Near the Quantocks the only forest was North Petherton, the names of whose rangers have come down to us, and one of them, Sabina Pêche, who made P. de Hamme her deputy, who acted as ranger of the king's forests in Somerset, we read had Newhalle, in Holford. The tenants here had their lands by the service of attending at Petherton Park in fawning season, or paying a fine for non-attendance; this service was afterwards changed (*Collinson*, vol. iii, p. 457) into a certain rent, and is still paid. Would she (the ranger) have sent those who held under her to

North Petherton if there had been special fawning on the Quantocks? This may be the origin of a curious dispute about a payment from Holford to North Petherton. Red deer existed over all England at one time, and whether they ceased to exist or not is a matter of evidence. Is there anything to show that two hundred years ago, at any particular time, there were any red deer on the Quantocks? Lord Ebrington has the records of the North Devon Staghounds, and the "no doubt with justice" of Lord Ebrington's corroboration, I freely withdraw, because it was based on the circumstances which I told him myself. But I can quote his authority that there is no record of any deer having been ever hunted on Quantock by the North Devon Staghounds. Mr. Greswell's evidence is based on his disbelief of what I have written regarding Mr. Esdaile and Mr. Crosse's authority in a poem on a stag hunt. As for the first point I believe Mr. E. J. Esdaile was on Cothelstone-hill, as Mr. Greswell suggests, on the occasion of the earliest visit, but did not announce that he had turned out deer on a neighbouring property. As to Mr. Crosse's writing on "The Walks on the Quantocks," this I found was written and read before this association in 1854, September 12th; this is more than fifteen years after Mr. Esdaile began turning out the deer, and if they were red deer that Mr. Crosse saw, they were probably some of them. But it seems to be forgotten that there was a herd of fallow deer (that got out of Crowcombe Park as I have heard), which existed in Lord Taunton's time, and was hunted by Wodrow, and I suspect the great electrician might in the dead of night have made a mistake with them. The poem said to be on a stag hunt appears at page 62 of "*Memorials of Andrew Crosse*," but it is "Lines on a red deer turned out before the staghounds on Broomfield Hill." If there had been red deer on the Quantocks the carted deer would not have been resorted to. I have not been able to find any date for this poem, nor any account of the carted deer on Broomfield Hill. The passage out of "The

Walks on the Quantocks" is as follows:—"Often have I stumbled on the red deer while crossing the hills at the dead of night or disturbed the fox with the light of my lantern." I should suggest that he mistook the fallow deer for red deer in his nightly walk with a lantern. The occurrence that I mentioned to Lord Ebrington was that the late Mr. E. J. Esdaile having kindly come to see me, when he for a time partly recovered his health, walked around the house at Quantock, which he had not seen after Lord Taunton had finally finished it, and talked to me of old things. I asked him about the red deer. He said, "I turned out the first on the Quantocks." I asked him where, and he said at the top of Cockercombe. I find from Mr. Charles Esdaile, his son, that this must have been ministerially on his part, as his grandfather, also Mr. E. J. Esdaile, was alive, and the son no doubt assisted at the enlargement of the deer. I went to London a few days after his visit, and when I came back to Somerset in the autumn his old disease had returned and I never had any more talk with him about Somerset days, which I had much looked forward to doing. The extracts from Mr. E. J. Esdaile, sen.'s, diary, with which I have been favoured, show—"that in 1833, during and all through the winter months, a hind was often seen in the woods on Quantocks. She was twice found and hunted by some harriers. I cannot find out she had been seen during 1834. In 1836 mention is made of a stag's horn being picked up in 'one of our (Mr. Esdaile's) plantations by the keeper.' In May, 1839, three hinds from Dulverton were turned out in Cockercombe, one five, one three, and the other one year old. There is reason to believe that the first mentioned beat her way back again on May 18, 1840. I turned out two more hinds on Quantock, one of which—a ten-years-old deer—had been turned out before the staghounds on Gibb Hill on the 15th, and after a chase of seven hours was re-taken at Heath's House, near Huntspill—fifteen miles from Bridgwater." In another account she was said to be uncartered. So much for Mr.

Esdale's journal; now for the evidence of Wm. Palmer, frankly given by Mr. Greswell, and another Wm. Palmer, who died this spring, who say they did not see the red deer on the Quantocks till about the same time—between 1830-40. I would observe that Mr. Esdaile was a sportsman second to none on the Quantocks. He was given the command by Mr. Newton Fellowes, afterwards Lord Portsmouth—who had failed to do so on the previous day—to kill a deer for Sir F. Knight, the details of which are given Collyns, p. 172; and he, possessed of ample means, may be fairly given as being as high an authority as we can get. Well, who were the Wm. Palmers? Why, the son and relation of John Palmer, well known on the Quantocks as the votary of sport, though I may say never on his own land. However, he died just ninety years of age, a favourite with all, and who said to my wife that he liked to see her, but he wanted now to see the 'squire, because he kept him alive with his brown sherry. Well, is not this a most extraordinary undesigned coincidence, that these two in their different classes of life should attribute the same time for the introduction of red deer into the Quantocks, the first from his knowledge of what he had done himself and the other from his observation of what he had seen on the Quantocks? Mr. Greswell assumes that the Quantocks were really a Royal forest; he says that the red deer were protected by the forest laws. If they had been Sabina Pêche and P. de Hamme would not have sent people to North Petherton at fawning time, and, indeed, they would have been themselves the rangers. As for the argument from what Leland saw at Nether Stowey, of course I am aware of it, as part of the land now belongs to Mrs. Stanley, and I have often read the passage in Leland. There is an argument that the permission to enclose shows the existence of deer, as they were to stock the enclosed park. But I submit that the Nether Stowey deer park is not on the Quantocks at all. I know the ground well; bought from H. Harvey by Sir P. Acland and Lord Taunton,

to whom it came from Mr. Balch ; it is the old manor of Lord Audley. The land is below Nether Stowey village in what Leland calls a pretty bottom. At Coripole, now Currypool, there was a deer park in 1585 ; at Quantoxhead the Luttrells, at Cothelstone the Stawells, had a deer park, but I submit that there were just as many deer parks away from the borders of the Quantocks, and two of these were not on the Quantocks. Mr. Speke, of Whitelackington, Mr. Champernowne in the same neighbourhood, and the largest deer park of all, the one at Hinton St. George, are the proofs that I would adduce. Besides these three there was the Bishop of Winchester's larger deer park near Taunton, of which Cardinal Beaufort made Sir H. Luttrell ranger. There is no proof that the Cardinal ever owned Halsway except that his natural daughter, wife of Sir E. Stradling, is supposed to have done so, and Mr. Warre's allusion to his hunting on the Quantocks is of too frivolous a character to view it as an historical statement. In later years Col. Luttrell (that would be after 1848) found deer on the Quantocks when he kept the foxhounds, but they were not found in the earlier part of the century. In 1867 the *Field* newspaper congratulated Sir T. Acland, Lord Taunton and others, on the fact of a herd being established on the Quantocks. In 1846 I find the first meet recorded in Mr. Collyns' book. A lady who lives at Marsh Mills and whose father was a most intimate friend of Mr. Tom Poole, tells me she never remembers hearing of the red deer having been in their time on the Quantocks. In the Coleridge-Wordsworth time there is no allusion to them. I cannot find any evidence that there were red deer on the Quantocks for 150 or 200 years before Mr. Esdaile turned some out, and Mr. Bisset continued to do so, except occasional deer, which appeared there, as one did some years ago at Street, and one for the last four years at Clovelly. I find it was not a Royal Forest or the deer there protected by the forest laws, and I may fairly claim that they had not been on Quantock before 1839, since

the time that they generally became extinct in England.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER read extracts from a paper by Rev. W. Greswell, who was unable to attend. It took a somewhat different view of the subject, coinciding with that taken by the late Rev. F. Warre (Som. Arch. Soc. *Proceedings*, v. XII). Mr. Greswell's paper, or rather the substance of it, appeared in the *Somerset County Gazette* for October 8th, 1898.

The Right Rev. Bishop BROWNLOW read a learned paper on the divisions of the Bishoprics of Wessex (*see* Part II).

The PRESIDENT cordially thanked Bishop Brownlow for his paper, and expressed pleasure that the late Bishop Clifford's successor showed such ability and willingness to assist them in their discussions.

The Rev. Preb. HOLMES rose to thank Bishop Brownlow for his valuable paper, and for calling attention to the Crawford Charters, and though too late for a serious discussion, would remark that up to the appearance of these documents it would seem that all our information was derived from one source. There was no evidence at Rome, either of the letter of Pope Formosus to the bishops of England, *audito nefandus*, or of the threat which was averted by the consecrations in 911. The bishop had referred to Wilkins, Mansi, Cosart, Labbe and Jaffé, but all these gave as the authority for their statement William of Malmesbury, who gave one account in his *Gesta Regum* and the other in his *Gesta Pontificum*. The Crawford papers, however, seem to suggest that the statements made in the Canterbury, Winchester, and Cottonian MSS. may not have been founded on Malmesbury, but on something earlier, and that probably Malmesbury had before him some archetype which was an attempt to explain the question, and of which he gave part in his *Gesta Regum* and part in his *Gesta Pontificum*. The second point he would remark on was that the consecration of the bishops could not have been earlier than 910, since Asser of Sherborne did not die till 909, or Frithstan of Winchester before 906. De Gray

Birch's heading to the document concerning the consecration gives it as from Formosus to Eadward, which is ridiculous, seeing that the Pope died five years before Eadward became king. It seems, therefore, that an attempt has been made, and probably as early as the time of Dunstan, to make as one story facts connected with two events. First there was the letter which is probable, and cannot reasonably be rejected, of Pope Formosus, 891-896, to the English bishops, in condemnation of the deplorable condition of the English Church. Organization was wanting, sees were vacant, and heathenism was gaining ground again. Then there may have been another message, probably sent by Pope Sergius IV, which was followed by the consecrations. It was hardly likely that there had ever been any signatures to the charter, because it would almost seem that the charter was only an after-thought, drawn up to give an appearance of authority to an historical explanation of an event that had occurred three generations previously.

The Rev. Mr. RICHARDSON read a paper on St. Anne's Chapel, Brislington.

This closed the evening's proceedings.

Second Day's Proceedings.

Wednesday was devoted to an excursion to the churches on the moors lying to the east of Taunton, including the parishes of Ruishton, Creech St. Michael, North Curry, Stoke St. Gregory, and Thornfalcon. A start was made punctually at 9.30 in brakes from Castle Green, the party numbering about a hundred.

Ruishton Church.

The first place visited was Ruishton, where the church was inspected. Mr. BUCKLE, before going inside, drew attention to the charming little tower. They would notice that its general character was similar to a great many round about

that part, and particularly it was like St. James's, Taunton, and Bishop's Lydeard, only on a smaller scale, and in a different coloured stone. Ruishton tower was built of blue lias, whereas the Taunton towers were built of red sandstone in each case, with Ham stone dressings. The smallness of the tower, combined with such magnificent and effective richness, had a striking effect. It was a remarkable tower in another way, because they happened to know its date. In Mr. Weaver's book on Wills they found money left for its building in 1530 and 1533. Considering the lateness of the date, the building was of an exceedingly pure style, there being nothing to suggest that it was absolutely at the end of the Perpendicular period. According to tradition, the tower was never finished, and this seemed likely to be true. At any rate, the parapet and pinnacles were now missing, and if they were ever put up, they must have been taken down. In looking at the tower it would be seen that the intention of the builder was to have a parapet and pinnacles. There was a fragment of a cross in the churchyard, and at the corner of the church was a stone on the coign carved with the figure of a priest in the act of benediction. Proceeding inside the building, Mr. Buckle pointed out the fragment of a Norman doorway. The chapel and probably also the walls of the chancel were of the early English period, probably 12th century. The east window of the chapel was very charming, with delicate tracery. It was a form of geometrical window which was met with here and there round about Somerset, the most noteworthy being that at Middlezoy, which they visited last year. All the rest of the church was, as usual, Perpendicular. They would notice how curiously the church was planned, the chancel being completely out of line with the nave, with a little window near the pulpit looking from the nave into the chancel, and a doorway leading from the chancel into the chapel. The arcade between the chapel and the nave was a pretty piece of work. The font was a remarkable example, richly carved all over, and stand-

ing upon five legs. There were some fragments of old wood carving in the present reredos, which probably came from the screen, as there clearly was a rood screen there. On the north was a large staircase, with a pretty window in it. In front of the reredos was a beautiful picture, of which he would be glad to hear the history.

Prebendary ASKWITH said the tradition was that in the last century the picture was presented to the church by a member of Mr. Murray Anderdon's family, of Henlade, but no record could be found of it. Probably about that time a great many Flemish pictures came to England and were presented to churches, as this one was said to have been.

The Rev. E. H. BATES kindly sends the following note: "Among the fragments of coloured glass in the windows is a representation of a chalice, 'yellow stain,' interesting in that the foot of the chalice has small toes at each projecting angle. This ornamentation was in fashion from 1490 to 1510, or thereabouts."

Creech St. Michael Church.

The party were next driven to Creech St. Michael, and proceeding to the church they were received by the Vicar, the Rev. James Bownes. Mr. BUCKLE, in describing the features of the building, said that at first glance they would be inclined to say that this was a thoroughly Perpendicular church, with the exception of the arches they came in by; but the contrary was the fact. Almost the entire walls of the church were of the 12th century, and the large nave was of that date. The outer arch of the porch was in the characteristic Somerset style, which was called "Early Somerset." They would notice in the tower that two of the arches were Early English, but that looking into the aisle towards the west was a Perpendicular arch, which was inserted when the aisle was added. The upper part of the early tower remained,





NORTH CURRY CHURCH, INTERIOR.

but above that a Perpendicular belfry had been added, as was often the case. Though the old walls remained, with the exception of the arches and the south porch, there was nothing left of the features of the early church. All the windows had been inserted at later periods. The most remarkable feature of the chapel on the north was a gallery in the thickness of the wall which formed the approach to the rood loft, through a doorway which was now blocked. There was a great deal that was very rich about the Perpendicular work, and there were two nice niches on the pillars besides some elaborate work leading into the transept. The windows in the transept were curious, the lower ones having quaint cusping. The roof was very rich and had elaborate carvings. A piece of the rood screen remained, which had been cut off just above the lower panels. There were some fragments about the chancel of other old wood work, and there were a few bench ends. A curious desk was made out of a variety of these fragments, which bore the date 1634. The church contained a monument in the north chapel of the Cuff family. Outside, over the west window, was a figure of the Trinity. The stocks were still standing in the churchyard under one of the two fine old yew trees.

The Rev. J. BOWNES exhibited the communion plate and the registers, the earliest date of the latter being 1641. During a discussion on the origin of the name of the parish, Prebendary ASKWITH expressed the opinion that it was derived from "creek."

North Curry Church.

The next church visited was that at North Curry, which is considered to be one of the finest edifices of its kind in the county. Mr. BUCKLE, in describing its features, first of all called attention to its remarkably fine octagonal tower. There were, he said, a good many octagonal towers scattered about

Somerset, such as at Stoke St. Gregory, which they would visit that afternoon, South Petherton, Bishop's Hull, and Pitminster. But in almost every case they were the work of the latter part of the 12th century, very early in the Early English style. As a rule they found that the tower was raised afterwards in the Perpendicular period, and another storey put on. But except for that one at North Curry, he did not think there was any example in the county of a tower of that form which was begun so late as that apparently was. There appeared to be nothing earlier in that church than 1300. The principal part of the tower, the belfry storey and the octagon appeared to be later than that, but the piers and arches remaining in the centre of the church under the tower, and the transepts were of the beginning of the Decorated period. The elaborate moulding of the pillars with the capitals, and then the internal arches of the two windows in the transepts—all that work was also of this date. Thus, they had an example of a cruciform church, with central octagonal tower, founded at this comparatively late date. The church then built was without aisles, and the chancel and nave were of the same large size as at present. He called attention to the very curious arrangement of the tower piers; there were two elaborately moulded piers on the east side, whereas on the west side there were comparatively plain ones, and, in both cases, there were stone seats carried round the base, an unusual feature to find in a building which was only a parish church. In reference to that, he might remark that North Curry church was often called "the cathedral of the moors," on account of its grandeur, and of the way in which it overlooked the moor. The church had not been built any length of time before it became desirable to add on aisles, which was done about the middle of the 14th century, but they were not so lofty as those of to-day, consequently the original arches were not so lofty as at present. With regard to the original church, although the nave was of the same size as

the present, he should explain that it was not nearly so high and was covered with a pointed roof. When the aisles were added clerestory windows were put in, and the position of those windows could now be clearly traced below the present clerestory, while in two places they had been opened after having been for some time sealed up. At the time that the aisles were added a porch in a rather curious position on the north side immediately to the west of the north transept was destroyed. The second enlargement appeared to have been a heightening, there being no addition to the church unless the south porch was entirely of that date. Outside the porch they would observe three niches. The original window of the south transept was still there, and at the east end of the chancel there were indications of the pointed roof. There were a couple of interesting monuments, one in the north aisle and one in the chapel, while another striking object was a fine candelabrum depending from the roof in the middle of the nave. In the churchyard at the time of the Dissolution there was a chantry chapel, a separate building which must have been of considerable size and great elaboration. When the chantries were abolished the building materials of the chapel were valued at £15, which must have been a very large sum to give for old materials in those days. If they multiplied it by ten they would get an approximation to its modern value.

Lieut.-Col. BRAMBLE proceeded to give some information respecting the monuments. He said the one in the chancel would correspond with the decorated portion of the church. It was the effigy of a civilian in the dress of the latter half of the 14th century, about 1360. It had on a lay gown with tight sleeves coming to the wrist, over that other sleeves ending just below the elbow, and over that again a kind of tippet. There was a remarkable number of these effigies both in Somersetshire and elsewhere. This effigy had its head resting on a cushion, and at one time there was an angel supporting the figure, but the angel had all been cut away except one hand

supporting the head, and the other resting on the shoulder. With regard to the other effigy the vicar had asked him whether it had come from the Abbey of Athelney, but the fact that it was an emaciated figure, not a skeleton but a *cadaver*, did not necessarily imply that it came from a monastic establishment. It was the fashion in those days to represent persons in the same way as they were when lying in the tomb. Underneath the effigy were figures dressed as friars telling their beads. It might have come from Athelney, but there was nothing on it to lead him to conclude that it did.

Preb. BULLER, the vicar, was called upon to say a few words. He stated that the monument in the chancel had an inscription upon it, it was either John or Thomas of Slough,* that was Slough Farm. He found in the register that Bishop Ralph, of Shrewsbury, in January, 1337, gave two licenses to John of Slough, of North Curry, to have divine service celebrated in his oratory at Slough for a year (S.R.S. ix, 315). That effigy might represent the person.

Mr. BUCKLE added that there was a Norman doorway in the north aisle which had belonged to an earlier church, and been rebuilt in its present position. The old parish registers and the communion plate were then inspected, and there was also shown a couple of pewters which were in use in public houses at the time of the Commonwealth, and which were introduced into churches by the Puritans to show their disregard for the sacredness of material things.

Luncheon at Moredon.

The party next proceeded to Moredon, where they were hospitably entertained to luncheon by Major and Mrs. Barrett.

At the conclusion of the repast,

The PRESIDENT (Mr. Stanley) thanked Major and Mrs. Barrett for the splendid hospitality which they had shown.

* [I read the inscription "Thoma []ore atte Sloo."—ED.]

Personally, he had so often enjoyed their hospitality that he knew what it always was, and he was sure that that day they were most grateful to them for continuing the kindness which they showed to the Society twenty-six years ago. He (the President) only hoped that Major and Mrs. Barrett would be willing to show them the same hospitality twenty-six years hence. Every detail that could possibly have been thought of had been attended to in order to ensure the complete satisfaction of the guests.

“The health of Major and Mrs. Barrett and their family” was drunk with enthusiastic cheers.

Major BARRETT replied, and said he could assure the company that it had given Mrs. Barrett and himself very great pleasure indeed to receive the Society a second time. When he heard that they were coming to North Curry his mind was carried back to their last visit, and he was surprised to hear from Mr. Bidgood that it was so long ago as twenty-six years. He was very glad to hear that there was a chance of that fine old room, the Castle Hall, being turned to some good account, for it had been rather a cause of anxiety to him not to see it used to better purposes. The inhabitants of Taunton must feel grateful to the Society for having preserved to them such an historic building as Taunton Castle, and it was, therefore, their duty to support the Society, the membership of which, he trusted, would increase.

The company then adjourned to the grounds, where a further pleasant time was spent in strolling about, the weather being delightful.

Slough House.

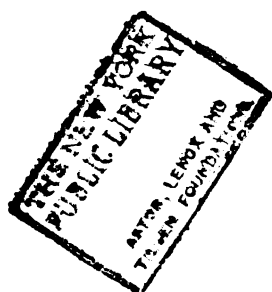
The party was next driven to Slough House, which, by kind permission of the owner, the Hon. H. P. Gore-Langton, and of Mr. Thomas Hembrow, the tenant, was thrown open to inspection. The building is in a good state of preservation, and it has all the proportions of an Elizabethan manor house.

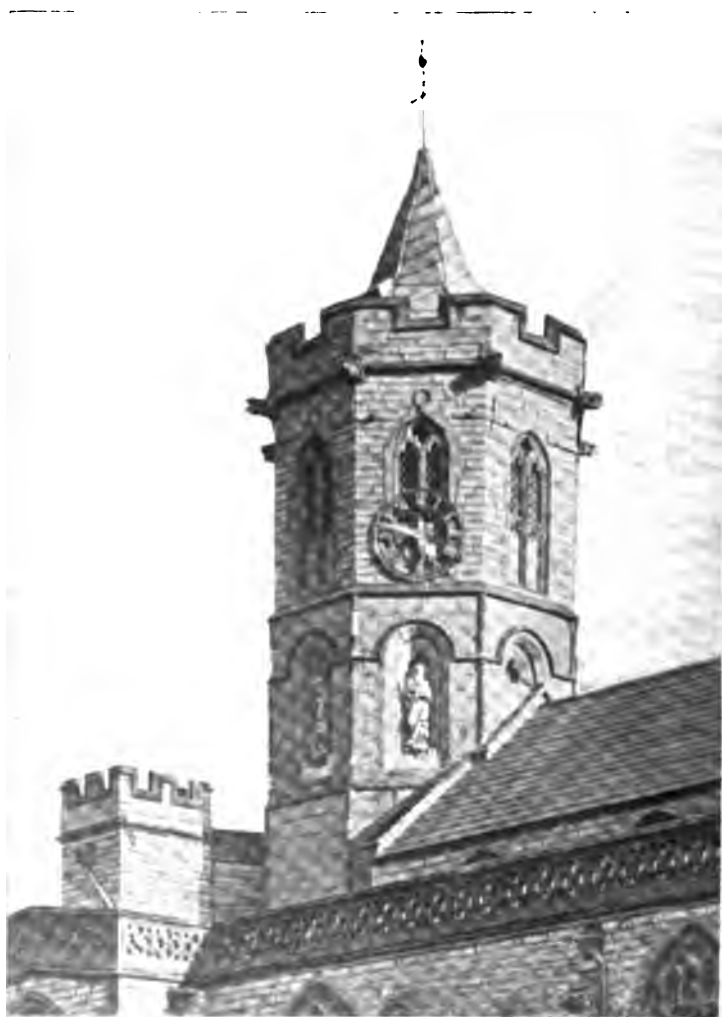
The party, or as many as could get into one of the principal rooms, having assembled, Mr. BUCKLE proceeded to give a description of the building. He said that the room in which they were gathered was part of the hall. They would have noticed as they came in that the porch had a beautiful facing of stone in alternate courses of blue lias and Ham Hill, which made altogether a very charming variety of colour. On entering the porch they passed through a screen of timber, and afterwards they found themselves in another narrow passage before entering that room. That passage was originally part of the hall, which then extended as far as the timber screen. The house was of the 16th century, and the style of the architecture was Gothic. Instead of having a large open roof, however, this hall had a fine timber ceiling with rooms over. At the principal end of the hall they would have expected to find one, if not two bay windows, and, indeed, two arches remained, one of which originally led into a bay window, the other into a recess which originally contained a flight of steps going downward, and passing through a doorway. Where the door led to he could not say; perhaps to the moat, possibly only to a cellar.

Mr. HEMBROW, the tenant, showed a portion of carved stonework, which was discovered in a wall of the building during some repairs, and was considered to have been part of the ancient oratory which was formerly there.

The Rev. H. F. S. GURNEY, vicar of Stoke St. Gregory, expressed his opinion that the house had a history as far back as King John, and there were formerly a Jack of Slough and a Jack of Knapp, who had to provide a feast in accordance with the customs of the manor.

After the inspection, Lieut.-Col. BRAMBLE, on behalf of the Society, thanked Mr. Hembrow very cordially for his kindness in allowing them to visit the house, and Mr. HEMBROW, in reply, said he was very pleased to have had the opportunity of letting the members see it.





STOKE ST. GREGORY TOWER, FROM NORTH-WEST.

The Rev. E. H. BATES sends the following additional notes on Slough Court :

The original owners of this place, from which they took their name of "de la Slo" or "at Sloo," seem to have given place during the reign of Richard II to the family of Montague of Sutton Montis and Weston Bampffield in this county. On the death of the head of the family, *temp.* Henry VIII, these two manors passed to three co-heiresses and their descendants ; but Slough seems to have been settled at some earlier date on a younger son, and the arms of Montague appear on an Elizabethan tomb in the churchyard. The Rev. H. F. S. Gurney, vicar of Stoke St. Gregory, has found in the register entries relating to the family down to 1600, when they seem to have died out. Slough afterwards belonged to the family of Court, and several monuments will be found in the south transept of Stoke Church.

Stoke St. Gregory Church.

The church of Stoke St. Gregory was next visited, which Mr. BUCKLE said was similar in many respects to the one at North Curry, but the foundation was considerably older. Here the octagonal tower was of the early date, when octagonal towers were commonly built, namely, the latter part of the 12th century. The original church, like the one at North Curry, was of cruciform shape without aisles. The church must be regarded to some extent as the one from which the builders at North Curry took their design, although they might have brought more skill to bear upon it and had more funds to work upon. The nave at Stoke St. Gregory was wider than the transepts. But the builder wanted to get a true octagon over the crossing, and in order to do so he had to get a true square base. Consequently the arches into the transepts were made thicker and richer than the nave and chancel arch ; above these arches the squinches under the

octagon were visible within the church. These arches had no capitals, but they had most remarkable bases, which when uncovered at the restoration turned out to be Early English capitals upside down. It was a great conundrum how they got in that position. It would be observed that the whole of those arches were built of Ham stone, whereas the upper part of the tower and the upper ring of the side arches were built of the native stone—a very beautiful grey sandstone. It had been suggested that at some time or other the original sandstone arches had been taken down and re-erected in Ham stone. In the south transept there were two windows of the early period, but he thought beyond that there was nothing left of the original 12th century church, and the whole of the present architectural features with the exception of those he had mentioned, dated from the latter part of the 15th century, the period when the aisles were added. It was interesting to note that in the churchyard, on the north side of the church, there was an altar tomb with quatrefoils round it, and upon the centre panel of each side were the Montacute arms with the initials J. M., while the Montacute coat was repeated on two capitals in the south transept. Of the furniture of the church the font was, perhaps, the most remarkable feature. It was an octagonal font with quatrefoils worked round it, one on each face. Four patterns were used, each being repeated on two adjoining sides. Though it was ingeniously worked he did not think anybody could say it was a beautiful font. A good many of the bench ends remained. The pulpit was a very interesting piece of carved woodwork, the figures thereon representing Time, Faith, Hope and Charity, on each of which the symbols were very strongly marked, and a fifth towards the east, which was extremely puzzling. A large reading desk formerly stood in the church, but this had now been converted into a vestry cupboard. On this were figures of women, with oil lamps, supposed to represent the five wise virgins. Mr. BUCKLE, in conclusion, drew attention to the stocks which

could be seen in the churchyard, under a yew tree, as at Creech St. Michael.

The Rev. H. F. S. GURNEY afterwards showed the church-plate and the registers in the schoolroom.

Thornfalcon Church.

From Stoke St. Gregory the drive was continued to the small but picturesque church of Thornfalcon. The visitors were met by the Rev. J. D. Bailey, the curate-in-charge, and Lieut.-Col. BRAMBLE, in the absence of Mr. Buckle, gave some particulars of the building. He said that it was a 14th century church, with reticulated windows with quatrefoils. There used to be a rood loft over the entrance to the chancel, extending along the top of the screen, and the marks where the screen had been fixed were still visible. There being no clerestory, a window had been put in on the north side, almost parallel with the screen, to light the rood loft. On the other side another window had been put in to light the pulpit. There were several interesting bench ends, and the dates had been carried on since, one being 1542. Just inside the entrance to the doorway was a holy-water basin, and inside the church on the south side was a kind of niche, almost resembling an almonry, the purpose of which was not known.

In response to the kind invitation of Major and Mrs. Chisholm Batten, the members adjourned to the rectory lawn for tea. This over, and Mr. E. J. Stanley, M.P., having, on behalf of the Society, thanked Major and Mrs. Chisholm Batten for their kind hospitality, the homeward journey was commenced, Taunton being reached about seven o'clock, thus bringing a most enjoyable and interesting excursion to a close.

Conversazione.

In the evening a conversazione was held in the Castle Hall, and there was a very good attendance, Mr. Stanley, M.P.,

and the Bishop of Clifton being among those present. Mr. F. W. Baker's Taunton quadrille band was engaged for the occasion. Songs were given by Mr. Frank White and Miss Barnicott, and the remainder of the evening was devoted to conversation among the members.

Third Day's Proceedings.

On Thursday an excursion was made to the

City of Exeter.

The Great Western Railway Company, with their usual readiness on such occasions, issued excursion tickets for the visit, and the intention was to provide special carriages by the 10.18 a.m. express train. The party, however, proved to be a larger one than was anticipated, numbering altogether 100. Mr. Lailey, the stationmaster, thereupon promptly made arrangements for a special train to convey the visitors, which left Taunton at 10.20, running in advance of the regular express. Exeter was reached without stopping, after a smart run of forty minutes. The party at once proceeded to the ancient Guildhall, where they were received in state by the Mayor (Alderman Pople), the Sheriff (Mr. Delpratt Harris), and the Deputy-Mayor (Alderman Pring).

The MAYOR expressed the great pleasure it gave him, on behalf of the Corporation, to welcome the Society to Exeter. He mentioned that some twenty-five years ago the city was honoured by a visit of the members of the Archaeological Society of Great Britain, who, during their stay, were so pleased with what they saw that they subsequently presented to the city the gold chain of office which he was then wearing. The Town Clerk (Mr. Shorto) was present, and would be pleased to show them some of the old records, and give a description of them.

Mr. E. J. STANLEY, M.P., as President of the Society,

thanked the Mayor for the kind way in which he had received them. They had only gone four times out of the county of Somerset since the Society had been in existence, and they thought that, as they were now celebrating their Jubilee, they could not do better than spend one day in a city which was, perhaps, more interesting than any other in their immediate neighbourhood. If the Town Clerk would be good enough to show them some of the ancient documents it would afford them very much pleasure.

The TOWN CLERK then explained that the Guildhall was built in the year 1330, and the walls and the roof were the same as the original structure. The fine oak panelling round the hall was put up in the year 1588. It was formerly painted and grained to represent mahogany until about twelve years ago, when such an undesirable covering was removed. They would notice some fine paintings on the walls. One was a portrait of Princess Henrietta, daughter of Charles I, born in Exeter, and another was of General Monk, who took such a leading part in the Restoration of Charles II. Both pictures were painted by Sir Peter Leley. Some swords were next shown, one of which was presented to the city by Edward I, and another by Henry VII. The Town Clerk proceeded to give an interesting summary of the history of Exeter from early times. There were 2,000 old deeds and 48 Royal Charters. These had of late all been carefully arranged by Mr. Stuart Moore, of the Record office. One of the oldest charters they had was in the reign of Henry II. The common seal of Exeter was passed round among the company for inspection. It had, said the Town Clerk, been in use for over 600 years. He had been told that the common seal used in Taunton was very similar to that of Exeter, but some people thought that that of Taunton was a reproduction of the one at Exeter. The wax imprint of the seal of the Somerset town was also handed round for inspection, and the Town Clerk said that it seemed very clear that both were made by the same man.

The Cathedral.

A visit was next made to the Cathedral, so rich in architectural beauty of form and colour. The party was received by Canon EDMONDS, who for about two hours entertained his listeners with a most interesting, lucid, and scholarly description of the principal features of the noble pile. The Canon having been cordially thanked for his address,

A move was next made to "Mol's Coffee House" (a building of 1596), and St. Martin's Church was afterwards visited. By this time the visitors were ready for luncheon, which was served at the New London Hotel. The afternoon was spent in visiting the Castle, St. Pancras Church, St. Mary Arches Church, and St. Mary Steps Church, while a few went to the Museum. The return journey was made in the special train at 4.52, Taunton being reached about 5.45. This brought third day's proceedings to an end, and the general expression was that the visit had been a most enjoyable one, and the beautifully fine weather added much to the pleasure.

The Fourth Day's Proceedings.

The members assembled at half-past nine on Friday morning for a tour in brakes through the Norton and Bishop's Lydeard district. The first halting place was

Norton Fitzwarren Church,

where the services of Mr. BUCKLE were, as usual, requisitioned. He pointed out that the walls of the church were for the most part very modern, and as to how far they were a reproduction of the old work he could not tell. The chancel, at any rate, seemed entirely modern, and all the windows were formed in the new stone, but in all probability the windows were reproductions of the old. The arcade supporting the nave from the

aisle was apparently original 13th century work, but it seemed to have been considerably altered, and he should think it must have been taken down and rebuilt, with the exception of the respond next the tower. A great feature of the church was the tower. It had true grandeur of a simple character, but with rather elaborate carving at a few points. The tower, so to speak, was a straggler, so close to Taunton ; in character it resembled those to be found in West Somerset—at Minehead and St. Decuman's, and on the other side of the Quantocks. They met several of them in their expeditions from Bridgwater the previous year. Here, however, it seemed curious to find a tower of this type mixed in with the much richer towers with which the district abounds. Besides the two at Taunton, others they were going to visit at Bishop's Lydeard and Lydeard St. Lawrence, would prove to be fine specimens of the more elaborate tower which they generally met with in the middle of Somerset, so that that tower seemed in some degree to be out of place. Almost the only decorative features were the elaborate niche head on the south and the very large gargoyles to be found on all sides and at different levels. Another point of interest about the church was the screen. The figures standing on the rood loft were modern, and some of the mouldings on the top of the cornice, but except that, the screen itself was all old, and in an uncommonly good state of preservation. The cornice was a very remarkable one on account of the curious variation in the carving. The upper range of moulding (a grape vine of the ordinary character) was on a very coarse scale, and seemed to be more suitable for the roof. It was surprising to find it in its present position, especially when they saw the delicate succession of mouldings below, and it seemed to him a question whether that particular moulding belonged to the screen at all. The grape vine below was full of the most delicate work, and the grapes and leaves were on a much smaller scale. They certainly could not have been carved by the same people for the same purpose. The

moulding below that again was a very curious one. Right in the centre they saw a plough, drawn by three pair of oxen and driven by a man with a whip over his shoulder. After that came some very curious figures, including a man with a bow, which seemed to him to have got out of place. He thought the carvings in that moulding had been taken down some time or other and had not been put together properly. The man as at present placed seemed to be shooting the oxen, and if they looked further along they saw some hounds which appeared to belong to the man with the bow. In addition to those things mentioned there were two dragons, one swallowing a man. Farther along still they came across the inscription "Raphe Harris, C.W.," implying that he was churchwarden at the time the screen was first erected. That was very interesting, for although they were quite used to seeing churchwardens' names on work carved out during the last two hundred years, it was by no means so usual to find churchwardens putting their names on work at the beginning of the 16th century. At the extreme end there were two figures—probably intended for women—one having hold of the other's hair, while in the other hand each held a rod.

The Rector, the Rev. W. PROWSE HEWETT, read an extract from the *Church Times* of 1886, with regard to the screen, which was as follows:—"The screen at Norton is little known. Forty years ago, the rich painting and gilding were daubed over a light oak colour. It has suffered too in other ways. When the church was defaced, at the time of the restoration, it was entirely taken down, and only put back by the energy of the present rector, and then against the advice of most of the neighbouring clergy. It was pieced together in an entirely different manner to the original in order to fit the new chancel arch, and has, therefore, lost much of its value. Its chief glory, however, is in a wonderful series of animals carved on the lower side of the beam, representing the devastation of the country by a dragon or crocodile,

its chase and final overthrow by a man armed with a bow and arrows. There is a most spirited piece of carving where the beast swallows a man whole. The part representing the death of the dragon was stolen from the church, but was rescued by the rector from a curiosity shop in Taunton, and was replaced. The carving referred to a legend of a dragon having devastated the valley between Norton and Williton, finally meeting its death at Norton. The date of the screen is about 1500, and has on it the name of Raphe Harris, who was churchwarden at the time, and was buried at the west end of the church 1509 A.D."

The Old Roman Encampment.

The company next adjourned to some fields at the rear of the church which were formerly the site of an old Roman encampment. Mr. BIDGOOD made a few remarks relative to this, which he has since embodied in a paper (*see* Part II).

Cothelstone Manor House.

This was the next stopping place, and the Rev. W. ESDAILE gave a brief account of the Stawell family, who were the original owners of the manor. Sir John Stawell was the most distinguished member of the family, and he lived in the time of Charles I, and raised three troops of cavalry and one of infantry in support of the king's forces. He had a skirmish with Blake's forces at Bishop's Lydeard, but was defeated, and returned to Cothelstone, and then the mansion was destroyed—at any rate the greater part of it—by Blake. The house was restored in 1855-6 by the speaker's grandfather, and it was generally admitted to have been carefully restored in accordance with the original. Mr. ESDAILE then read a long account of Sir John Stawell's funeral, and mentioned that he had no less than fourteen sons and seven daughters.

Mr. BUCKLE followed with a description of the manor house, which, he said, was a most remarkable building. The general idea of the building was Tudor, as shown by its base course, and string course, and wide mullioned windows, but, associated with these features, were some of Renaissance character. The mullions were treated as balusters, not only on the outside but on the inside, each of which died against a square post into which the glass was fitted. The buttresses were most extraordinary. The small bases they stood upon were just like the pedestals of classical columns. As they rose they were diminished like classical columns, and on the top of the string course they were finished with pinnacles formed of ungainly pieces of carving. Then there was a very quaint gate-house, with distinctly classical arches, and some niches of very classical type with scallop shell at head. Inside the gate-house they found a couple of fine openings of the purest perpendicular, and if they looked at the tablet bearing the coat-of-arms over the doorway, they would see that the treatment of the Heraldry was of Jacobean character, but was enclosed in a very flat four-centred arch of quite a Tudor kind. It was a very remarkable building, forming a sort of link between the latest Tudor work and the Renaissance, but whether the whole of the buildings were of that same date he could not say. On one side there was a chimney of a very gothic character, and it seemed to him as though the building must once have been a thorough Tudor building.

Col. BRAMBLE pointed out that on one of the pinnacles of the house was a cannon ball, and when the Society were there last it was on the table.

Cothelstone Church.

A visit was afterwards paid to the church at the rear of the manor house, the principal interest in which Mr. BUCKLE explained consisted in the monuments of the Stawell family. Sir



COTELSTONE MANOR HOUSE.



John was buried on one side of the chancel and another member of the family on the other, and there were two tombs each with two figures on them in the side chapel. Really the whole of the church was an Early English one, although it had perpendicular windows inserted. The whole of the walls of the nave and chancel, and the walls of the chapel were E. E., and there was a very plain E. E. arch leading into the tower. It was an exceedingly simple church, the arch and the chancel arch being about as plain as they could be. The tower had one curious feature about it on the outside, and that was that it had been raised in modern times in rather curious fashion. Over by the old belfry the string course at the bottom of the parapet remains with its gargoyles, but the parapet had been taken off. Mr. Buckle has alluded to the carved bench ends, on one or two of which, and on the pulpit, the Stawell arms appeared.

Col. BRAMBLE afterwards described, in detail, the figures on the tombs in the chapel.

The Rev. E. H. BATES sends the following additional notes on Cothelstone :

“ In the upper lights of the windows on the south side of the church are some good figures of English saints :—1, S. Thomas of Hereford (Cantelupe); 2, S. Ealdhelm of Sherborne; 3, S. Cuthbert of Durham; 4, S. Dunstan of Glastonbury (with the tongs); 5, S. Thomas of Canterbury; 6, S. Richard of Chichester (de la Wych).”

The Rev. W. GRESWELL has kindly sent the following notes on Cothelston :

I derive Cothelston from *Cotele ton*, the ton or town of *Cotele*, a name well known in Somerset in early records, and in Cornwall. It has nothing to do with a “stone.” *Cotele* is Welsh or Keltic, not Saxon or Norman. There is *Cotele-asch* on Mendip.

Cothelston, a *capella dependens*, i.e., chapel dependent on Kingston. Together with Kingston, it was probably an early

endowment to the Priory and Convent of Taunton. It was William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester (1127), who gave Kingston to Taunton Priory. *Ecclesiam de Kingestona cum capellis et pertinentiis suis.*

The dividing line between Cothelston and Kingston is a clearly marked fence running down from the ridge of Quantock. Part of Cothelston is on Quantock. Merridge Hill is, I believe, in Cothelston, but the Spaxton parishioners have common rights on Merridge Hill. Merridge is an outlying member of Spaxton.

In *Collinson* (1790) Tirhill House appears as possession of Thomas Slocomb. "Tirhill, with a park ascending almost to the top of Quantock Hill." In Greenwood's *Somersetshire Delineated*, 1821: "Cothelston House, which till lately has been designated Tirhill House, is now the residence of Edward Jeffries Esdaile."

In Queen Elizabeth's time there is this notice: "Sir John Stawell, knt., hath one grounde inclosed for deere at Cothelston of one myle compas and keapeth twoo mares according to the statute." (*See Green's Somerset and the Armada*, p. 48.)

St. Agnes Well, with an ancient stone canopy, near the road. In the adjoining field "a nunnery" is said to have existed, and the site is pointed out by old men. I can find nothing else to corroborate the idea of a "nunnery," but the Prior and Convent of Taunton may have had a small lodging or cell here.

The walnut tree has been mentioned before in *Proceedings of Som. Arch. Society*. It was blown down in 1896. In Jeboult's *History of West Somerset*, it is said: "On this manor a strange old custom prevails. Certain tenements are held by payment of so many bushels of rye. The tenants are called *Rye Renters*."

In a note on Durandus I see the following remark about the "glory" or "nimbus" round the head of a saint on one of the church windows:—"The nearest contemporary effigy of a saint which we have observed in stained glass is that of S. Thomas of Hereford, in the church of Cothelston, Somerset-

shire. Here the 'glory' is, as usual, of a circular shape."

Sometimes the nimbus was four-square, representing the four cardinal virtues. Why S. Thomas of Hereford should appear here I do not know.

Manor House. This is very interesting, as the home of the Stawells. A Sir John Stawell figures in the Elizabethan days as one of the most active men in the county in opposing the "Armada," and a Sir John Stawell also figures afterwards as a staunch Royalist. He suffered much at the hands of the Parliamentarians. His fine woods were cut down and sold.

The Stawells (*see* Collins's *Peerage*, vol. viii) were said to have been of Norman extraction. They first took their name from Stawel, in the parish of Murlinch in the county of Somerset. They lived at Cothelston in the 13th century.

The "line" ended in Mary, only daughter of Edward, 4th Lord Stawel, who married, September 3, 1750, the Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, fourth son of William, first Earl of Dartmouth.

I find in an old parish rate book that the Stawells are rated for Cothelston Farm in 1789, apparently the last time. Curiously enough, a John Gibbs is rated for Cothelston Farm in 1781 and 1785.

After this the property is rated to Edward Jeffreys, and so to the Esdailes.

In 1786, we gather from Savage's *History of Taunton*, p. 273, that "John Hammet, James Esdaile Hammet and Edward Jeffries Esdaile, Esquires, had a grant of the office of bailiff of the bailiwick of Taunton and Taunton Deane, and of sealers of weights and measures within the castle, borough, and lordship of Taunton."

John Hammet and James Esdaile Hammet are described as sons of Benjamin Hammet, alderman of the City of London; Edward Jeffries Esdaile, son of William Esdaile, of the said City of London, banker.

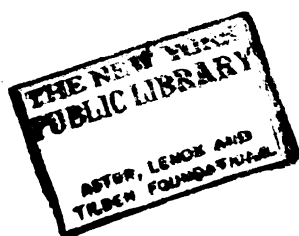
(*See also Dict. Nat. Biography*, under Esdaile.)

Bishop's Lydeard Church.

A move was next made to Bishop's Lydeard church, which proved to be of unusual interest. Mr. BUCKLE was again called upon to point out its leading features. The church, he said, contained many features of great interest. The inside was noted for the great quantity and variety of the carvings to be found there, but, perhaps, the most interesting thing about the whole church was the tower. It must be regarded as quite one of the most successful in the whole of the county. It was not only exceedingly successful as it stood, but it was rather remarkable in this county because it was a tower which had never been altered since it was first designed. In by far the majority of our towers of the first class a very much richer, though perhaps heavier parapet and set of pinnacles had been added, but this church retained the original parapet and pinnacles. The original design remained perfect from the base to the topmost pinnacle. It was very nearly identical with St. James's, Taunton, but there were some points of difference. This tower, for instance, was rather straighter—the buttresses were not so much inclined, and the working out of the detail was distinctly superior to that at St. James's. The author of this tower knew exactly from the time he started what he was going to do. In St. James's tower the designer got into difficulties at the belfry storey—he had not put the base of two buttresses quite in the right place, but he got over his error in a most ingenious way and built a beautiful tower. This was a case where at each corner of the tower there was a great group of buttresses, but what made the principal show were the two buttresses at right angles at each corner. They were carried up to the belfry storey, and opposite the belfry windows they finished in pinnacles which were set diagonally to the buttresses on which they stood, and these pinnacles were connected with the belfry wall by a thin wall of stone to prevent daylight appearing between the tower and



BISHOP'S LYDEARD TOWER, FROM SOUTH-EAST



pinnacle, but at the top they were nearly detached. That pair of buttresses did not lean against the tower, but against a buttress of four faces, which at the belfry storey changed into a plain square buttress set diagonally to the tower. This diagonal buttress was carried up through the tower and became the base of the pinnacle. That complicated, but perfectly fitting arrangement of buttresses, proved that the designer worked out every detail of the tower before he commenced building. Cheddar church had another absolutely perfect tower, but in by far the majority of instances the architect got into difficulties before they were finished. This tower was beautifully designed from base to top.

A brief discussion followed between Mr. BUCKLE and Mr. C. H. FOX, of Wellington, as to where the money came from for the building of these churches, when which the Vicar, the Rev. W. F. EUSTACE, inquired what date Mr. Buckle assigned to the tower, and he replied that it would not be later than about 1470.

Mr. BUCKLE then pointed out one or two features of interest to be found in the churchyard. At the lower end of the churchyard, he said, stood a churchyard cross with a good deal of carving about it, but the actual cross was modern. On the lower half of the shaft and the steps, and on the base of the shaft, were the figures of the twelve Apostles and other carved figures, which it was difficult to make out the meaning of. A little further to the right were fragments of another cross, the market cross, which about forty years ago was brought in from the road. The most interesting feature of the latter was the head of the cross, which had been replaced. Only the front was visible, and there were to be found, as usual, figures of the Virgin and Child, and other figures so dilapidated that nothing could be made of them.

The party then moved into the church, where Mr. BUCKLE was once more called upon. He explained that in the inside of that church they had work of two different dates of the Per-

pendicular period. The two arcades on the two sides of the nave were entirely different. One was a very low one, and the other was rather lofty. The low arcade represented the earlier stage of the building, when the aisles were narrower than they were at present, and the whole height of the church was considerably less. The chancel was a curious shape, the eastern part being a good deal narrower than the western. The chancel arch had been enlarged, and at the same time one bay of the chancel had been widened in a very ingenious way. The probability was that the old church had a north aisle, and the people who built the loftier southern arcade intended, in course of time, to have gone on and put a similar arcade on the other side. The aisle on the south side appeared to be contemporaneous with the tower. The north aisle was entirely new. The original aisle was narrower and lower, and did not extend further east than the chancel arch, and that explained how it was the screen extended over one aisle and the nave, and not over the other. This screen was another excellent example, similar on the whole to that at Norton, but with a good deal of difference in the detail of decoration. The paint was entirely modern, but the various mouldings were original, and there was nothing so characteristic as that at Norton. One of them contained the whole creed, and the two mouldings below that were very delicate. There was also a large collection of bench ends of rather an unusual character. The quaintest were near the west end. There was one picture of coursing, and another of a deer. Then they had the Pelican in Piety, which they knew was the badge of Richard Fox (Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1492-1494), which seemed to indicate the probability of their being done in his time. Then they had a coat of arms, with the fleur-de-lys or, and a curious picture of a windmill, with a packhorse below, and the miller himself, and next to that a ship. A good deal of question arises about them. Some asserted that the windmill marked the miller's pew, and that the ship was a captain's, and that they paid for them ;

but a more likely thing, to his mind, was that the carpenter got tired of foliage, and took to depicting the everyday life of the village. There was a very pretty Jacobean pulpit, and other things of great interest in the church.

The members next proceeded to the "Lethbridge Arms" Hotel, Bishop's Lydeard, where lunch was served. In the absence of the President, Mr. E. J. Stanley, M.P. (who had left the party at Cothelstone, in order to drive home to Quantock Lodge), Mr. Cely-Trevilian presided, and after luncheon the following votes of thanks were passed :

Col. BRAMBLE proposed, and Mr. C. H. FOX seconded :

"That the best thanks of this Society be given to the President, E. J. Stanley, Esq., M.P., for the admirable way in which he has conducted the duties of the office upon such an important epoch in the existence of the Society."

"That the best thanks of the Society be given to the Worshipful the Mayor of Taunton for the kindness and hospitality which he has extended to the Society and for the great trouble which he has taken in the arrangements generally to which to so great an extent the success of the meeting is due."

"Also to the Local Committee, which, under the Presidency of his Worship the Mayor, has so admirably arranged the details of the meeting (coupled with the names of the Local Secretary, Mr. Samson, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. Barnicott, Mr. Tite, and Mr. Hammett)."

"To the Worshipful the Mayor and Town Clerk of Exeter, to the Rev. Canon Edmonds, B.D., and to Mr. W. H. Hamilton Rogers, F.S.A., to whom in their various ways the success of our excursion to Exeter is to be attributed."

"Also to those who have so kindly extended their hospitality to the Society: Major and Mrs. Barrett, Major and Mrs. Chisholm Batten, and Mr. and Mrs. Batchelor, not forgetting the Mayor of Taunton."

"Also to the Clergy of the different parishes who have permitted us to visit their churches and have in many cases put

themselves to considerable inconvenience to attend personally and assist us with valuable information (coupled with the name of Prebendary Askwith, who has given us the pleasure of his company and the benefit of his assistance throughout the meeting)."

"To the owners and occupiers of houses who have allowed us to visit them on the occasion. (The Hon. H. P. Gore-Langton and Mr. Hembrow, Mr. C. E. J. Esdaile and Mr. C. Hancock, and Mr. Batchelor. Also to Mr. Wilfred Marshall for permitting us to pass through his private roads)."

"To Mr. Edmund Buckle for his able explanations of the numerous objects of architectural interest visited by the Society."

"To the District Superintendent at Exeter (Mr. Campfield) and the Station Master of Taunton (Mr. Lailey) for the excellent arrangements made for the convenience of the members."

Mr. TREVILIAN, who presided, supported the resolution, and included in it the names of the Joint Hon. Secs.: Col. Bramble and Rev. F. W. Weaver.

Lydeard St. Lawrence

After luncheon the journey was resumed to Lydeard St. Lawrence, where the visitors were received at the church by the Rev. F. L. Hughes, vicar. Mr. BUCKLE said that the tower of the church was of a different character generally, from that at Bishop's Lydeard. This was a very plain, simple tower, but it had an uncommonly good outline, and was exceedingly effective from every point of view. Here they had the same general principle as at Bishop's Lydeard, although without any of the elaboration, the buttresses and the rest of the tower being very plain. The west window was a small one, and there was no west door. The windows in the belfry were of sandstone, as was most of the other detail of the

church. All those hills around them produced stone which could be worked up effectively as they saw. The Ham Hill stone used in the church was almost all modern, as this place was some distance from those quarries. The bulk of the church was of the 14th century—the nave, the chancel, the windows therein, and the walls being all of that period. The chancel had never been altered since that date, it was practically untouched, and had the small east window which was used at that time. The chancel arch was of a simple character, its most interesting feature was that where it sprang out from the wall it had no shafts to support it all. That arrangement was met with late in the Perpendicular period, because then the great screens were common, and it was felt to be a waste of good work to put elaborate piers under the chancel arch, where they would never be seen. The chancel contained a great deal of pretty work. There was a curious sedilia and piscina, but they did not seem to harmonise one with another. They would notice what a fine nave the church had. The aisle was a later addition, probably in the 15th century. The pillars which separated the aisle from the nave, and the capitals were of the same period. The idea of having the capital continuous all the way round the pillar was rather characteristic of Devonshire. In the West of Somerset this treatment was often to be found. The first capital at the west end represented a fox and goose; the second had four angels carved round it; the third was comparatively common-place, having just a piece of foliage round it. But the fourth was decidedly curious, having a piece of interlaced pattern work all round. That was not an arrangement which a workman of the 15th century would be likely to think of at all, and the only suggestion he could make was that this bit of design was copied by a country workman from an ancient bit of Saxon carving, which, perhaps, came out of an older church. The last capital was for the most part broken away. The windows of the nave, with the exception of one, were probably of the same date as the arcade.

The three windows on the south side were built as it were in perspective—large, middle-sized, small—and the effect of these three windows, when looking down the nave from the chancel, was to make the nave look longer than it really was. On the other hand, standing at the west end the nave looks distinctly shorter, because the eye instinctively assumes a row of windows to be all of about the same size. It might be that the people who put in the big window had intended to bring the chancel in effect more down into the church. There were, unquestionably, cases where buildings had been deliberately designed with that effect in view. But, on the other hand, it might be a mere accident. The screen was interesting, as there was no vaulting on the face of it towards the nave. The tradition was that the screen was never finished, and its appearance supported the belief. It was very late, and was perhaps the “enterclose” building in 1532 (See *Wells Wills*). The bench ends were pretty, but there was nothing very characteristic about them. The pulpit was of Jacobean work, and it looked as if it had been made up very much. There was a curious “squint” looking into the chancel, with an iron bar in the centre, intended, no doubt, as a support to the wall over it.

Combe Florey.

The last place visited was the pretty little village of Combe Florey. It will be remembered that the witty Sydney Smith, from 1829 until his death, February 22nd, 1845, was rector of this parish. Before visiting the church, the party were kindly entertained to tea by Mr. and Mrs. Batchelor. A move was afterwards made to the church. Mr. BUCKLE said that the south wall of the nave dated from the 13th century, but the only features of that date still remaining were the doorway and the turret. The aisle seemed to have been taken down and rebuilt sometime in the last century, but

with Early English arches inserted over the windows. There were so many of these arches as to indicate that there were several windows in the Early English church which stood there, but except for certain remnants there was nothing left of an earlier period than the Perpendicular time. The arcade there had got the angel capitals as at Lydeard St. Lawrence, but the rest of the Perpendicular work was of a very simple character. The windows there had the ordinary tracery which was found in most of the Somerset churches. The chancel was entirely modern, but in one of the windows there were two little fragments of 15th century stained glass. The stone used in the church was a kind of local sand stone, of a dark red colour, which could be seen in the arcades. The mullions and tracery of the windows were all of that red sandstone, and there was hardly any of the Ham Hill stone imported there. The bench ends were more elaborate than any they had seen during these excursions. There was formerly a screen there, and the few fragments left of it had been worked up into the present reading desk and pulpit. In the wall of the north aisle was a small stone slab with the following inscription, in 13th century character, to one of the nuns of Cannington, whose heart was there immured ;—*Le Quer : Dame : Maud de : Merriete : nonayne : de : Cannyntunc.*" (See *Proceedings*, vol. xi, pt. ii, 11).

There seemed to have been a special fancy among the monastic orders for being buried in two different places in the belief that they got the benefit of the prayers in both places of worship. Thus the heart was buried in one place and the body in another. The tower of the church was a very pretty one of red sandstone. The building altogether stood in a very pretty situation.

Lieut.-Col. BRAMBLE made a few remarks as to some recumbent effigies, which were not of a earlier date than 1270 and not later than 1285. The figures were in complete chain armour.

The Gate House was afterwards inspected, and this concluded the excursion. The homeward journey was then made, Taunton being reached about 7.30. This was the last of the excursions, which throughout had been of a most successful and enjoyable character, and the weather each day was all that could have been desired.

The Local Museum.

AN interesting loan exhibition of local objects was formed in the Castle Hall, and consisted largely of paintings, prints, drawings, etc., of old Taunton, portraits of Somerset Worthies, old election addresses and squibs; play bills of the old Taunton theatre (including some of the great Kean's). Among the Taunton election addresses was that of Benjamin Disraeli, who, "young and alone, is engaged in a not inglorious struggle with the most powerful person in Europe who does not wear a crown," this being Daniel O'Connell, who on this occasion described the future Prime Minister of England as the heir-at-law of the impenitent thief who reviled the Great Founder of the Christian religion.

Mr. Barnicott.—Frame of ancient stained glass from the east window (removed in the restoration of 1843) of St. Mary's Church, Taunton. Two water-colour drawings of old St. James' Vicarage, Taunton. Sixty-three engraved portraits. Ten prints of Taunton, and six printed sheets of election addresses, etc. Parchment document, Union Club, Taunton, 1755; Taunton Assembly, 1749, rules and book of accounts.

Miss Woodforde.—Miniature portrait of Elizabeth Broadmead, buried at Wilton, 1784, aged 115. She walked in procession before the Duke of Monmouth on his entering Taunton. Portrait taken 25th March, 1781, by P. Foy. Crayon portrait of Thomas Woodforde, of Taunton, apothecary and banker. Pencil drawing of the Market House, etc., Taunton, by Ed. Turle, 1829. Bible given by Bishop Ken to Samuel Woodforde, of Castle Cary, "the gift of my worthy friend Thomas Ken, Jan. 3, 1669."

Mr. C. Tite.—Several water-colour sketches of places in Taunton since destroyed or altered—"White Hart Inn,"

"Four Alls Inn Yard," "Crown and Sceptre Inn," "Castle Yard," "Old Grammar School," houses in Bridge Street and St. James' Street. Portrait of Dr. Cottle, formerly vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton. Engraved portraits of Samuel Daniel and Miss Graddon, and several caricature sketches. Sheet of local architectural subjects.

Rev. J. Worthington.—Portraits of Dr. Toulmin (historian of Taunton), Rev. Roger Montgomery, Rev. W. A. Jones, and Dr. Malachi Blake ; and some old views of the corner of Mary Street.

Mr. J. H. Spencer.—Daguerreotype of St. Mary's old tower, 1842. Pen-and-ink sketch of St. James' old tower, 1866. Comparative elevations of the towers of Taunton St. Mary, Taunton St. James, Bishop Lydeard, Kingston, and Staple Fitzpaine. Drawing of Wilton Church, showing the old tower, 1844. View of interior of St. Mary Magdalene Church, 1829, and some other local views.

Mr. Hugh Norris.—Portrait of Henry Norris, of Taunton, born May, 1752, died 1823. Carved ivory knife-handle, found on the site of Taunton Priory, representing Justice, Hope, and Charity (*see* vol. ix, *Somerset Proceedings*).

Dr. Alford.—Six water-colour sketches of Taunton—North Street ; Fore Street ; Old Tone Bridge ; Alms Houses, St. James' Street ; Leper Hospital, East Reach ; and view of Taunton from the Priory fields.

Rev. D. P. Alford.—The old College School, Taunton, by Jeffries. Painting of the old bridge.

Mr. Franklin.—Five views of old Taunton, by "C.C." *circa* 1790, coloured aquatints—Castle Green, showing the ruined eastern gate ; view from Priory ; Hammet Street ; Tone Bridge before the central arch was built ; Taunton Castle ; and a view of the Market House, by E. Turle.

Mr. T. G. Crump.—Four water-colour sketches—Whipping Post and Stocks, West Monkton ; Leper Hospital, East Reach ; Rams-horn Bridge ; Trowel and Pipe found embedded

in the walls of old St. Mary's tower when pulled down, 1858.

Mr. Maynard.—Two water-colour sketches, by Haseler, of the north front of the Castle Hall, Taunton.

Mr. W. J. Trenchard.—Portrait of Sir John Trenchard, of Bloxworth, Dorset, supported the Duke of Monmouth, escaped to Holland, and afterwards returned to England with William of Orange. M.P. for Taunton, 1678 and 1681. Portrait of John Trenchard, M.P. for Taunton, 1722.

Mrs. Kinglake.—Large oil portrait of Sir Benjamin Hammet, M.P. for Taunton, builder of Hammet Street, and "restorer" of the Castle.

Rev. E. L. Penny, D.D., R.N.—Portrait of Joanna Southcott, the enthusiast (presented to the Museum).

Mrs. Rowland.—Four views of Taunton, of the same series as Mr. Franklin's, above.

Mr. Bidgood.—Taunton Theatre Play-bills, 1800 to 1830. Election addresses and "squibs." Portraits and views.

Mr. H. W. Smith.—Plans and elevations of the old almshouses in St. James' Street, recently pulled down.

Other views of old Taunton, and portraits, were lent by Mr. Skinner, Mr. Crockett, Mr. Frier, Mr. Stansell, Mr. Mulford, and Mr. W. J. Hammet.

Miss Kate May.—Portrait of Frederick May, one of the founders of the Society.

Mr. Duder.—Election addresses—Benjamin Disraeli, 1835; General Peachey and Mr. Seymour, 1825; Mr. Baring, 1806.

Mr. Spranklin.—Plans, elevations, and details of rood-screen, pulpit, and bench ends, Trull Church.

Mr. Sheppard, Steward of the Manor of Taunton Deane.—Court Roll, Cardinal Beaufort, 17 Henry VI, and another of Bishop Montague, 16 James I, 1618; book of accounts and presentments, 1582; and various MS. and printed documents relating to Taunton fairs, Court Leet, inventories of estates, etc., from the Exchequer, Taunton Castle.

Mr. Richard Easton.—Locke's Survey of Somerset, folio

MS. Summonses to Parliament, Henry III to Edward IV.
List of the Non-jurors.

Mr. E. E. Baker.—A large and most interesting collection of tracts relating to Somerset, among which were the following concerning Taunton:—Auction Catalogue of English Books, at the "Lamb Coffee House in Taunton," 1710; "Chard and Taunton Assize Sermons," 1623; "A narrative of the Expedition to Taunton, the Raising of the Siege," 1645; "Proceedings of the Army under Sir Thomas Fairfax, concerning the Club-men and Relief of Taunton," 1645; "Dying Speeches, Letters, etc., of those Protestants who suffered under the cruel sentence of Lord Chief Justice Jefferies," 1689; "An account of the Proceedings against the Rebels, tried before the Lord Chief Justice Jefferies," 1685, printed in 1716; "Trial for Bread Riots at Taunton Assizes," 1801; "Manual for the Electors of Taunton," 1826; "The Standert and Liddon Controversy, Taunton," 1816; "Shillibeer's Address on the Land Tax Rate, Taunton, 1823"; "Bowditch and Norman Enquiry, Taunton" 1812; "Judgment in the case of the King against Bowditch, Taunton," 1819.

Mr. Esdaile.—Bronze torque, found at Cothelstone. Four pieces of ornamental plaster work from the old house at Cothelstone; and water-colour drawing of St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Taunton.

Col. Helyar.—Elaborately carved old door.

Miss Fremlin.—Fellow door to the above.

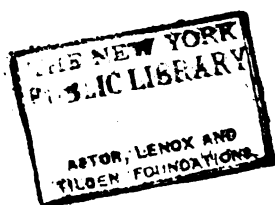
(See "Notes," on page 65).

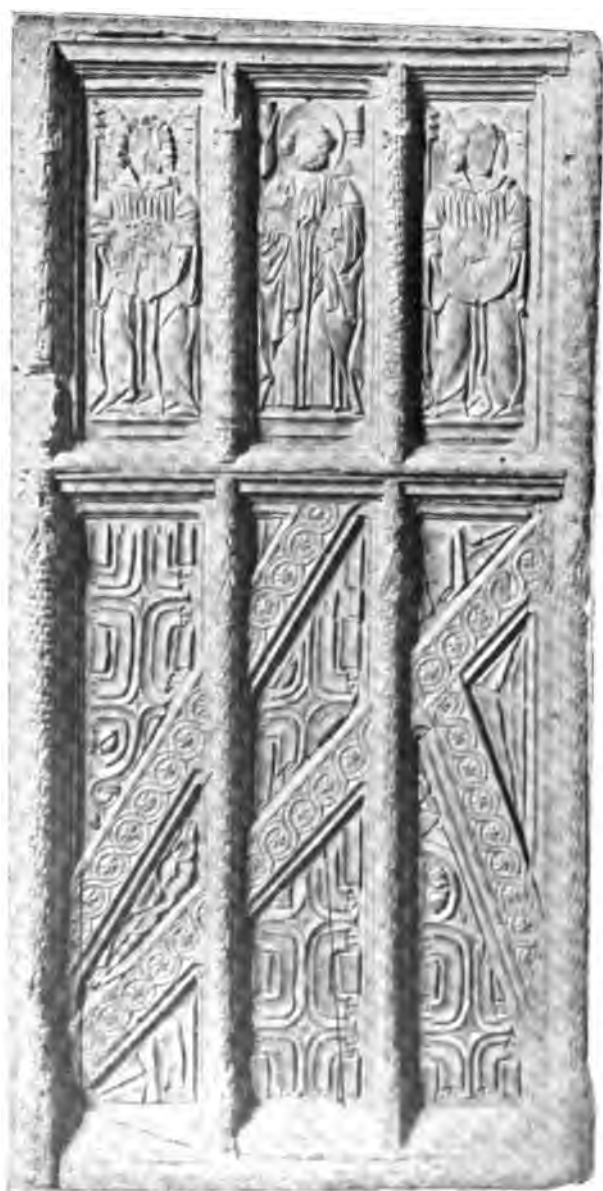
Mr. Walter Norman.—Taunton election plate, "Sir John Pole 1754."

Mrs. Porter.—Model, in leather, of the tower of St. James' Church, Taunton, by Wm. Weston, about 1854.

Mr. E. W. Stevens.—Sections and specimens of a deep well boring at Highbridge.

Mr. Whyte Holdich.—Oil sketches of ancient British Burial on Exmoor; and views in the neighbourhood.



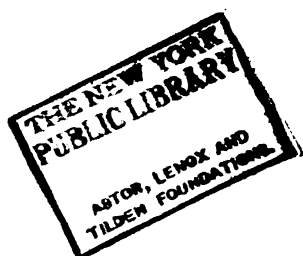


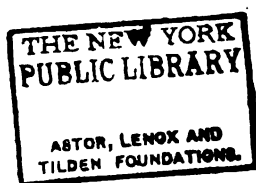
OLD DOOR
SUPPOSED TO BE FROM TAUNTON PRIORY.
In the possession of Col. Helyar.



OLD DOOR
SUPPOSED TO BE FROM TAUNTON PRIORY.

In the possession of Miss Frenkin.





Notes on two old Carved Doors exhibited in the Local Museum.

BY W. BIDGOOD.

THESE two handsomely carved doors at present in the possession of different owners, were, no doubt, originally a pair : and at a glance anyone would perceive that they must have belonged to some ecclesiastical establishment, while the style of ornament would fix their date as the early half of the sixteenth century. The carpentry work is peculiar and elaborate in construction, the bracing in the lower parts being unusual. Two mullions and a middle rail divide each door into six panels, of which the upper three occupy about one third of the whole height. The three panels at the top of each door contain figures, while the lower panels are entirely filled in with the linen pattern. Placed over the styles and mullions are elaborately carved pilasters, having moulded bases, and terminations resembling the tops of buttresses with crocketed finials. These pilasters are covered with carved ornament different in each one, arranged in strings, not quite perpendicular, but slightly twisted in opposite directions. The first pilaster has strings of something resembling heraldic ermine spots, the next overlapping leaves, then rows of folded ribbon with beads between, and the last on this door has roses. In the second door, strings of beads, lozenges, folded ribbon, and fleurs-de-lis : the pilasters in the lower parts are mostly ornamented with beads. The braces in the lower parts of the

doors are covered with the guilloche pattern, and the panels carved with various forms of folded linen.

A careful study of the figures will show to what particular religious house these doors originally belonged, and also approximately the date of their construction. The features and symbols have been mostly defaced, but sufficient remains to show that the central panel of each door contains the figure of a saint with nimbus and label behind the head, and the two side panels angels bearing shields. The saint depicted on the first door is St. Peter, and on the second St. Paul. The shields borne by the angels on the first door are almost obliterated, but on the left-hand one the outline of a cross is traceable, with a rose (between two other objects chopped away) in chief, and a bordure engrailed. On the right-hand shield the arms of the See of Winchester can be traced; but the print does not show it so clear as on the door itself. With the second door we are more fortunate as regard the charges on the shields, that on the left shows a pelican in piety, surmounted by a mitre with strings jewelled and tasselled. The shield on the left bears a crozier between the initials W Y, interlaced with a tasselled cord.

This shows us that the doors came from an establishment dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul (Taunton Priory was so dedicated); while the shields will prove conclusively that it was to this House that the doors originally belonged. As before stated the arms on the first door are very much defaced. What we should naturally look for would be the arms of the Priory, but these so far as we are aware have never been recovered; what remains on the first shield may be thus described—() *A cross (or On a cross)* () *in chief a rose between two . . .* () *within a bordure engrailed* ().* The arms

* Bishop Langton's arms on the gateway of Taunton Castle are *On a cross party per cross five roses*, but no engrailed border. Burke gives Yorke, of Devonshire, as *A fesse nebulée between three crescents, inter the horns of each a fleur-de-lin, all within a bordure engrailed*. It will be seen, however, that neither of these coats correspond to the one on the door.

of Winchester on the second shield shows the connection of Taunton with that See, the bishops having been successively Lords of the manor of Taunton Deane, and it will be remembered that Taunton Priory was founded by a former bishop.

With the second door we are left in no doubt as to the bearings on the shields. The pelican shows us that it was Richard Fox who was Bishop of Winchester and Lord of Taunton Deane at the time. His arms occur on the Grammar School which he founded within the precincts of his Castle of Taunton, 1522. Fox was Bishop of Exeter 1486-7, translated to Bath and Wells 1491-2, Durham 1494, Winchester 1500, and died 1528, so that as far as Bishop Fox is concerned it would have been between 1500 and 1528 that these doors were made; but the last shield enables us to fix the date with greater certainty. The initials W Y are doubtless intended for William Yorke, who was nominated Prior on the 19th November, 1523, and it was, no doubt, between that date and the death of Bishop Fox, 1528, that the doors in question were constructed. The appearance of the pastoral staff, interlaced with the initials is also interesting, as it was only about twenty years before William Yorke's time that the privilege of using the pastoral staff, among other coveted honours, had been conferred upon the House in the Priorship of John Prowse. Thus, then, we have on the first door St. Peter between the arms of Taunton Priory (?) and the See of Winchester; and on the second, St. Paul between the arms of Bishop Fox, and the monogram of Prior William Yorke.

Looking at the elaborate workmanship lavished on these interesting old doors one is tempted to believe that they are not the work of an ordinary day labourer, but the handicraft of one of the inmates of the House, who bestowed the unlimited time at his disposal in the execution of a labour of love.

Additions to the Society's Museum and Library

During the Year 1898.

THE MUSEUM.

Collotype prints of Montacute House (two views); Lytes Cary, Barrington, Montacute Priory, and Brimpton d'Evercy (two views).—From Mr. PHELIPS.

Section of White Thorn Tree.

Small Earthen Vase containing documents found in the roof of the old Grammar School (now the Municipal Offices), Taunton, when the ceiling was removed in 1897.—Deposited by the TOWN COUNCIL.

Cast of a Stone in the porch of Holcombe Church.—From the Rev. ETHELBERT HORNE.

Plans of the Bell-chamber and Chime-chamber of the Tower of St. Mary's Church, Taunton.—From Mr. J. T. IRVINE.

Portrait of Joanna Southcott, engraved by Sharp, framed.—From the Rev. E. L. PENNY, D.D., R.N.

Portrait of Mr. E. A. Sanford, a past President of the Society, framed.—From Mr. C. TITE.

Crossbill, killed at Charlinch, September, 1898.—From the Rev. W. A. BELL.

Jubilee Medal, George III.—From Mr. H. B. INMAN.

Five Old Keys.—From Mr. THOMAS R. GREG.

Model in leather of the Tower of St. Mary's Church, Taunton, made by Wm. Weston, 1854.—From MAJOR WINTER.

Old Bench-end from Wotton Courtney (?)—From Mr. STANSELL.

Panel from the old Grammar School, Taunton, carved with the linen pattern.—From Mr. W. H. SMITH.

Three old Bottles, "J. Bicknell, Bradford," "R. Bricknel, 1768."—From Mr. S. LAWRENCE.

Bronze Celt.—(Purchased).

Powder Horn, early 19th Century.—From Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS.

THE LIBRARY.

List of Parish Registers and other Genealogical Works, edited by Fredk. A. Crisp.—From the Editor.

Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, vol. iv, pts. 10, 11, 12 ; vol. v, pts. 1, 2.

The Retreat and other Poems ; Catalogue of Books in the Tavistock Library.—From the Rev. D. P. ALFORD.

On Terrestrial Saurians from the Rhætic of Wedmore Hill.—From Professor SEELEY.

Library Catalogue of the Surveyors' Institute.—From Mr. H. S. THOMPSON.

Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edw. IV, 1461—1467 ; Richard II, 1381—1385.—From the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, in exchange.

Daily Weather Reports for 1897—1898 ; Report of the British Association, 1897.—From Dr. PRIOR.

Particulars of Sale of the Nunney Castle, and Langford Estates.—From Mr. WAINWRIGHT.

Reports on the Water Rights and Supply of Chard Borough.—From Mr. GILLINGHAM.

Three Manuscripts relating to the Tithes of Bridgwater, 1558 ; Accounts of the Water Bailiff of Bridgwater, 1550 ; Act for building a new Bridge over the River Parret at Bridgwater ; Plan and designs of New Bridge ; Articles of Agreement between the Coalbrookdale Iron Company, and the Corporation of Bridgwater, and sundry letters from the Company relating thereto, 1794-5 ; Turnpike Acts relating to Bridgwater, 1758, 1779 ; Turnpike Act, Minehead and West Somerset, 1765 ; Act for allotting certain Commons, called Chilton

Common, &c., 1798 ; Act for erecting a Market House, &c., at Bridgwater, 1779 ; a Bill for enlarging the Market House, Paving, Lighting, &c., the Streets of Bridgwater, 1820 ; an Act for Taxing Papists, 1723 ; an Act for the better regulation of Attorneys and Solicitors, 1729 ; an Act for Naturalising Princess Sophia ; several Acts on Excise Duties, on Coal, Cyder, &c., 1705 ; better security of Her Majesty's Person, 1705 ; Recruiting, 1705 ; Mutiny and Desertion, 1705 ; and others of a general public nature.—From the Rev. J. A. WELSH COLLINS.

Yorkshire Philosophical Society. *Report for 1897.*

Somerset Mediæval Libraries.—From the author, Mr. T. W. WILLIAMS.

Report of the Bureau of Agriculture, Montana.

Notes on the Romano-British Settlement of Chigwell, Essex.—From the author Mr. J. CHALKLEY-GOULD.

On a late Celtic Bronze Collar, from Wraxall, Somerset.—From Mr. A. C. PASS.

Norton-sub-Hamdon.—From the author Mr. C. TRASK.

Wincanton Field Club, Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports.—From Mr. SWEETMAN.

Wyclif's Latin Works : De Logica, vol. iii.—From Mr. STANDERWICK.

Journal of the Oxford Brass Rubbing Society, Nos. 1, 2, 3.

Records of the Rawle Family.—From the author Mr. E. J. RAWLE.

Archæologia, vols. 1, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36 (ii), 37 (i), 37 (ii), 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45.—From Lt.-Col. BRAMBLE.

Revista do Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro, vol. i.

Ceylon Handbook and Directory, 1894.—From Mr. KNIGHT.

Royal Societies Club, Rules and Members.—From the SECRETARY.

British Record Society : Bristol Wills, 1572 to 1792 ; and Wills in the Great Orphan Books, 1379 to 1674.

Wedmore Chronicle, vol. ii, no. 6.

Famous Houses of Bath and their Occupants.—From the author, Mr. J. F. MEEHAN.

Castle Cary Visitor, January to December, 1898, 12 nos.—From Mr. MACMILLAN.

Instincts and Habits of the Solitary Wasps ; Forestry Conditions of Northern Wisconsin.—From the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey.

Received from Societies in Correspondence for the Exchange of Publications.

Royal Archæological Institute—*Archæological Journal*, nos. 216, 217, 218, 219.

British Archæological Association—*Journal*, new series, vol. iii, pts. 3, 4 ; vol. iv, pts. 1, 2, 3.

British Association—*Report*, 1897.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland—*Proceedings*, vol. xxxi.

Royal Irish Academy—*Transactions*, vol. xxxi, pts. 1–6 ; *Proceedings*, vol. iv, nos. 4, 5 ; vol. v, no. 1 ; *List of Members*.

Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland—*Journal*, vol. vii, pts. 3, 4 ; vol. viii, pts. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History—*Proceedings*, vol. ix, pt. 3 ; vol. x, pt. 1.

Associated Societies—*Reports and Papers*, vol. xxiii, pt. 2 ; vol. xxiv, pt. 1.

Sussex Archæological Society—*Collections*, vol. xli.

Surrey Archæological Society—*Collections*, vol. xiv, pt. 1.

Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society—vol. xii.

Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society—*Magazine*, nos. 88, 89, 90 ; *Abstract of Wiltshire Inquisitiones Post Mortem, Charles I*, pts. 5, 6 ; *Catalogue of Drawings, Prints, and Maps in the Library at Devizes*.

London and Middlesex Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. i, pt. 2.

Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society—*Report*, vol. xii, pt. 4.

Kent Archæological Society—*Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xxiii.

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. xx, pt. 2 ; *Catalogue of Books, etc., in the Library*.

Powys Land Club—*Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. xxx, pts. 1, 2.

Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society—*Transactions*, vol. x, pts. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Hertfordshire Natural History Society—*Transactions*, vol. ix, pts. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Essex Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. vi, pt. 4 ; vol. vii, pts. 1, 2.

Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. viii, pt. 5.

Royal Institution of Cornwall—*Journal*, vol. xiii, pts. 2, 3.

Yorkshire Archæological Society—*Journal*, pts. 56, 57, 58 ; *List of Members ; Catalogue of Library*.

Northamptonshire Naturalists' Society—*Journal*, nos. 69, 70, 71, 72.

Geologists' Association—*Proceedings*, vol. xv, pts. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 ; *List of Members, Feb., 1898*.

Royal Dublin Society—*Transactions*, vol. v, pt. 13 ; vol. vi, pts. 2—13 ; *Proceedings*, vol. viii, pt. 5.

Bristol Naturalists' Society—*Proceedings*, vol. viii, pt. 2 ; *List of Members*.

Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society—*Proceedings*, vol. 52.

Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society—*Proceedings*, vol. xlii, pts. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ; *List of Members*.

Essex Field Club—*Essex Naturalist*, vol. x, nos. 5—16.

Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne—*Archæologia Æliana*, vol. xix, pt. 3 ; *Warkworth Parish Registers*, pt. 2.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society—*The Priory of St. Radegund, Cambridge ; List of Members, 1898 ; Communications*, no. 39 ; *Index to Reports and Proceedings, 1840-97*.

- Clifton Antiquarian Club—*Proceedings*, vol. iv, pt. 1.
 Thoresby Society—vol. vii, pt. 3 ; vol. viii, pt. 1 ; vol. ix, pt. 1.
 The Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist—vol. iv, nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 ; vol. v, no. 1.
 Royal University of Christiania—Four publications.
 Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.—*Report of the U.S. National Museum*, 1895 ; *Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum*, vol. xix.
 Bureau of American Ethnology—*Sixteenth Report*, 1897.
 Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.—*Bulletin*, vol. xxvi, nos. 4—12 ; vol. xxvii, nos. 1—12 ; vol. xxviii, nos. 1—6 ; vol. xxix, nos. 1—6.
 New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, U.S.—*Register*, nos. 205, 206, 207, 208 ; *Proceedings*, 1898 ; *Index to Testators in Waters's Genealogical Gleanings in England*.
 Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, U.S.—*Proceedings*, 1897, pts. 2, 3 ; 1898, pts. 1, 2.
 University of California—*Report*, 1896 ; *Register*, 1896-7 ; and various pamphlets on Agriculture and Vine Culture.
 Canadian Institute—*Transactions*, no. 10, vol. v, pt. 2 ; *Supplement to no. 9*, vol. v, pt. 1 ; *Proceedings*, vol. i, pts. 4, 5, 6.
 Nova Scotian Institute—vol. ix, pt. 3.
 Société Vaudoise des Sciences Naturelles, Lausanne—*Bulletin*, nos. 125, 126, 127, 128, 129.
 University of Upsala—*Bulletin of the Geological Institution*, vol. iii, pts. 1, 2.
 Société Archéologique de Bordeaux—*Bulletin*, tome xxi, fas. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Purchased :

- Harleian Society—*Registers of St. George's, Hanover Square*, vol. iv ; *Visitation of Cambridge*.
 Oxford Historical Society—*Hearne's Collections*, vol. iv ; *Epistolæ Academicæ, Oxon*, 2 vols.

Palæontographical Society, vol. lii, 1893.

Ray Society, vol. for 1895—*Tailless Batrachians of Europe*,
pts. 1, 2.

Early English Text Society, nos. 110, 111.

Pipe Roll Society, vol. xxiii.

Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries, pts. 40, 41, 42, 43, 44.

Somerset Record Society—*Somersetshire Pleas, Civil and Criminal*.

Whitaker's *Almanack*, 1898.

Glastonbury: An Address by the Bishop of Stepney.

Illustrated Guide to Stanton Drew.

The Last Abbot of Glastonbury.

History of Northumberland, vol. iv.

Monastic Remains of the Religious Houses of Witham, Bruton and Stavordale, by Sir R. C. Hoare.

The Antiquary, vol. 23 to 35.

Gentleman's Magazine Library, Shropshire and Somersetshire volume.

Burke's *Extinct Peerages and Extinct Baronetcies*, 2 vols.

The Note Book of Tristram Risdon, 1608-28.

Thring's *Addresses*.

The Ancient Cornish Drama, by Edwin Norris, 2 vols.

British Birds, with Illustrations by Frohawk, 6 vols, 4to.

Barrett's *Highways, Byways and Waterways*.

Somerset Parish Registers, vols. i, 2.

English Dialect Dictionary, pts. 1 to 6.

Second Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, being an exposure the Rev. W. Goode's Book, by Rev. C. S. Grueber.

Poems and Letters by Miss Bowdler, Bath, 1809.

Webster's Elements of Mechanical and Chemical Philosophy,
Taunton, 18—

Butcher's Excursion from Sidmouth to Chester, 1803.

Pen Pictures of Popular English Preachers, Rev. W. Jay,
Bath.

Crutwell's Universal Gazetteer, 4 vols., Bath, 1808.





RUINED TOWER,—OLDITCH COURT.

THORNCOMBE, DEVON.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1898.

PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.

Brook,

OF SOMERSET AND DEVON ; BARONS OF COBHAM, IN KENT.

BY W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

OLDITCH VILLAGE AND CHAPEL OF ST. MELORUS.

AMID delightful rural surroundings, in the main upper reach of the valley of the Axe, the wayfarer, as he leaves the station of the railway junction to Chard, sets his foot on classic ground.

To the left, comparatively close by, nestled in luxuriant foliage, and glimmering richly in contrasting colour by being fabricated of spoil brought from giant Hamdon, is the ever-interesting Abbey of Ford ; where, in the early dawn of the twelfth century, the Cistercian founded a sanctuary, and established his home, under the fostering care of the earlier ancestors of the illustrious Courtenay, many of whom sleep in unmarked sepulchres beneath its shadow, for the consecrated structure wherein they were laid at rest has vanished, and its site is almost unknown. But the larger portion of the dwelling-

place of the monk has happily survived, and in the creation of its beautiful front the "spirit" of its architect, builder, and last abbot—Thomas Chard, who surrendered his tasteful home to the rapacious Henry—still "walks abroad."

Under the direction of a succeeding secular possessor, the shade of another renowned name haunts its precincts, that of the famous Inigo Jones ; but his alterations, however excellent in themselves, were altogether alien to the Abbot's design, in-harmonious and unfortunate. His employer, who spent large sums on the work, was a person, the turn of whose mind was, presumably, equally incongruous with the traditions of the Abbey. This was Edmond Prideaux, learned in the law, and Attorney-General to the Lord Protector Cromwell, by whom he was created a baronet. He, fortunately pre-deceased his powerful patron, and so probably escaped being sent to Tyburn at the re-entry of the Stuart. Not so fortunate his son, namesake, and successor, famed for his extensive learning, for which he was styled "the Walking Encyclopædia." He had entertained the unfortunate Monmouth when on one of his western progresses, and after Sedgmoor, although Mr. Prideaux remained at home, and took no part in the insurrection, he was nevertheless, on very slender presumption, deemed to be implicated, seized, and sent to the Tower. And it is related, he was handed over by the amiable James II—the prisoner being a rich man—to the brutal Jefferys as a "present" ; who, had he not been so valuable a prize, would doubtless have hanged him, but by whom he was ultimately released, on paying that atrocious disgrace to the ermine, fifteen thousand pounds ; and so, both father and son rest in peace in the Chapter House of the Abbey.

One further curious and interesting association claims notice. Here resided for a few years, at the commencement of the present century, the celebrated jurist, Jeremy Bentham, the quiet solitude of the place being doubtless congenial to the contemplation of his philosophic investigations.

Dismissing from our thoughts the Abbey—a most alluring subject, whose antecedents have occupied the attention of many investigators—a sharp turn to the right discloses the path that leads to the locality where our story takes its beginning, and which, expanding in its development as we pursue it, becomes second to none in the west-country in historic interest. A tree and bush shadowed lane, rising in easy elevation for about a mile's length, brings us to a gate on the right, where a trackway through a few pleasant meadows, ascending and descending in typical Devonian sequence, takes us to Olditch village,—for village it is, though of small dimensions—that includes two old farm-houses (one very antient), a trio or so of cottages, an elementary school-house, together with the usual adjunct, by rustic euphemism termed “a house of call,” but otherwise known as the wayside public-house.

The origin of this hamlet—an outpost of Olditch Court, which is located a short distance beyond—is soon apparent. The long building that faces us as we leave our meadow path, although now in large measure modernized to the requirements of a farm-house, still displays along its front considerable traces of venerable antiquity, that take us back five centuries into the past. The eastern portion, a building of some size and still fairly intact, assures the practised eye that it was originally a Chapel dedicated to the service of the Most High. A glance within the building immediately confirms it. There is an open waggon-shaped roof of close-set oak ribs, but little injured. At the east end, the pointed arch, splays, and sill of a window, now walled up, appear, the mullions and tracery gone. In the north wall is a similar but smaller window, also walled up, the arched mouldings and jambs visible from the outside. Beneath the east window, on each side, above where stood the antient altar, are two brackets or perks, whereon were probably placed figures of the patron saints of the Chapel and the mother Church of the parish. High up in the west wall is a small window, from which the inhabitants of the

adjoining house could observe the service. There is no piscina remaining, and the original side doorway was situate probably where the large opening appears, the structure being now used as a barn.

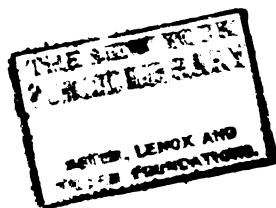
Stretching westward from the Chapel, joined to it, and bearing evidence of the whole having been one continuous and coeval erection, is the now farm-house, the further end still shewing much evidence of the architectural features of the original structure. The pointed arch of the doorway, flanked with narrow lancet windows, others above and behind, together with a regular set in the gable, strongly grilled with iron, and built into walls of great thickness, take us back to the concluding years of the fourteenth century; and here, it may be, resided the priest that ministered in the adjoining sanctuary.

Of the identification of this venerable and interesting structure, it is believed no description appears in any county history; nor is there that we are aware of, any local account or tradition extant respecting it, and but for a passing memorandum in the *Register* of Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, relative to a breach of ecclesiastical discipline connected with the parish, no information as to its history would have been available. This reference, with commentary, Dr. Oliver supplies.

"In this parish (Thorncombe), dependant on the parochial church, I have met with two Chapels. One I think at Holditch, viz. the Chapel of St. Melorus; "*Capella Sancti Melori infra fines et limites parochie de Thorncombe.*" as Bishop Stafford describes it in a deed dated Crediton, 29th Jan., 1411-12, (*Reg.*, vol. i, p. 143) the parish church and chapel of St. Melorus having been placed under an interdict, the Bishop granted relaxation of the same. The other of St. James, at Leigh-Barton, which is mentioned in a lease of Abbot William White, of Ford, 7th Dec., 1490.

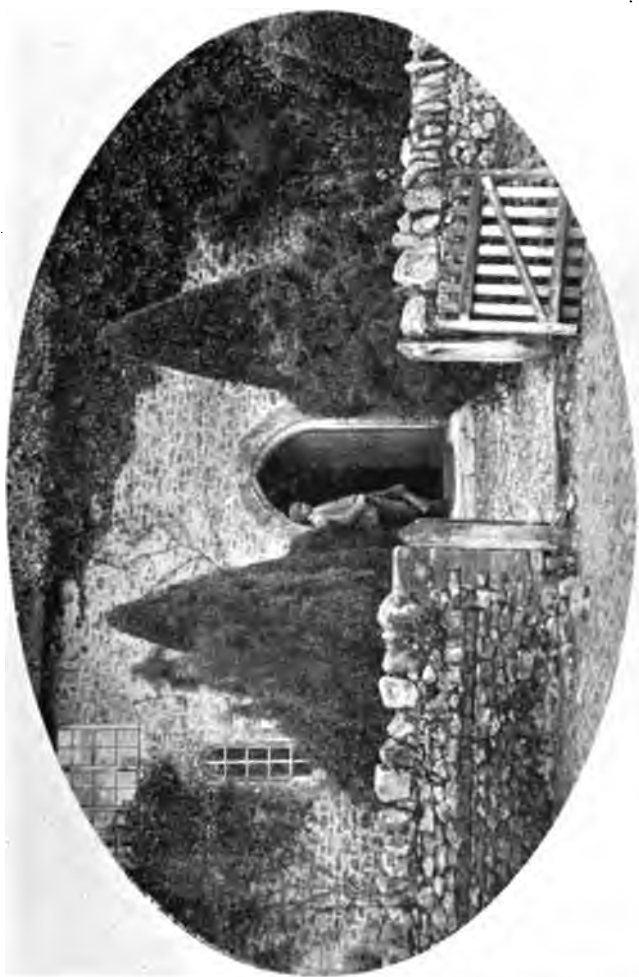
If we may credit the *Legenda Sanctorum*, compiled by Bishop Grandison, St. Melorus was the son of Melianus, King of Cornwall, by his wife Aurilla, a lady of Devon; that at seven years of age he lost his royal father; that his uncle, Rivoldus, by his father's side, returning from abroad cruelly treated the youth, and at length contrived his decapitation." [A parish in Cornwall is called after this saint—St. Mellion, in east Cornwall, mid-way between Saltash and Callington.]

In point of age this structure is apparently of the same date as Olditch Court. As there is no record of the grant of a private oratory to that mansion, as was usual to dwellings of





CHAPEL OF ST. MELORUS, OLDITCH VILLAGE.



PRESUMED PRIEST'S HOUSE, CHAPEL OF ST. MELORUS.



such importance, it is not improbable that the Brook family—the parish church being a considerable distance off—helped to found, or support it, and occasionally worshipped there, using it instead of a domestic chapel.

Leaving Olditch village, our path, traversing two or three fields further in the same direction, brings us to Olditch Court.

Olditch Court.

OLDITCH Court! Here our little history practically begins, and halting as we enter its leafy precincts, and glancing round, the query presents itself, where are the evidences of its former existence: where stood the mansion of the knightly Brooks, or the ruins thereof, so few and indistinct are the vestiges that remain to arrest the eye.

In a most retired spot, situated on a pleasant plateau, garnished with fine trees, and still exhibiting evidence of that indefinable distinction which continues to linger around these old places of gentle origin with inextinguishable charm; overlooking southerly, a spur of the Axe valley that extends beneath, and which gradually shallowing, is lost in the rising ground stretching upward to the Dorsetshire hills, known as Lambert's and Conig's castles, bounding the scene on the north, is the site—for little beside is visible—of Olditch Court.

What time and change has spared is soon described. Immediately at the entrance, and still dignified as Olditch Court, is a small and modern farm-house, but a scrutiny of its front shews that in it was incorporated a portion of what was apparently the gate-house of the mansion. This is indicated by a wide, depressed arch, now filled up and almost hidden by ivy, a pointed doorway by its side, strikingly similar in form to that found in the old chapel-house in the village, and a buttress, the intervening windows being of seventeenth century work, after the place had passed out of the possession of the Brooks. Within, a few old features have been preserved,

a trio of pointed arches opposite the larger one, which led into a demolished portion of the original fabric, and a couple of plain fireplaces of large dimensions.

Behind this building is the site of the Court. All that now exists of its structure is the portion of a tower of considerable height, clad with magnificent ivy. It appears to have been square in form, with a circular angle for a stairway. Leading from it is a comparatively large space, irregularly and tumultuously hillocked, shewing here and there, where bare of grassy covering, foundations of massive masonry. This comprises everything elsewhere to be seen, and in the absence of careful excavations, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to get an approximate idea of the ground-plan of the vanished edifice, but it may be surmised the ruined tower formed one of its angles.

The date of its erection may be assigned to the first half of the fourteenth century, and a license to crenellate (otherwise castellate) it, was granted 20 Rich. II, 1396. The Brooks doubtless continued to reside in it, until their purchase of Weycroft, and then probably alternately at both places, Weycroft apparently getting the preference, until their final migration to baronial Cobham.

Lysons records "that in 1773 there were considerable remains of the old mansion and the chapel, some traces of which are still to be seen." As to the Chapel, there is no record that we know of, of the grant of an oratory to Olditch. The site and estate were purchased in 1714, by William Bragge, Esq., of Sadborough, from Mr. John Bowditch, to whose family they had been conveyed by Lord Mountjoy.

Of its social history, a remarkable, but by no means unusual incident in those lawless times—when might, actuated by fierce party feeling, constituted right of reprisal or injury among the "nobles" of the land—befel Olditch. Its origin, in our modern and comparatively tame amenities, would be classed as political, but in those days desperately partizan, and

occurred during the wars of the Roses. The Brooks were staunch adherents of the house of York, and this Sir Edward Brook "was consulted by Richard, Duke of York, as 'a man of great witte and much experience;'" and was with the York faction at their first victory at St. Alban's, in 1455; the depredator of their home, a strong supporter of the rival Lancaster, in whose cause he ultimately lost his head at Newcastle, in 1461, after the battle of Towton. He was James Butler, Earl of Ormond and Wiltshire, and Lord Treasurer of England to Henry VI; and the then owner of Olditch, Edward Brook, who fought in several battles under the Yorkist banner, was the first Lord Cobham of that name, son of Sir Thomas Brook, who married Joan Braybroke, Lady of Cobham.

The record of this raid is preserved among the Harleian MSS.: the date is not given, but it must have taken place between 1449-61; and the document gives a graphic description of the proceedings. It is superscribed:

Articles of the great wrongs, injuries, grev'nces, and trespasses, that Jamys, Erie of Wyllshire, and his servantes, hath don to Edward Broke, Lord Cobham, and his servantes.

First—When the said lord was pesibelly in his maner of Holdyche, in Devonshire, the said Erie ymagenyng to hurte the said lord, the third of Janier last passed, at Holdyche foresayd, wyth many other of his servantes to the nombre of CC., and mo', of the whiche Rob't Cappys, esquier was on, with force and armes arayd in man'r of werre, that is to say, jackys, saletts, bowys, arrowys, swerdis, longbedeves, gleves, gonnys, colu'yns, with many other ablements of werre, bisegid, the said Lord Cobh'm there at tyme beyng in his place, and hym assauted contynually by the space of v owres, as hit had be in lande of werre. And at that tyme ther, the sayd erle, wyth his sayd servantes, brake a smythis house, beyng ten't of the sayd lord Cobh'm, and there toke oute grete allegys and many barrys of yryn, and pykeys and mattockys to have mynye the sayd lord Cobh'm is place. And there, at that tyme, the dorys of the said lord is stablys and barnys brake, and his cornys beyng in the sayd barnys, to a grete notabell value, wych thaire horses yete, wasted, defoulyed, and distroid. And dyv's goodis of the sayd lord beyng in the said stablys, that is to say sadellys, bridell, peyterett, croperys, and also tronkys, clothesackys, stuffed with convenienn stuffe to his estate, for he was purposed to remove frothens to his place of Wycrofte, to a grete notabell value, toke and bare away to the utt'myst dishonour and shame to sayd lord, and grete hurte in lusing of hys sayd goodes.

Also the sayd erle, lat at Dorchest'r, by hys grete labour, excitati'n and steryng hath caused the sayd lord Cobh'm, and Piers hys brother, wyth other of the servantes of the sayd lord, to be endyted of felonye, wyth oute cause or dese'vnyng of thym, the which owneth as well to the destrucc'on of the said lord and hys brother, is p'sones and his sayd servantes as to the corrup'con of thaire blood."—From Pulman's *Book of the Aze*, and noticed by Mr. Waller in *Archæologia Cantiana*.

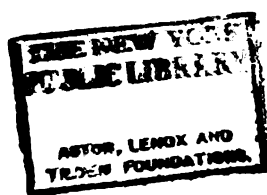
The "Robert Cappys esquier, who was one" that joined the "Erle" in this disgraceful foray, was a neighbour (?) of Lord Cobham's, and lived in the adjoining estate of Beerhall, which he inherited by marriage with Elizabeth daughter of John Jew, and widow of Sir John Hody. "This woman," says Pole, "disinherited her eldest son and conveyed her land, part unto Sir William Hody—Chief Baron—and part unto her issue by Cappis, betwixt whose issue theire contynewed a long contencion. But it is nowe in ye possession of a younger house issued from Sir William Hody."

It would appear from the foregoing account that Lord Cobham was staying at Olditch at the time of the "assaut," engaged in packing some of his "stuffe" in "tronkis" and other receptacles, prior to their removal to his other seat at Weycroft, about two miles distant, and had deposited the same in the stables and outhouses, ready for transit. Notwithstanding the "200 and mo'" retainers "Erle Jamys" brought with him, their "sleggys" and weapons of "werre," and the "five owres" attack; the "besegid" appear to have successfully resisted an entrance into the mansion, and the raiders contented themselves with pillaging the stables and outhouses, and carrying off the goods packed for removal. Lord Cobham probably left Olditch as soon as things were quiet, for Cobham in Kent: passing Dorchester on his way, the "Erle" apparently following and continuing the persecution, by there getting Sir Edward and his brother Peter, "endytet for felonye."

A similar outrage to this was made by Robert Willoughby, afterward Lord Willoughby de Broke, of Beer-Ferrers, on his almost neighbour on the opposite side of the river Tamar, Richard Edgcumbe, of Cothele, in 1470; and a document in the possession of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe gives a description of it with claim, couched in almost exactly similar language. The bottom of the quarrel was also, their adherence to the opposing Roses, although afterward they both held high



PORTION OF GATEWAY, OLDDITCH COURT.



office under the amalgamated rule of Henry VII. The well-known incident of the Courtenays sallying forth at night from Tiverton Castle to Upcott, sacking his residence first, and afterwards slaying the old lawyer, Radford, because he was "of counsel" to their opponent Bonville, described in the Paston letters, happened about the same time.

This lawless method of deciding quarrels was never legalized in England, but the shifting governments at that era, whose adherents were alternately guilty of this guerilla warfare, were either too weak or careless to effectually suppress it; if they did not secretly connive at it, as each had opportunity.

The Manor of Olditch.

"THE parish of Thorncomb," to quote the quaint language of Pole, "is the uttermost lymyt of Devonshire, and is an island compassed about wth Dorsetshire and Somersetshir on ye west; and took his name of ye Saxon names Thorn and Cumb, wh'ch is a familiar name in most parts, and signifieth a bot-tome, or lowe ground, subject unto thornes."

The principal manor of the parish had been given to, and belonged to the Abbey of Ford. The descent of the manor of Olditch and its acquisition by Brook, is thus described by the above historian.

"It was first belonging to the family of Flemyng, and was by Richard Flemyng given in marriage unto William de Sancer, a Norman, with Jone, daughter of the said Richard; which William with his wife and children revolting from King John unto the French king, the said manor was seized into the king's hands. But the said Richard so much prevailed with the king, that he restored it unto him again, and left it unto William Flemyng his son, and he unto William his son, which gave it and all other his lands to Reginald de Mohun, which Reginald alienated it unto Henry de Broc (or as now called Brooke) in which family it continued from the reign of King Henry III, unto the first of James, that Henry Brooke, Lord Cobham, being attainted, the said king gave this manor, with other lands, unto Charles Blount, Lord Montjoy, created by the aforesaid king. Earl of Devonshire, and he conveyed the same unto Montjoy, his base supposed son, who now enjoyeth the same."

"The family of Brooke long continued their dwelling in this place."

Similar to Pole, Risdon speaks of Thorncombe being "subject to thorns and briers (if manurance did not prevent it),

unto which it is naturally prone," and gives the text of the transfer mentioned by Pole.

Willielmus le Bancar Normanus, tenuit Manerium de Holdich tempore Regis Johannis de Richardo le Fleming et idem Rich. ei dedit in Maritagio cum Johanna Filia sua, quae in separatione Anglorum et Normannorum remansit ad fidem Regis Franciae una cum pueris, quo facto Rex sessiuit.

And adds "that this manor was given by the King to the Lord Reginald Mohun, who in the time of King Henry III, gave the same to one of the ancestors of the Lord Cobham." But Pole's description of the descent is probably the correct one.

This Sir Reginald de Mohun is supposed to have acquired so large a portion of the Fleming property, by his presumed—but not absolutely authenticated—marriage with Avice or Hawis, a daughter of William Fleming, as his first wife. He was munificently inclined toward the Church, was the Founder of the Cistercian Abbey of Newenham, and a great benefactor to the similar foundation at Tor-Mohun, where he died, 20th January, 1257. Its possession by the Brooks continued for about three centuries and half.

The six succeeding Barons of Cobham, following Sir Thomas Brook, who married Joan Braybroke, heiress to the barony, held Olditch until the attainder of its last unfortunate possessor, Henry Brook, tenth Lord Cobham, K.G., in whom the title expired.' In 1604, James I gave it to Charles Mountjoy, Earl of Devon.

The Manor of Weycroft.

THE early descent of the Manor of Weycroft, or Wycroft, antiently Wigoft, prior to its acquisition by Sir Thomas Brook, is somewhat obscure as related by historians in collation with the *Visitations* and the remaining deeds of transfer, but a fairly complete account may be made out. It is situate about a mile east of Axminster, on the road leading to Chard.

Its first recorded possessors appear to have been Adam and Henry de Gelond or Galland, and named of the place "de

Wigoft," who held it temp. Henry II (1154-89). Henry de Gelond or de Wigoft, gave it to his son John, last of that name, "in marriage," with Joan, daughter of Richard de Chudderlegh (of Chudderlegh, in Bickleigh, east Devon), temp. Edw. II (1307-27), by whom he had issue Joan his daughter and heiress, the wife of John Gobodeslegh, "some-time written de Wicroft." They had issue Thomazine, who married John Christenstow, and had issue William Christenstow, of Wycroft, who died without issue, and Alice his sister and heiress, the wife of John Dennys, of Bradford, in North Devon, whose grandson was Thomas Dennys, subsequently of Holcombe-Burnell.*

"It appears," says Pole,

"that William Christenstow, who died in King Richard II's time (1377-99), had made some grant (of Wycroft) to Sir Thos. Brooke, Knt., which being imperfect, Sir Thomas Brook his son, had a new grant from Thomas Dennys, grandchild of Alice, sister of William Christenstow, and in recompense granted unto Dennys his manor of Holcombe-Burnell, anno 9 Henry VI, 1418."

This account must be read in conjunction with the following.

"Original deeds relating to the purchase of Weycroft are still in existence. By one of them dated 1395, Robert Deyghere, of Crukern, and Avicia his wife, daughter and heir of Adam Wycroft, convey to Sir Thomas "the manor of Wycroft and its appurtenances"; and by another, dated 1397, Robert Digher and Avicia his wife, daughter and heir of Adam Gobald, of Wycroft, convey the manor to Philip Holman, clerk, and John Swaldale. This deed is attached to a later one, dated "*die Jovis proximi post festum sancti Luce evangeliste*," 9 Henry IV, 1407, by which Holman and Swaldale convey the said manor to Thomas Brook, the younger."—Pulman's *Book of the Axe*, p. 579.

It is probable these parties were intermediate holders of the manor, or some part of it, derived from William Christenstow or his assigns, whose interest Sir Thomas Brook, senior, purchased, and subsequently his son completed the title and possession by exchange of lands at Holcombe-Burnell with Thomas Dennys, the grandson of Alice Christenstow, sister and heiress of her brother William, whose interest in Wycroft had descended to him.

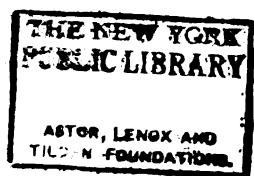
* Arms of Chudderlegh, *Argent, on a chevron sable, three acorns or, between three ravens heads erased sable*; of Gobodesley, *Party per pale argent and sable, an eagle displayed double-necked sable and or*; of Christenstow, of Wycroft, *Azure, a bend indented or and ermine, between two cotizes ermine*; of Dennys, *Ermine, a chevron between three Danish axes gules*.

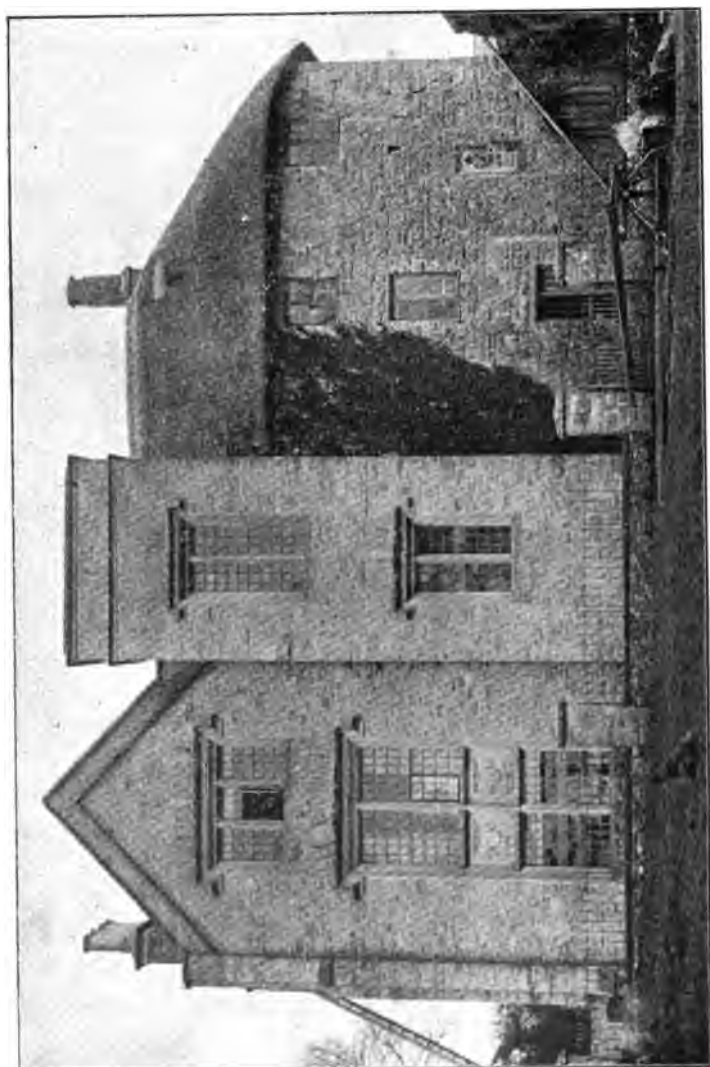
The manor of Holcombe-Burnell had been possessed from a very early date by the family of de Kaul or Kaile, whose last male owner appears to have been John Kaile, son of Thomas Kaul, *alias* Kaile, temp. Rich. II (1377-99); and in the *Visitation* for 1564, it is set down that Sir Thomas Brook married Johanna the daughter and heir of John Kaile, and so presumably acquired the manor; and it is added that Thomas Brook, his son, "*qui cum praedicta Johanna matre ejus venderunt manerium praedictum Thomae Dennys ar.*" But the herald is evidently in error as to Sir Thomas Brook marrying a daughter of Thomas Kaile; no such alliance is on record. Sir Thomas doubtless purchased it, about the same time he acquired the part interest in Weycroft, and exchanged it with Thomas Dennys to complete the title, the entry in the *Visitation* confirming Pole's account. There was a family of Kaile or Kaull that held lands at Chard, where also Sir Thomas Brook had considerable possessions. Arms of Kaul—*Quarterly embattled argent and sable.*

At the death of ~~Diana~~ Johanna and the migration of her son to Cobham, the glory appears to have departed from Weycroft, and Risdon writing about 1630, remarks—

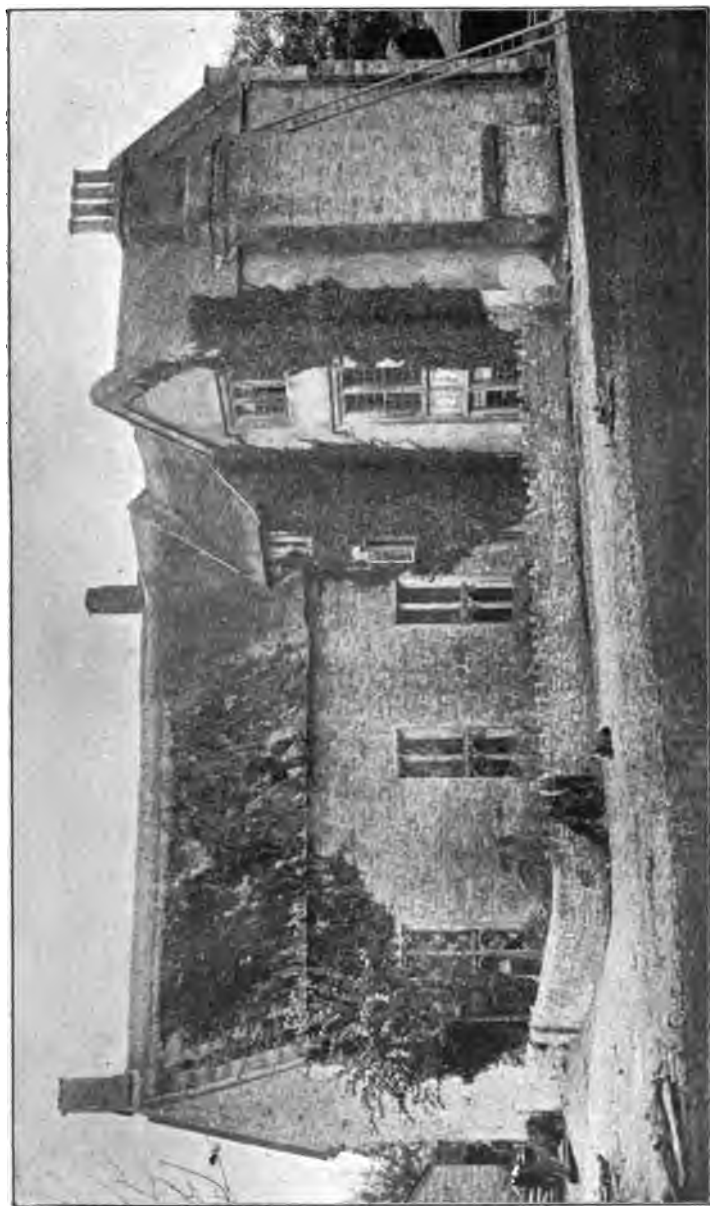
"Sir Thomas Broke, the father of him that married with Joan Bray Broke, who brought the barony of Cobham into that family, built here, on the rising of an hill, a fair new house, castle-like, and enclosed a large and spacious park, being a very pleasant scite over the river, and hath a good prospect. It continued in this family until the attainder of the Lord Cobham, in the reign of King James, who gave it to Charles (Blount), late Earl of Devon, whose feoffees have sold it unto Mr. Bennet, Sheriff of London. The park is destroyed, and the house begins to decay for want of a worthy dweller to make his abode there."

Weycroft still exhibits in some degree a measure of its antient importance, is most picturesquely situated on a knoll overlooking the Axe river and valley, and there is a portion of the avenue remaining leading from the mansion across a field in the direction of Axminster. There are also remains of buildings, walls with arches built up, extending south of the present house, the site being now a garden.

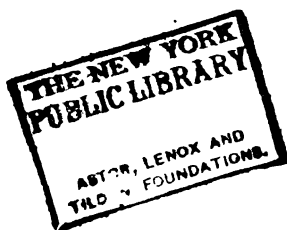




WEYCROFT.



WEYCROFT.



Brook,

OF LE BROOK, IN ILCHESTER, SOMERSET,
OLDITCH, IN THORNCOMBE, AND WEYCROFT, IN AXMINSTER,
DEVON.

THE earliest location of the family of Brook, and from which they presumably derived their name, was from a village so called near Ilchester. Collinson thus refers to it.

"At Ilchester without the walls toward Montacute, was an antient village called *Brook*, or *the Brook*, whence a family of great antiquity derived the name of *at Brook*, and *de la Brook*, this being the place of their usual residence. There are some faint mentions of this family in times approaching the Norman invasion, but in the time of Henry III (1216-72) and Edw. I (1272-1307), we can speak with certainty of the owners of this place, who had therein manorial rights under the commonalty of the town of Ilchester."

I.—William de ~~Brook~~ *Brook*, or *de Brook*, lord of the manor of Brook, appears to have been the first of these, who died 15 Henry III (1231), leaving a son *Henry*.

II.—Henry de Brook. He is apparently the Henry de Broc, described by Pole as acquiring the manor of Olditch from Sir Reginald de Mohun, who died about 1257. He married *Nicholea*, daughter of BRYAN DE GORITZ, *dominus de Kingesdun*. There was a Brian de Goritz, of Chipping-Blandford, Dorset, temp. Edw. II, whose arms were—*Vaire, five fusils conjoined in bend gules*. They left a son *Henry*.

III.—Henry de Brook married Elizabeth and deceased 18 Edw. II (1324), leaving a son *John*.

IV.—John de Brook. He held at his death, 22 Edw. III (1348), "the manor of Brook, and a messuage with a curtilage and garden, and one carucate of land, without the town of Ivelchester, of the commonalty of that town, and also lands at Sock-Dennis, Bishopston, and Kingston." He married Joan, daughter of SIR JOHN BRADSTONE, Knt.—probably of the Gloucestershire family of that name, of whom Thomas de Bradestone, a Knight-Banneret, was summoned to Parliament as a Baron, from 25th February, 1342, to 3rd April, 1360, in which year he died—and was succeeded by his grandson Thomas, who died about 1370, leaving an only daughter and

heiress, married to Walter de la Pole : their arms—*Argent, on a canton gules, a rose or, barbed vert.* John de Brook left a son *Thomas*.

V.—**Thomas de Brook.** He granted, 31 Edw. III (1358), “to Thomas Waryn and his heirs a certain yearly rent of twenty pounds, payable out of his lands and tenements in *la Broke juxta Ivelchester*, and in the town of Ivelchester.” He married *Constance*, the daughter of . . . MARKENSFELD, died 41 Edw. III (1368), leaving a son *Thomas*. The arms of Markenfield, of York, are given as *Argent, on a bend sable, three bezants*.

VI.—**Thomas de Brook.** He is included by Pole among “the men of best worth in Devon,” during the reigns of Rich. II, Henry IV, and Henry V (1377-1413), and styles him *Sir Thomas Brooke, de Holditch, Knt.* In him we reach the most important member of the family while resident in the west, owing in large measure to his marriage with the wealthy widow of Robert Chedder, which gave him considerable influence in the counties of Somerset and Devon.

He was Sheriff of Somerset (1389) ; Sheriff of Devon, 17 Rich. II (1394), 4 Henry IV (1403) ; Knight of the Shire, for Somerset, 10, 11, 15, 20, and 21 Rich. II (1388-98), 1, 3, 5, and 11 Henry IV (1400-11), and 1 and 5 Henry V (1414-19).

Sir Thomas Brook married *Johanna*, second daughter and coheiress of SIMON HANAP, or HANHAM, of Gloucestershire (according to Hutchins so denominated from a place of that name, situate a short distance east of Bristol) and widow of Robert Chedder, Mayor of that city in 1360-1, who died 1382-4 ; and by whom she had four sons. She held in dower extensive landed possessions, and several advowsons, in Somerset, Gloucester, and Dorset, which passed at her death to Thomas Chedder, her only surviving son by this marriage. This family of Chedder will be further referred to.*

* Arms of Brook, of Olditch—*Gules, on a chevron argent, a lion rampant sable* ; of Chedder, *Sable, a chevron ermine, between three escallops argent* ; of Hanham, *Quarterly or and gules, over all on a bend engrailed sable, three crosses formé fitché of the first*.

By her second husband, Sir Thomas Brook, she appears to have had two sons, *Thomas* and *Michael*.

Between the years 1395 and 9 Henry IV (1407), Sir Thomas purchased the manor of Weycroft, in the parish of Axminster, situate about a mile from that town, and three from Olditch ; and there erected a residence of castellated form, on a picturesque eminence overlooking the river and valley of the Axe. Although, apparently from traces left, much of the original structure has been destroyed, the portion remaining is of considerable size, and if somewhat modernized, its antient features have been tolerably well preserved by subsequent repairs. In the extension of the building, at the rear, what was once the hall still exists, with side windows of transomed and cusped lights, and a handsome chimney-piece in the gable end ; as shown in the illustration.

An important event was now about to happen which raised the family of Brook to their highest position, and withdrew them soon after from their pleasant squire-built residence in this Devonshire valley, to the grand associations of baronial Cobham, in the fertile plains of Kent.

This was the marriage of Thomas Brook, their eldest son, born about 1391, with Joan Braybroke, the daughter, only surviving child, and sole heiress of Joan de la Pole, Lady of Cobham, in Kent, by her second husband Sir Nicholas Braybroke.

On February 20th, 11 Henry IV (1409-10), a contract was entered into between Sir Thomas Brook of the one part, and Sir John Oldcastle, and the Lady Joan, his wife, on the other (he was her fourth husband), that his son Thomas should marry Joan the daughter of the latter, before the Feast of Pentecost, next ensuing, if God should grant them life—*si Deus illis vitam concedit*.

On 29th November, 1417, Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, granted a license to Thomas Brook, Esq., and Joan his wife, to have a domestic chapel or oratory, "*infra Mans-*

ionem suam de Wycroft in Parochiâ de Axmynstre."

The death of Sir Thomas, according to the inscription on the brass is placed as occurring on the 23rd January, 1419, 5 Henry IV ; but the year is probably an error, as the probate of his will was granted 5th February, 1417-8.

In 1427, a license

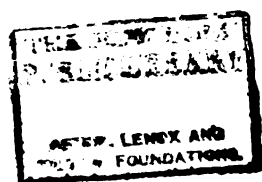
"To enclose a park of eight hundred acres and to crenellate the mansion was granted to Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester, Sir Thomas Brooke, Sir Giles Daubeney and others, who appear to have been acting as his co-trustees, probably in connection with a settlement made in 1410, on the marriage of the (then) owner, Sir Thomas Brooke, with Joan Braybroke. With stones and lime to enclose, crenellate, turrellate and embattle their Maner (House) of Wycroft, in Axminstre, and make a park there, with all liberties and franchises, so that no one should flee into it, or enter to seize anyone without leave—*Manerium suum de Wycroft in Axminstre, cum petris et calce includere krenellare et battellare et octingentas acras terre et bosci in Axminstre includere et parcum inde facere possint.*"—*Pulman's Book of the Age*, p. 279.

In the enclosing of this park, an incident not uncommon of its kind occurred, pertinent to such operations, that of obstructing or closing certain rights of way belonging to neighbouring owners and the public, over the said park, and causing a dispute thereby.

At Shute, about four miles from Weycroft, there resided at that date Sir William Bonville, afterward Lord Bonville, K.G., of Chewton-Mendip, executed after the second battle of St. Albans, in 1460-61. He was the grandson of Sir William Bonville, of Shute, who died in 1407-8, to whose will "*Monsieur Thomas Brooke*," the husband of Lady Johanna was appointed an overseer. It is easy to see how the dispute arose, as between them.

On the other side of the valley, and nearly opposite Weycroft, is an estate or manor called Uphay, which belonged to Sir William Bonville ; and the residence thereon, which his family probably occasionally occupied, appears to have been of sufficient consideration for Bishop Brantyngham to grant him a licence for a domestic chapel there, 24th July, 1375—a further licence for the same object being granted or renewed by Bishop Lacy on 8th May, 1421.

By the imparking such a large tract of land as eight hundred



acres, by the widowed Lady Johanna and her son Sir Thomas, doubtless some public rights of way from Uphay and elsewhere across it, had been obstructed or stopped.

Accordingly the matter was referred to Nicholas Wysbeche, Abbot of the adjacent Abbey of Newenham, and others for adjustment, who, observes Mr. Davidson—

“Was appointed with five of his neighbours a mediator in a dispute between Sir William Bonville, of Shute, and Joan the widow of Sir Thomas Brooke, arising from the obstruction of several public roads and paths in the foundation and enclosure of the park at Weycroft by the lady and her son. The transcript of an instrument has been preserved which recites the circumstances of the case at great length, and concluded with an award, which as the Abbot was nominated by the Lady Brooke, does credit to his justice as an umpire, as well as to his hospitality; for, after deciding on every point in favour of Sir William Bonville, and directing all the ways to be thrown open to the public, it concludes by directing the knight and the lady should ride amicably together to Newenham Abbey on a day appointed, where they should exchange a kiss in token of peace and friendship, and dine together at the Abbot's table. The deed is dated at Axminster, 13th August, 1428.”

Lady Johanna Brook survived her second husband just twenty years, and died on 10th April, 1437, and they were both buried at the east end of the north aisle of Thorncombe *old* church, where two fine brass effigies were placed to their memory on a stone in the pavement, with a ledger inscription and four shields. The figures have fortunately been preserved, but only a small portion of the inscription remained, and the shields were gone. The new church at Thorncombe does not occupy the same site as the former one, but the effigies have been preserved and inserted in another stone and placed in a relative position therein on a low tomb, with this restored inscription around them :

“Here lyth Sir Thomas Brook Knygte the whiche dyed the xiiii day of Januiere the yere of oure lorde MCCCC & XIX and the fyfte yere of Kynge Harry the V. Also here lyth dame Johan' Brook the wyfe of the sayde Thomas the whyche died the x day of Apryll: The yere of our lorde MCCCC & XXXVIJ and the xv yere of Kynge Harry the vj: on whois Soules God haue mercy & pite that for vs dyed on the Rode tree. amen.”

The effigies are two of the most distinguished to be found

remaining of that era. Sir Thomas is clad in a long gown, with deep dependant sleeves, guarded with fur around the skirt and collar, and pulled in at the waist by a belt studded with roses. Within the gown a second garment appears, with four rows of fur around the skirt. His hair is polled, and his feet rest on a greyhound couchant, collared. Lady Johanna wears a long robe fastened across the breast by a cordon with tassells, over a plain gown. Her hair is dressed in semi-mitre shape, and confined by a richly jewelled net, over which is placed the cover-chief, edged with embroidery, and dependant to the shoulders. At her feet is a little lap-dog, collared and belled. Both wear the collar of S.S., their arms are in tightly-fitting sleeves, and the hands are raised in prayer.

At the death of Lady Johanna Brook, the large possessions she had held in dower of her first husband Robert Chedder, which included the manor of Cheddar and the advowson of the Chantry of our Blessed Lady in the church there, was inherited by her only surviving son by him, Thomas Chedder (ob. 1442-3), who had married a Devonshire lady, Isabel Scobahull, of South-Pool, a parish in the southernmost angle of that county.

Thomas Brook, her eldest son by her second husband, succeeded to Olditch, Weycroft, Brook-Ivelchester, and other landed property of considerable extent belonging to his father—and he had made a distinguished match with Joan Braybroke, only daughter and heiress of the Lady of Cobham, in Kent.

Of the other son, Michael Brook, we get no account, and he probably died without issue.

VII.—**Sir Thomas Brook**, the son of Sir Thomas Brook and the Lady Johanna, was born about 1391, he being twenty-six years of age at the death of his father, 23rd January, 1417-8. He was Knight of the Shire for Dorset, 1 Henry V (1413-4): for the county of Somerset, 8 Henry V (1420-1),

and 1 and 5 Henry VI (1422-3 and 1426-7), and was knighted between 1416 and 1422.

His marriage with **Joan**, only surviving child and sole heiress of **JOAN DE LA POLE**, Lady of Cobham, by her second husband **SIR REGINALD BRAYBROKE**, took place in 1409-10, and she proved a prolific mother, bringing him ten sons and four daughters. Of the sons (1) *Edward*, eldest son and heir was summoned to Parliament as a Baron by writs from 13th January, 1444-5 (23 Henry VI), to 28th February, 1462-3 (2 Edw. IV), as "*Edward Broke de Cobham, Chivalier*." He was a strong adherent of the House of York, and as previously related, had his mansion at Olditch sacked by the Lancastrian Earl of Ormond; was present at the first battle of St. Alban's, 23rd May, 1455; took part in the solemn procession to St. Paul's, London; and commanded the left wing of the Yorkshire men at the battle of Northampton, 10th July, 1460. He married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *James Touchet, Lord Audley*, and died in 1464. (2) *Reginald*, was of Aspall, in Suffolk, with descent still in existence. (3) *Hugh*: he married *Petronel* and his descendants settled in Somerset. *John*, his son, Sergeant-at-law to Henry VIII, married a daughter of *Mericke*, of Bristol, and had three sons: *Thomas*, married *Joan Speke*, and had issue; *Hugh*, of Long Ashton; *Arthur*, whose son *Edward*, was of Barrow-Gurney, and he had issue *Hugh*, who married *Dorothy Preston*, of Glastonbury; *Thomas*, also of Glastonbury Abbey (1623), who married *Rebecca*, daughter and co-heir of *John Wyke*, of Ninehead; and *Sir Davy* or *David Brook*, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Knighted 1 Mary (1553), who married *Catherine*, sister of *John Bridges*, Lord Chandois—this descent is given in the Somerset Visitation for 1623. (4) *Thomas*; (5) *John*; (6) *Robert*; (7) *Peter*; (8) *Christopher*; (9) *Henry*; (10) *Morgan*; all died without issue. Of the daughters: (1) *Margaret*; (2) *Christian*, died without issue; (3) *Joan*, or query *Isabel*, married *John Carrant*; (4) *Elizabeth*, *John St. Maure*, whose

daughter *Joan* married *John Blewitt*, of Holcombe-Rogus, whose son *Nicholas*, ob. 22nd August, 1523.

Although his wife styled herself Lady of Cobham, her husband was never summoned to Parliament as a Baron—the title remaining in abeyance thirty-two years, from 22nd March, 1413, temp. Sir John Oldcastle, until Sir Thomas Brook's son, Sir Edward Brook, had summons, 13th January, 1445. He survived his mother seven years, his mother-in-law five years only, and died in 1429. A continuation of the descent of Brook, will be given.

Cobham,

OF COBHAM, KENT, AND OF SOMERSET AND DEVON.

OUR little annals have shewn that Sir Thomas Brook, the younger, of Olditch and Weycroft, made the distinguished match of taking to wife, Joan Braybroke, the only daughter and sole heiress of Joan de la Pole-Braybroke, Lady of Cobham, in Kent: thereupon, or soon after, he appears to have forsaken the olden associations of his birth-place, and the inheritances derived from his ancestors in Somerset and Devon, migrating to the grander attractions of baronial Cobham, where his name and posterity, ennobled and otherwise greatly honoured, flourished for several generations. A notice of this succession now demands attention.

The very antient family of Cobham, in Kent, although so far removed from the west-country, had very early associations with the counties of Somerset and Devon.

The first so related, and pertaining to this account, were two brothers, Henry and John de Cobham, the sons of John de Cobham, fourth in the Kent descent.

JOHN DE COBHAM was Sheriff of Kent, 1259-61; Justice Itinerant of the Common Pleas, 1267-71; King's Sergeant and Justice of the King's Bench, 1275; Baron of the Ex-

chequer,* and Constable of the Castle and City of Rochester, 1279-80. Both were his sons by his first wife, JOAN, daughter of Sir Robert de Septrans; she died before 1298, and he deceased in March, 1300. They were both buried in the parish church of St. Mary Magdalen, Cobham, where his gravestone remains, denuded of its brasses: but his wife's effigy still exists clad in wimple, cover-chief and long robe, under a fine canopy, said to be the earliest known example of a canopy to a monumental brass. Boutell (1848) says, "the Longobardic letters and narrow fillets of latten have been removed from the verge of the slab, to which this fine brass is attached," and that the inscription ran thus:

*Dame : Jone : de : Koberham : gist : isi : devs : de : sa : alme :
veit : merci : kike : pur : le : alme : priera : quaravate : jours :
de : pardown : avera.*

which may be rendered:

*"Dame Jone de Koberham lies here—God have mercy on her soul.
Each one who shall pray for her soul, shall have forty days
pardon."*

This brass has been erroneously assigned to represent the wife of her grandson, Joan de Beauchamp, who died subsequent to 1343, a period much too late for the costume.

HENRY DE COBHAM, his eldest son, was appointed Constable of the Castle and City of Rochester, 1304, and Constable of the Castle of Dover, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, 34 Edw. I, 1305-6. He was the first Baron of Cobham, being summoned to Parliament as such, from 8th January, 1313, to 22nd January, 1336; and is described by Mr. Waller, as "a stirring and active man in the public administration and military enterprises of the nation." He married MAUD, the daughter of Eudo de Moreville, and widow of Matthew de Columbers.

* Pole mentions a John Cobham, "who sate in Devon, ye 33 yeere K. Henry III," 1249—probably father of this John, who was Justice Itinerant and of the Common Pleas at this time—and another John de Cobham, "who sate at Exon.," in 1286.

In pursuing our narrative we have now to make a diversion into Somerset, and follow him there.

At Stoke-sub-Hamdon was one of the mansions or castellated residences of the antient and distinguished family of the Beauchamps—Barons Beauchamp, also styled, “of Hacche,” (Hatch-Beauchamp), in the county of Somerset. It was of considerable size as befitted their rank and station, license to fortify it being granted, 7 Edw. III (1334), and attached to it was a chantry or free chapel, apparently of large size, dedicated to St. Nicholas; but of all these extensive buildings, a few insignificant portions only, now remain.

Its occupant at this era was John de Beauchamp, the first of the family summoned to Parliament as a Baron, 27 Edw. I (1299)—he was frequently engaged in military service under that monarch, by whom he was Knighted in 1306, in company with the king’s eldest son, Prince Edward, in the expedition to Scotland, in that year; he also signed the celebrated letter to the Pope, 29 Edw. I (1299). He was also constituted Governor of Bridgwater Castle. In 1304 he founded in the chapel at Stoke-Beauchamp, a Collegiate Chantry, consisting of a Provost and four other Chaplains, and suitably endowed it, together with a house in the village for their common residence, which still exists. The Beauchamps were munificently inclined toward the Church, some earlier members of the family are assigned to be the founders of the Augustine Priory of St. Gregory, at Frithelstock, in north Devon, and benefactors to the Cistercian Abbey of Ford, where their arms *Vairé*, appear on the sinister side of the Conventual seal. He died 10 Edw. III (1337), and by his wife, Joan, left two surviving children, John his heir, and a daughter Joan.

In the year 1316, the aforesaid Henry de Cobham was apparently on a visit to this John de Beauchamp, at his mansion at Stoke-sub-Hamdon. About 1314, John de Cobham, his son, had married the above Joan, only daughter of his host, John de Beauchamp, and her father gave her a marriage

portion of four hundred pounds. Henry de Cobham died at Stoke during his visit, 9 Edw. II (1316), aged 76, and was buried in the Collegiate Chapel adjoining the mansion, his son John being present, the details of whose journey and expenses, which were defrayed by the Cobhams, were extant in 1574.

The interesting old itinerant Leland, who visited Somerset about 1541-2, was evidently greatly impressed with the important castle of the Beauchamps at Stoke-sub-Hamdon, and its attendant chapel, and so put on record a singularly detailed account of what he witnessed there, at that time apparently in the earlier stages of decay. For the easier realization of its then remaining glory, his description has been rendered in modern spelling :

"I saw at Stoke in a bottom hard by the village very notable ruins of a great Manor Place or Castle, and in this Manor Place remaineth a very ancient Chapel, wherein be divers tombs of noble men and women.

In the south west side of the Chapel be five images on tombs, one hard joined to another, three of men harnessed and shielded, and two of women. There hath been inscriptions on each of them, but now so sore defaced, they cannot be read. I saw a shield or two all *Vairé*, of blue and white. There be in this part of the Chapel also, two tombs without images.

There is in the north side of the body of the Chapel, a tomb in the wall without image or writing, and a tomb with a goodly image of a man of arms in the north side of the quire with shield as I remember all *Vairé*; and even afore the quire door but without it, lieth a very great flat marble stone, with an image in brass flatly graven, and this writing in French about it.

"*Ici gist le noble & vaillant Chivaler Maheu de Gurney iadys seneschal de Landes & capitain du Chastel Daques pro nostre seignor le roy en la duché de Guyene, que en sa vie fu a la batail de Beaumarin, & ala apres a la siege Dalgezire sur le Sarazines, & auzi a les batailles de Lescluse, de Crussy, de Yngenesse, de Peyteres, de Nazara, Dozrey, & a plusieurs autres batailles & aserges en les quez il gaina noblement graund los & honour per le space de xxiiij & xvj ans, & morust le xxvj jour de Septembre lan nostre seignor Jesu Christ MCCCCVJ que de salme dieux eit mercy. Amen.*"

There was beside this grave another, in the west-end of the body of the Chapel, having a great flat stone without inscription.

I marked in the windows three sorts of arms, one all *Vairé*, blue and white, another with three stripes gules down-right in a field of gold. The third was cresslets of gold many intemist in one in a field, as I remember, gold.

There is a Provost belonging to this Collegiate Chapel now in decay, where sometime was good service, and now but a mass said three times in the week."

Of the fine mansion only the barest traces of the foundations are now visible, and of the evidently large chapel, filled with an array of the most interesting tombs—eleven in number—to the Beauchamps, the antient lords of the place, knights and ladies reclining around, "in their habits as they lived," doubt-

less among them their visitor and relative Henry de Cobham, who was there buried, the brazen effigies of the aged warrior, Sir Matthew Gournay, in his harness, stretched upon the floor* at the entrance door of the choir, and the windows above them sparkling with the armories of their families and descent, must have formed an unique sight.

Of this once almost fairy scene of mediæval interest, now, not a vestige remains, and when the writer visited the place a few years since, a potato garden occupied its site, in the centre of which an interment or two had been discovered, the remains indicating their having been male and female, and from time to time a few pieces of encaustic tiles and fragments of sculpture are occasionally exhumed. Its desecration and effacement is complete.

JOHN DE COBHAM, second Baron, was Knight of the Shire for Kent at intervals between 1312 and 1334-5, in which latter year he was constituted Admiral of the Fleet from the mouth of the Thames westward, a Justice of Oyer and Terminer, and Constable of Rochester Castle. He was summoned to Parliament as a Baron, from 24th November, 1350, to 15th March, 1354-5, and for his military services was created a Knight-Banneret by Edward III, with an annuity of a hundred marks. His first wife JOAN BEAUCHAMP, was alive in 1343, and he married secondly AGNES, daughter of *Richard Stone*, of Dartford. He died 25th February, 1354-5, and was buried in the chancel at Cobham, where his brass still exists, the armour and appointments being very similar to those of his son, the Founder of the College. The inscription is remarkable and no other exactly like it is known :

" Vous qe passez ici entour Priez pur lalme le cortays viandour

* This redoubtable old knight was the last possessor of Stoke, by his marriage with Alice, ob. 1383, widow of John, fourth and last Baron Beauchamp, ob. 1361, and at his death it reverted to the Crown and was included in the possessions of the Duchy of Cornwall. He died in 1406, aged ninety-six, and had for his companion-in-arms, another venerable west-country knight, Sir John Sully, K.G., of Iddesleigh, in Devon, whose tomb and effigies are in Crediton church, and who died in 1387, aged one hundred and seven. They fought together at Cressy and Najara, serving in the French wars of that era.

Qe Johan de Cobham auoit a noun Dieux luy face uerray pardoun Qe trepassa lendemayn de Seint Mathei Le puis-aunt otrie ademorer oue ly En lan de grace Mil CCCL qatre Ces enemis fist abatre."

which tells us

"Ye who pass by here, pray for the soul of the gentle host, who was named Johan de Cobham. God to him give very pardon; who passed away the day after St. Matthew's day. The Almighty grant (him) to dwell with Him. In the year of grace, 1354. Those enemies he hath made to be abased."

The date would be the 25th February, 1354-5.

A second digression awaits us here, concerning John de Cobham, the younger brother of Henry de Cobham (the first baron of that name who died at Stoke-sub-Hamdon) and who came into Devon and settled there.

Cobham,

OF BLACKBOROUGH, DEVON.

BLACKBOROUGH, a parish in east Devon, lying under the Blackdown hills, a few miles east of Collumpton, was held by the Bolhays, of Blackburgh-Bolhay. Hamelin de Bolhay died 54 Henry III (1270), and Dame Philippa de Bolhay presented to the living of Blackborough, 8th January, 1274-5. Here a branch of the Cobhams was located in Devon.

JOHN DE COBHAM, described by Pole as a "younger son of Cobham in Kent," was the younger son of John de Cobham and Joan de Septvans, and brother to Henry de Cobham, the first Baron, who died at Stoke-sub-Hamdon, in 1339. He married AMICIA or AMY, daughter of *James de Bolhay*, of Blackburgh-Bolhay, and inherited the manor. There were four children, *James*, his heir; *Isabel*, who married John Bamfield, of Poltimore; *Elizabeth*, to Sir Hugh Peverell, from whom the Hungerfords; and *Philippa*, to Nicholas Ingpen, from whom successively Fitchett, Hill of Spaxton, Cheney of

Pinhoe, and Walgrave, of Suffolk. James de Cobham was succeeded by *John*, named as eighth in the entail settled by John de Cobham, third Baron, who married Margaret Courtenay, son of John, second Baron, who married Joan Beauchamp, of Stoke-sub-Hamdon. He was succeeded by *Sir John Cobham*, 7 Rich. II (1394), who married *Katherine*, eldest daughter of *Sir William Bonville*, of Shute, ob. 1407-8, by his first wife Margaret de Aumarle. They would thus be contemporary with Sir Thomas and Dame Johanna Brook, whose son married the heiress of the main descent of Cobham in Kent. It was of this lady the domestic incident is related that occurred at the baptism of her nephew, the unfortunate Lord William Bonville, of Chewton, K.G., when he made proof as to his coming of age, before the king's escheator, in the first year of King Henry V, 1413-14. John Cokesdene and others deposed that on the day of his baptism, the last day of August, 1393—

"They were together elected at Honiton on a certain 'love-day,' to make peace between two of their neighbours, and on that very day, there came there a certain Lady Katherine, widow of Sir John Cobham, Knt., and then wife of John Wyke, of Nynhyde, an aunt of the said William, proposing to drive to Shute, thinking she should be god-mother to the said infant, and met there a certain Edward Dygher, servant to the said Sir William Boneville. who was reputed to be half-witted in consequence of his being loquacious and jocular. and who asked her whither she was going. Who answering quickly, said, 'Fool, to Shute, to see my nephew made a Christian,' to which the said Edward replied, with a grin, in his mother tongue, 'Kate, Kate, ther to by myn pate comystow to late,' meaning thereby that the baptism of the child was already over; whereupon she mounted upon her horse in a passion, and rode home in deep anger, vowing that she would not see her sister, to wit the said child's mother, for the next six months, albeit she should be *in extremis*, and die."

By Sir John Cobham she had one daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to *Walter Charleton*, but there was no issue, "after whose death," says Pole, "by virtue of a remainder in an entail, the Lord Bonville enjoyed this (Blackburgh) and other lands, notwithstanding the claim of Hungerford, Hill, and Bamfield, the right heirs. The issue male (of Cobham) failed in the time of Rich. II, 1377-99."

Secondly, Dame Katherine married John Wyke, of Nynhead-Flory, Somerset—he presented to the rectory of Blackborough, in June, 1405, and died 12 Henry IV, 1411. Thirdly,

she married Humphrey Stafford, of Grafton, Worcestershire, and died 1st August, 1416.

They differenced the Cobham arms with *eaglets* for *lions*, and bore, *Gules, on a chevron or, three eaglets displayed sable*.

Cobham,

OF KENT, ETC.—CONTINUED.

JOHN DE COBHAM, third Baron, was the eldest son of John de Cobham, second Baron, by Joan Beauchamp, of Stoke-sub-Hamdon, his first wife. He married about 1332-3, MARGARET, eldest daughter of *Hugh Courtenay, second Earl of Devon*, ob. 1377, by his wife Margaret, ob. 1392, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, by his wife the Princess Elizabeth, seventh daughter of King Edward I; and who were then residing at Colcombe, in Colyton, Devon.

At their marriage the Earl appears to have settled sundry lands on them, and on the 8th April, 1355, John de Cobham gave a certain sum of money to his father-in-law, the Earl at Colcombe, for the maintenance of his wife there, and the Earl's receipt for the same is still in existence, which runs thus :

"Conue chose soit a totes gentz que nous hughe de Cortenay counte de Deuneschire auons receu de Johaun de Cobehaum chivalier filz monneur Johaun de Cobehaum de Kent chivalier quynze lyures svs southe & oyct deniers pur le aniourn et aultres necessities Margarete de Cobehaum nostre fyllle sa compaigne del' terme de Pasche darroynne parue come pleynement aperct par endentures entre nous feates. Des queaux quynze lyures svs south & oyct deniers nous nous tenoms pleynement entre paietz et lauauncet dict Johaun quytes par icestes noz presentes lectres daquytance du nostre seal enseales. Done a Colecomb le viij^{me} jour de April Laan due regne nostre rognour le Roi Edward troys puis le conqueste vjnt & neofyame."

which may be thus rendered :

"Be it known to all people that we, Hugh de Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, have received of John de Cobham, Knight, son of Sire John de Cobham, of Kent, Knight, fifteen pounds, six shillings, and eightpence, for the lodging and other necessities of Margaret de Cobham, our daughter, his companion, from the term of Easter last past, as fully appears from the indentures made between us. Of which fifteen pounds, six shillings, and eightpence, we hold ourselves to be fully paid, and the aforesaid John released by these our present letters of acquaintance with our seal attached. Given at Colcombe the 8th day of April, the 29th year of the reign of our Lord King Edward the third after the Conquest."

This John de Cobham was the last, as he was also the most remarkable and influential representative of this the main descent. Mr. J. G. Waller in his comprehensive and admirable account of the family of Cobham, in the *Kent Archaeological Transactions*,* gives this interesting sketch of his life, and infers that at the time he gave the curious receipt :

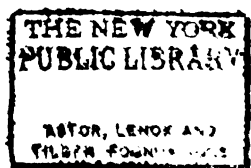
He was then probably about to serve with the army in France, where Edw. III. exasperated at the double dealing of Philip, had begun an active campaign. At his father's death, in 1355, he became Lord of Cobham, was first summoned to Parliament 20th September, the same year. In 1359, he was in the great expedition to France, under Edw. III. In 1362, he founded and endowed Cobham College, for five priests, one to be the Warden, to say masses for the repose of the souls of the founder's ancestors, for the good estate of himself and family while living and all Christian souls. In 1366-7, he was again in France, engaged in the war. In 1367, he was sent ambassador to Rome, to obtain from Pope Urban V. the appointment of William of Wykeham to the See of Winchester. In 1370 he was made a Banneret by the King in person. In 1337 he served on several commissions in the public service. In 1390-1, he had licence to crenellate and fortify his mansion of Cowling, the reconstruction of which he had commenced, and was in progress. In 1383, he was sent to treat with the Count of Flanders, long at war with his subjects; and subsequently with the Duke of Lancaster and others, to conclude a peace or truce with France. In 1396, he was appointed with others by Parliament to examine into the state of the King's (Richard's) court, revenues, grants, etc.; and made one of the King's great and continual Council for one year. This Council, which restrained the King's power was afterward to feel his full resentment.

The outcry against the King's rule made itself heard early in 1388, in the memorable impeachment by the Commons of Michael de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, the Chancellor, and others. Among the names of the Lords Appellant, we find that of John de Cobham. On the day fixed for the meeting of these Commissioners, an armed ambuscade was placed at the Mews under the command of Sir Nicholas Brembre, the Lord Mayor, to way-lay them on their route to Westminster. Being duly warned they avoided the snare, and then demanded a safe conduct under the King's own hand. On the day appointed the Barons came well attended, and the records of Parliament contain no more exciting scene. The Lords Appellant brought a long list of charges against the accused, none of whom appeared, and in the presence of the King, flung down their gages on the floor of the house, ready to make them good by battle. In the meantime Sir Robert Tresillian, the Judge, one of the accused, was taken in disguise within the precincts of the Abbey, and produced before the Lords. With great spirit he offered to defend himself by wager of battle, but this was disallowed. Judgment was recorded against him, and he was subsequently drawn on a hurdle to Tyburn, and there executed. Subsequently the same fate befel Sir Nicholas Brembre.

In 1389, he sat as a member of the Court of Chivalry, in the celebrated case between Scrope and Grosvenor,† and on another in 1392, in the dispute between Morley and Lovel, and engaged in sundry other public official acts, and useful services near his home. He then lost his wife, Margaret Courtenay, and probably anticipating his dying without a direct heir, executed an elaborate deed of entail, which included several members of the family.

* From which we largely quote both here and elsewhere in this *Paper*, and desire to render all acknowledgments and thanks.

† The venerable old Sir John Sully, K.G., before alluded to, gave evidence in this case, on 2nd July, 1386, the Commissioner, John Kentwode, proceeded to Iddeleigh, in Devon, and in the church there took the old knight's, and his esquire, Richard Baker's evidence on oath. He must have been then 106 years old.

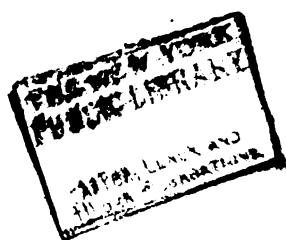




JOHN DE COBHAM, FOUNDER OF COBHAM COLLEGE.



MARGARET COURTENAY, WIFE OF JOHN DE COBHAM.



It was only just in time. A Parliament had been assembled in which the King had, by special writs to the Sheriffs, tampered directly with the elections, and thus gained a party directly in his interest. Immediate steps were taken against those who had acted upon the Commission of 1387-8, and Lord Cobham fleeing to the Monastery of the Carthusians in London, renounced the world. That did not protect him, for he was drawn from this seclusion, and with Sir John Cheney, committed to the Tower. He was then brought before the Parliament, which had already condemned the Earls of Warwick and Arundel, the former having been banished and the latter executed, even in contempt of accorded pardon.

The proceedings, as recorded in the Rolls of Parliament, are interesting, as they certainly justify what the historians of the time had said, respecting Cobham's simplicity and good faith. When called in question by the King, concerning the Commission of 1388, he replied 'that touching the making of the Commission he was not culpable, and touching the use and exercise of the same Commission, he would not have used it, nor meddled with it, but with the command of the King.' To which the King replied, 'that he was under such governance at that time, that he could not otherwise say by reason of those that were around him.'

Lord Cobham was adjudged guilty and condemned to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. All his estates were confiscated. But, for mere shame, an historian has said, the King commuted this sentence on the venerable noble into banishment for life to Jersey, with the proviso, that if he escaped, the sentence should have full effect. In this sentence there was a saving of entail, which is worthy of note, as showing the jealousy of Parliament over estates that might otherwise pass into the hands of the nobles. Not long afterwards, this sentence was made an article of accusation against the King himself.

Two Lords Cobham were in exile at the same time, for Sir Reginald, second Baron Cobham of Sterborough, was included in the condemnation. The numerous and powerful families connected with them, the Arundels, Staffords, Beauchamps, and others, each had their special wrongs against the King. Henry, of Bolingbroke, was urged by the Archbishop of Canterbury, himself an exile, to return. Starting from Vannes, in Brittany, and coasting along the shores of England, he eventually landed at Ravenspur, and among the few knights in his train was Sir Reginald Cobham. The event is known as one of great moment in our history. The exiled nobles returned, and Parliament called King Richard to account for the sentences passed on Lord Cobham, and others the Lords Appellant. A solemn surrender of the Crown took place in Parliament, which decreed that the deposed monarch should be placed in safe keeping, and on the record appears the name of Lord Cobham. A few years later, he signed the entail of the Crown upon the four sons of Henry IV, and this was the last of his public acts.

His whole life was an unbroken succession of services rendered the State, at one of the most critical periods of English history, when the power of Parliament was rapidly developing, and the Commons shewed themselves to be growing in strength. There was no matter of public importance either at home or abroad, in which his advice as a councillor or as a diplomatist, was not sought or given. It is evident, even from the scanty information contained in our records, that John de Cobham, the 'Founder,' must be placed among the most eminent statesmen of his time.

He died 10th January, 1407-8, and must have reached a very advanced age, for at least seventy-four years had elapsed since his marriage contract, allowing for extreme youth at that time, he could scarcely have been less than ninety-two."

Lady Margaret Cobham died on the 2nd of August, 1385, and was buried in the chancel of Cobham church, where there is a fine brass to her memory, with this inscription :

"*Sy gist dame Margarete de Cobeham jady's fille a noble Sr le Counte de Deuenschir feme le sire de Cobeham foundour de ceste pluce qe morust le secounde jor dil moys Dagust lan de grace Mⁱ CCCLXXXV lalme de qy deux eyt mercy. Amen.*"

The arms are Cobham, and Cobham impaling Courtenay.

Although so far removed from Devon, she was destined to have her distinguished brother, William Courtenay, located comparatively near her a few years before her death, he being successively translated to the See of London in 1375, and elevated to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, in 1381. Nor were her virtues and fine character forgotten in Devon after her decease, for ten years later, Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter (he had been consecrated by her brother), on the 10th of August, 1395 :

"Ordered public prayers throughout the diocese for the deceased ladies, Margaret Cobham and Elizabeth Luttrell, sisters of the Primate, William Courtenay, Archbishop of Canterbury, and describes them—

"Velut arbor in domo Domini, fructificans in vitæ sanctitate et puritate ac morum et actuum virtuosorum honestate Domino studuerunt pro viribus complacere."

Which may be rendered :

"Like a tree in the house of the Lord, bearing fruit in holiness and purity of life, and in dignity of conduct, and virtuous deeds, they studied to please the Lord with (all) their might."

And the Bishop :

"Further to encourage the faithful who should assist at the solemn observances of the exequies of these distinguished ladies, and pray for their departed souls, he grants an indulgence of forty days."—*Oliver.*

Elizabeth, Lady Luttrell, was the wife of Sir Andrew Luttrell, of Chilton, and relict of Sir John de Vere—she died 1395.

The fine brass to John de Cobham's memory lies beside that of his wife in Cobham church, he supports a church in his hands, referable to his being the founder of the College. The armour is interesting from its diverse character being composed of banded chain-mail and plate, the covering of the thighs and gauntlets being of *cuir bouilli*. But it is doubtful if he was buried here, the brass being probably laid down

during his life-time, and the inscription exhibits nothing definite to confirm his interment beneath it :

*“ De terre fu fait et fourme, et en Terre et a Terre suy retourne,
Johan de Cobham foundeur de ceste place qi fu iadis nomine
Mercy de malme eit la seinte Trinite.”*

That is—

*“ Of earth was I made and formed, and into earth and to the
earth am I returned, who was formerly named Johan de
Cobham, Founder of this place. May the Holy Trinity
have mercy on my soul.”*

There is the record of a monument once existing in the Church of the Grey Friars, in London, to a John de Cobham, Baron of Kent, “in a tomb raised up at the end of that altar by the door under the cross (transept) lies John de Cobham, Baron of the County of Kent,” and it is difficult to see to whom this can refer if not to this John de Cobham. Stow, in his account of this magnificent structure, gives a graphic description of the array of tombs then within it, and a long list of the influential persons buried beneath them. Among them he mentions “John Cobham, Baron of Kent,” as being interred “between the choir and the altar,” and notes that “in the choir,” lay the Tyburn-executed Cornishman, “Sir Robert Tresilian, Knight-Justice,” and his unfortunate companion, “Sir Nicholas Brembre, Mayor of London, buried 1386”—previously referred to—of whom he adds, “he was Mayor in 1384 and 1385, was Knighted with Sir William Walworth in 1384 ; and in 1387, as late Mayor of London, was this year beheaded.”

In addition to his being the founder of the College, he also erected the original seat of the Cobhams, Cowling Castle, near Rochester, early in the reign of Richard II. By his wife, Margaret Courtenay, he left one daughter only, *Johanna*, married to John de la Pole, of Chrishall, in Essex. He was named as one of the Surveyors of his wife’s mother, the Countess of Devon’s will.

De la Pole = Cobham,

OF CHRISHALL, ESSEX.

JOHN de la Pole, who married Joan Cobham, only daughter of John de Cobham and Margaret Courtenay, was the son of William de la Pole, who was the son of Richard de la Pole, to whom Edward III, in 1338, gave "for his extraordinary merits," a thousand pounds ~~issuing~~ ^{issuing} out of the Exchequer. He was the second son of the noted Sir William de la Pole, the great merchant of Kingston-upon-Hull, whose descendants occupy a distinguished place in English history, a gallant and highly gifted race, who, after attaining by merit and alliance, the highest position and honours, were—similar to the Cobhams—summarily extinguished by Henry VIII, by the decapitation of Edmund de la Pole, the second duke of Suffolk, on Tower Hill, 30th April, 1513—the offence being his descent from the House of York, his mother having been, unfortunately for him, the Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet, sister to Edward IV and Richard III.

William de la Pole, the father of John, married Margaret Peverel. She was the sister and heiress of John Peverel, of Castle-Ashby, in Northamptonshire, after whose death he held Castle-Ashby and Milton, in right of his wife. She was living in 1358, and he in 1362.

John Peverel, who was aged nineteen, at Easter, 1349, died without issue, in November of the same year. He had married Isabella Basset, and was the first of this lady's six husbands. The birth and career of this lady was a remarkable one. According to Burke, she was the daughter of Ralph, the third Lord Basset, of Drayton, ob. 1343—but "it is doubtful if this lady was legitimate or not." At the death of her presumed brother, Ralph, fourth and last Lord Basset, in 1390, s.p.—

"He devised his estates according to some authorities, to Sir Hugh Shirley, his nephew, son of his sister, Isabel, upon condition he should assume the surname and arms of Bassett, in failure of which, those estates were to pass to

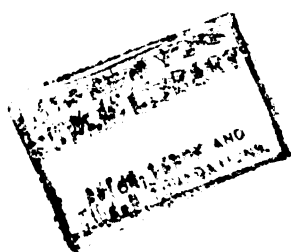




JOHN DE LA POLE AND JOAN DE COBHAM, HIS WIFE.



JOHANNA DE LA POLE, LADY OF COBHAM.



Edmund Lord Stafford. It is certain, however, great disputes arose after his decease, but it does not appear the Shirleys were engaged in it, nor did they take the name of Bassett."

Her second husband was Robert de Bradeston, who was living 1350-1. The third, Robert Rigge, living 1357-8. The fourth, Sir Thomas Shirley, who died before 1362. By him she appears to be ancestress to Shirley, Earl Ferrers. The fifth, Sir John de Wodhull, who died 1367-8.

Her sixth and last match is an interesting one as connected with our little history. She married, as his second wife, Sir Gerard Braybroke (fourth of that name, ob. 1403), the father of Sir Reginald Braybroke, the second husband of Joan de la Pole, who was the grand-daughter of her first husband's sister, Margaret Peverel.*

John de la Pole and his wife, Joan Cobham, were buried in the church of Chrishall, a parish in north-west Essex; and of their relationship there we learn:

"The manor of Chrishall was held under Lord Stafford by William and Margaret de la Pole in 1351-58, and in 1399 by the heirs of John de la Pole, from whom it passed to his descendants the Brookes. The exact year of Sir John's death has not been ascertained; his lady died before her father, Lord Cobham, and that barony descended to their only daughter, Joan, and they were both dead in 1389, as Lord Cobham had East Tilbury appropriated to his College at Cobham in that year, to maintain two chaplains to sing for their souls. The time of their deaths, however, would probably not affect the date of the brass, as there is good reason to suppose that it was put down in their lifetime, and perhaps soon after their marriage. Their daughter Joan was born in 1377, and the costume of the figures, and the style of the brass is such as to make it almost a certainty that it was executed about the year 1375, at which time it is probable they also rebuilt the church, as their arms remain on the south door, and many parts of the building are of late Decorated or Transition character."—*Archæological Journal*, vol. iv, p. 338, by Mr. C. J. MANNING.

At this time, 1847, the brass lay in the nave, partly hidden by the seats; the canopy mutilated, and the supporting shafts gone. Of the marginal inscription, only the words "*sa femme priez*" (*his wife, pray ye*) remained, and but one shield, that between the heads of the figures, Pole impaling Cobham, is noted.

The brass now lies in the pavement of the west end of the south aisle. It has been almost completely restored, inclusive of two shields bearing respectively Pole and Cobham over the

* *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, vol. ii, New Series, 1874, p. 61, by Mr. E. W. BRABROOK.

canopy. Nothing has been added to the three words remaining of the original inscription.

The costume of the figures is very similar to that of the lady's father and mother at Cobham—the knight shews the gradual change to plate armour—and the close-buttoned bodice and long dependant lappets of the lady's sleeves are noteworthy. The joined hands is not an unusual attitude found on brasses of that era.

If they did not wholly rebuild the church, as has been surmised, it is probable they added the south aisle, which was apparently a chantry chapel. At its east end in the south wall, under the first window, and in the usual situation of founders' tombs near the altar, is a recessed tomb, with low canopied arch, having sculptured leaf-ornament running round its edge. Within it is the recumbent figure of a lady, in costume almost exactly similar to the lady in the brass. There is no inscription, nor is it known who it commemorates. If a surmise may be hazarded, it may represent Margaret de la Pole (Peverel), the mother of John of the brass; as herself and husband held the manor of Chrishall before their son John. On each side of the doorway of the porch leading into this aisle is a shield, with sculptured bearings—that on the dexter side, although considerably denuded, was evidently charged with the parent coat of De la Pole—(*Argent*) *a fess between three leopards' heads (or)*. The other, in better preservation, De la Pole of Chrishall (*Azure*) *two bars nebulée (or)*.

According to Morant, the manor of Chrisall-Bury was held by Ralph, Lord Stafford, ob. 1372, and his heirs; Thomas, Lord Stafford held it in 1392, as three parts of a fee, and the heirs of John de la Pole under him, and afterward Sir John Harpenden (fifth husband of Joan de la Pole) held it.

Joan de Cobham was married to John de la Pole in 1362, and both were dead before 1389; thus predeceasing her father who died in 1407-8, and leaving one daughter Joan, who at her grandfather's death became Lady of Cobham.

Joan de la Pole,

LADY OF COBHAM, IN KENT.

JOAN de la Pole became Lady of Cobham at her grandfather's death, on 10th January, 1407-8 ; at the date of which event she had been widow to two husbands, and was married to a third.

Doubtless as a great heiress in prospective, as also of the barony of Cobham, her hand was eagerly sought for, and she was of youthful age when married to her first husband, Sir Robert Hemendale, and after his death in 1391, she was successively wedded to Sir Reginald Braybroke, Sir Nicholas Hawberk, Sir John Oldcastle, and Sir John Harpenden, notices of whom will follow.

As shewn on her brass she appears to have had ten children by her several husbands, six sons and four daughters, but a portion of them, six only, have been assigned to their fathers. A son, *William*, to Sir Robert Hemendale ; two sons, *Reginald* and *Robert*, and a daughter, *Joan*, to Sir Reginald Braybroke ; a son, *John*, to Sir Nicholas Hawberk ; and a daughter, *Joan*, to Sir John Oldcastle.

Little further is known of her. She died in 1433, and was buried in the chancel of the church of St. Mary Magdalen, Cobham, with her ancestors and two of her husbands, and where there is her brass effigy. She is habited in gown with robe over and long dependant coverchief to the shoulders. A little dog with collar and bells sits at her feet. At her right are six sons, and at her left four daughters. Over her head a scroll, "*Jh'u m'cy, Lady help,*" and two other scrolls, one on each side, "*Jhu'-mercy.*" Below this inscription—

"*Hic jacet Johanna d'na de Cobh'm quonda' ux' d'ni Reginaldi Braybrook militis que obiit in die Sancti Hillary Ep'i Anno d'ni Millm'o CCCC XXXIIJO Cuius a'ie p'piciet' deus. Amen.*"

Arms—six shields—1, Cobham ; 2, Cobham impaling Cour-

tenay ; 3, *A fess between six cross-crosslets* (PEVEREL, of Castle-Ashby), and De la Pole, quarterly, impaling Cobham ; 4, Quarterly, Cobham and De la Pole ; 5, Braybroke, impaling Cobham ; 6, Brook, impaling Cobham.

Her death would have occurred on the 13th January, 1433-4. Her only surviving child, *Joan*, by Sir Reginald Braybroke, it was who became Lady of Cobham, and married Sir Thomas Brook, the younger, of Olditch and Weycroft.

Hemendale = De la Pole.

THE first of the five husbands of Joan de la Pole, Lady of Cobham, was Sir Robert Hemendale, or Hemenhale, of a knightly family in Norfolk, both at the time being very young at the time of the marriage. She had one son by him named *William*, who died in infancy. His death occurred in 1391, and he was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Morant says "Sir Ralph Hemenhale held the manor of Radwinter Hall, in Essex, and advowson of the church, afterward by Sir Robert, and subsequently by the family of Cobham."

The arms of Hemenhale, of Norfolk, are given as *Argent, on a fess between two chevrons gules, three escallops or*.

Braybroke = De la Pole.

THE second husband of Joan de la Pole, Lady of Cobham, was Sir Reginald Braybroke, the second son of Sir Gerard Braybroke, knt., third of that name, ob. 1403, by his first wife, Margaret, daughter and heiress of John de Lungeville, and widow of Sir Peter Saltmershe. Secondly his father married Isabella Bassett, being the last of her six husbands, already referred to. She died in 1393.

Sir Reginald died 20th September, 1405, at Middleburg, on the Scheldt, in Flanders. He appears to have had three





SIR REGINALD BRAYBROKE.



SIR NICHOLAS HAWBERK.



children by his wife, the Lady Joan: *Reginald* and *Robert*, sons, who predeceased him, and a daughter, *Johanna*, who, of all her mother's five unions and ten children, was finally the only surviving child, and who married Sir Thomas Brook.

Sir Reginald is commemorated by one of the splendid brasses in the chancel of Cobham church. He wears the chain and plate armour of the period, and his two deceased sons stand on pedestals, one on each side.

The inscription reads—

"Hic iacet d'n's Reginaldus Braybrok Miles filius Gerardi Braybrok Militis ac maritus d'ne Johanne d'ne de Cobh'm heredis dn'i de Cobh'm fundatoris: Collegii, qui quidem Reginaldus obiit apud Myddelburg, in Flandrea vicesimo die mensis Septembris Anno domini Mil'mo Quadringentesimo Quinto Cuius anime propicietur deus: Amen AMEN."

The inscriptions on his sons' pedestals record—

Hic iacet Reginald' fil' eor'

Hic iacet Robert' fil' eor'

The arms are, 1, *Seven mascles voided, three, three, and one* (BRAYBROKE) and Braybroke impaling Cobham.



MIDDELBURG, ON THE SCHELDT, HOLLAND.

The Braybrokes were ecclesiastically connected with Devon. Nicholas Braybroke, presumably uncle to Sir Reginald, was Vicar of Bideford, and he exchanged with his brother Robert for the Archdeaconry of Cornwall, in 1381. He was Canon and Prebendary of Exeter, Bosham, and Crantock ; also Canon of St. Paul's, London. He died about 1399-1400. He was also librarian to Bishop Bitton, 1291-1307, mentioned as such at the beginning of Bishop Bronscombe's *Register*.

Robert Braybroke was instituted Vicar of Bideford, 26th July, 1381. The patron was John Grenville (son and heir of Sir Theobald Grenville, deceased), who was married to Margaret, daughter of Ismania Hanham (elder sister of Dame Johanna Brook), by her second husband, Sir John Burghersh.

These brothers, says Dr. Oliver, "were of a noble family in the county of Northampton, founders of our Lady's Chantry, in the episcopal palace of London, adjoining the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral. He (Robert) became Bishop of London, 5th January, 1382, died 27th August, 1404." They were named as executors and administrators to the will of Bishop Grandison, of Exeter.

Hawberk = De la Pole.

THE third husband of Joan de la Pole, Lady of Cobham, was Sir Nicholas Hawberk. His marriage life was of short duration—about two years—as Sir Reginald Braybroke died 20th September, 1405, and Sir Nicholas on 9th October, 1407. One son, John, appears to have been born and predeceased him. Sir Nicholas died at Cowling Castle, the other and older residence of the Cobhams, a few miles distant, near Rochester.

On 19th December, 1396, in succession to Sir John Golofre, deceased, he was appointed Constable of Flint Castle, Sheriff and Raglor, or Steward of Flintshire, and Mayor of Flint borough: offices he held until his death, having been re-appointed by Henry IV, on his accession to the throne ; and

was holding them when that monarch made Richard II a prisoner in Flint Castle. Sir Nicholas maintained four men-at-arms and twelve archers within the fortress, at the then considerable annual expense of £146. Subsequently he was one of the six knights forming the train of Queen Isabella, widow of Richard II, on her return to France in 1401. He was also in the escort of Henry IV when he visited Cologne in 1402, to attend Blanche his eldest daughter's marriage with Louis, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria.

In the jousting at Smithfield in 1393, Stow records that—

“Sir William Darell, knt., the King's banner-bearer of Scotland, challenged Sir Pierce (Peter) Courtenay, the King's banner-bearer of England, and when they had run certain courses, gave over without conclusion of victory. Then Cookebourne, esquire, of Scotland, challenged Sir Nicholas Hawberke, knt., and rode five courses, but Cookebourne was borne over, horse and man.”

He was twice married: his first wife's name was Matilda, and she was living 1 Henry IV (1399-1400), but nothing is known of her parentage. By deed dated three days before his death, he left all his goods and chattels (except one hundred shillings in silver, which he reserved to Sir Hugh Luttrell and others) in trust for his wife, which was duly confirmed the same year. Nothing is known of his parentage: there is no family of the name, and he was probably “a soldier of fortune.”

His memorial in Cobham Church is considered one of the finest military brasses in existence. The inscription records—

“*Hic jacet d'n's Nicholaus Hawberk miles quondam maritus d'ne Joh'ne d'ne de Cobh'm heredis d'ni Joh'is de Cobh'm fundatoris istius Collegii qui quidem Nicholaus obiit Castru' de Cowling nuno die Octobris, Anno domini Mil'mo quadringentesimo septimo. Cuius anime propicietur deus. Amen.*”

Under his son—

“*Hic jacet John's fili' eor'.*”

The arms are of an unusual and remarkable blazon—*Checky, argent and gules, a chief champourné gules and or.* His arms in both shields in the brass had been wilfully defaced as if by heralds in the officious exercise of their craft. Hawberk by them was evidently not considered entitled to bear arms.

Oldcastle = De la Pole.

THE fourth husband of Joan de la Pole, Lady of Cobham, was Sir John Oldcastle. He was the son of Sir Richard Oldcastle, a family in Herefordshire, where there is a village so named, but it is presumed that Almeby Castle in that county which belonged to the Oldcastles gave the surname. The name of his mother is not known, but he was born about 1360, and Sheriff of Herefordshire, 7 Henry IV (1405-6). He was thrice married: his first wife was named Katherine, but of what family is not known, of his second nothing at all, except that she bore him four children, a son, Henry, who is alluded to in *Pat.*, 7 Henry VI (1429), wherein he is styled "*Henry Oldcastle, son and heir of John Lord Cobham,*" and three daughters, Katherine, Joan, and Maid.

His marriage with the Lady of Cobham must have taken place before 26th October, 1409, when he was summoned as a Baron to Parliament as Lord Oldcastell, by writ directed to "*Johanni Oldcastell Ch'lr,*" to 22nd March, 1413-4.

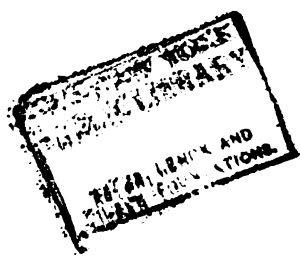
The life of Sir John Oldcastle, so well known as "the Lollard Martyr," and "the good Lord Cobham," his conscientious conviction, dauntless courage, bitter persecution and cruel death, is one of the best known and strongly contested episodes of English history, and it would be altogether beyond the province or limit of this paper, to give anything like an outline of it, even of ascertained facts. Suffice it to say, after great vicissitudes, he was brought for trial before his clerical accusers, before whom he made what has been termed a clear, manly, courageous, enlightened defence, but as a matter of course was condemned by the Church as a heretic, leaving him to the civil power for judgment. Committed to the Tower, he from thence contrived to escape into Wales, where he hid himself, and for four years remained in comparative safety. Unfortunately a rising of the Lollards took place in London, under Sir Roger Acton, in St. Giles' Fields, which was sup-





.... CLITHEROW, DAUGHTER OF SIR JOHN OLDCASTLE.





pressed by the King's forces. Naturally—although there was no proof of such—Sir John Oldcastle's name and influence was associated with it: a proclamation and reward of a thousand marks was offered for his capture, dead or alive, and shortly after at Bromiarth, in Montgomeryshire, four tenants of Edward Charletoun, Earl of Powis, discovered and arrested him, after some resistance in which he was grievously wounded, and, continues Mr. Waller—

"He was brought to London, and produced before the Lords of Parliament, the Duke of Bedford presiding, when the former judgment for heresy was recorded against him. On his endeavouring to defend himself, the Chief Justice told him he could not be allowed to waste the time of the Lords, and he was adjudged 'traitor to God and heretic,' also 'traitor to the King and Kingdom,' and sentenced to be drawn through the city of London, as far as the '*novelles furches*,' in the parish of St. Giles, beyond the Bar of the Old Temple of London, and then be hung and burnt hanging. On Christmas day, 1417, this terrible sentence was carried out. There was an immense concourse of spectators, at the newly appointed place of execution, recently moved from the Elms in Smithfield, to the front gate of St. Giles' Hospital, at that time surrounded by fields, and distant from London. Near the unfortunate Oldcastle stood old Sir Thomas Erpingham, whom he is said to have asked to seek peace for his sect, if he arose from the dead in three days. We must distrust the monkish chronicler, who has words of insult for the unfortunate man in this supreme hour, and there is nothing in the authentic accounts of Sir John Oldcastle to suggest that he was a victim of fanatical delusion."

Apparently the infliction of this dreadful sentence was intended to have a double significance; he was first hanged as a traitor for his offence against the civil power, and afterward burnt as a heretic in accordance with his condemnation by the ecclesiastical.

The married life of the Lady of Cobham with Sir John Oldcastle was not to be envied, and she could have seen but little of him during its term of about five years, for in 1413 he became a fugitive in hiding, and it is probable she never saw him afterward in the interval before his death in 1417. She apparently had one daughter by him named *Joan*, who died young.

A daughter of Sir John Oldcastle, presumably by his second wife, married Richard Clitherow, Esq., of Ash, near Sandwich, Sheriff of the county of Kent, 4 and 5 Henry IV (1403-4), Admiral of the Seas from the Thames westward. They were buried in Ash Church, where is their memorial, a large flat

stone under the tower, which originally covered a tomb in the chancel. On it is the indent of a fine brass of a man and his wife under a double canopy with pinnacles, four shields at the top, and of six children at the bottom, the border inscription is also gone. Of this once very handsome brass, only the upper half of the lady and part of the canopy over her, remains.

She appears on the right-hand side of her husband, as a widow clad in gown with mantle or cloak over, barbe under the chin, and cover-chief falling to the shoulders. Weever gives this portion of the inscription as remaining in his time : "*Hic jacet Clitherow Ar: & uxor ejus, filia Johannis Oldcastell, qui obiit . . .*"

The shields from recorded evidence appear to have been charged, 1, *Within a bordure engrailed, three covered cups (CLITHEROW) impaling, a Castle triple-towered (OLDCASTLE)*; 2, Clitherow alone; 3, Oldcastle, *quartering, party per pale, a double-headed eagle displayed*. And this appears to be the only surviving memorial relating to Sir John Oldcastle or his family.

With regard to the arms of Sir John Oldcastle, in an indenture made between him and his wife Johanna of the one part, and Sir Thomas Brook on the other (query of the marriage of Johanna Braybroke and Thomas Brook, elsewhere referred to) the seal exhibits *Quarterly, one and four a Castle, two and three Cobham, and was circumscribed with "Sigillum Johannis Oldcastle, D'ni de Cobham."*

His arms are also found in the roof of the cloisters of Canterbury Cathedral, and their blazon is given both as *Argent, a Castle triple-towered and embattled sable*, and *Argent, a tower triple-towered sable, chained, transversed, the port, or*.

Harpenden = De la Pole.

THE fifth and last husband of Joan de la Pole, Lady of Cobham, was Sir John Harpenden. The circumstance of the

dreadful fate of her preceding husband does not appear to have deterred her from again entering the matrimonial state.

He was "of a good knightly family in Hertfordshire," and a Sir John Harpenden—probably his father—is mentioned by Froissart as being of good service in the wars with France, and Seneschal of Bordeaux.

According to Boutell (*Brasses and Slabs*, p. 66) "he married three wives, one of whom was a daughter of Sir John Oldcastle"—evidently a mistake for "the widow." The date of his marriage with the Lady Joan is not recorded, but as she was born about 1377, and Sir John Oldcastle was executed in 1417, she would have been still comparatively young, and lived sixteen years afterward, dying in 1433, and Sir John Harpenden survived her twenty-four years, and died in 1458. There was no issue of this marriage.

Morant, in his *History of Essex*, speaks of Sir John Harpenden holding the manor of Chrishall-Bury in that county, the inheritance that descended to his wife as the only daughter of John de la Pole, and by fine passed it to Thomas Brook (the younger, husband of his step-daughter Joan Braybroke) and that his descendant, George Brook, Lord Cobham, and Ann (Bray), his wife, alienated it by license, 21st October, 1544, to Thomas Crawley, the manor consisting of near a thousand acres of land, twenty messuages, and twenty cottages.

Sir John Harpenden was never summoned to Parliament, and does not appear to have been recognised as Lord of Cobham.

Similar to her first husband Sir Robert Hemendale, Sir John Harpenden was buried in Westminster Abbey. His monument is in the north choir aisle, and consists of a grey marble stone on a low tomb whereon is inlaid his brass effigy, habited in complete plate armour: his feet rest on a lion, his head on a helmet with crest—*out of a ducal coronet, a hind's head, couped at the shoulders*. There are four shields—1, *on a mullet, or estoile of six points, a roundel, thereon a martlet*

(HARPENDEN), impaling, *quarterly*, one and four, Mortimer, two and three, *a plain cross* (ST. GEORGE); 2, Harpenden, impaling, *on a chevron, three mullets or estoiles wavy*; 3, Harpenden impaling Cobham; 4, Harpenden alone. The ledger inscription has disappeared.

The tinctures of the Harpenden arms are given as *Argent, on a mullet of six points gules, a bezant, charged with a martlet sable*; other branches of the family in Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, bore *the mullet sable*.

The armour and appointments of the knight are almost identical with those found on the brass of Thomas Cheddar, ob. 1442-3, in Cheddar Church.

Cheddar,

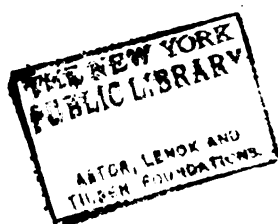
OF BRISTOL AND CHEDDAR, AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

THE antient Somersetshire family of Cheddre, or de Cheddre, it may be fairly surmised, acquired their name from the parish so-called in the centre of that county, although the earliest recorded mention of them comes from the city of Bristol, where it may be inferred they migrated, and after fortune had favoured them to become opulent and influential citizens, again returned to the original home of their race.

The first of these was *John de Cheddre*, who was Steward of Bristol, 1288-9, and 1291-2, and subsequently M.P. for that city in 1298, being the second parliamentary representative of Bristol, whose name has been preserved. To him succeeded a *John de Cheddre*, who, in 1334, conveyed some property in Redcliffe Street, and was probably M.P. for Bristol in 1369.

To these followed two brothers, *Robert* and *William Cheddar*.

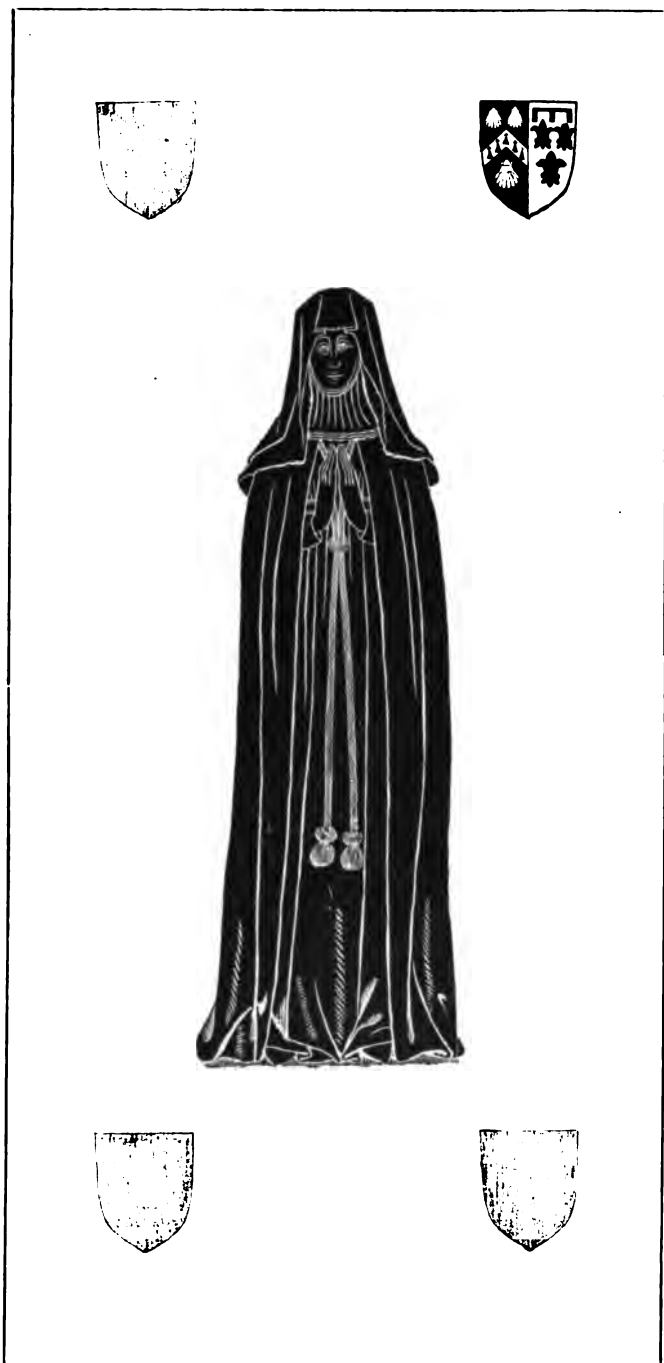
William Cheddar, the younger brother, died without issue. His will is dated 21st November, 1382, and was proved 27th February, 1382-3, wherein he desires to be buried in the Chapel of the Blessed Mary, in Cheddar Church, leaves





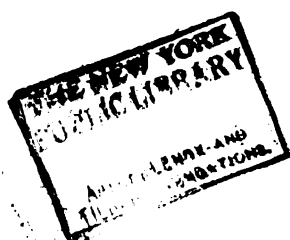
THOMAS CHEDDER.

CHEDDAR CHURCH, SOMMERSET.



ISABEL SCOBAHULL, WIFE OF THOMAS CHEDDER.

CHEDDAR CHURCH.



sundry legacies to that fabric and religious houses, and donations to the needy poor of Cheddar and Axbridge. The residue of his goods he leaves to *Agnes*, his wife, and appoints his brother Robert one of his executors.

Robert Chedder was Bailiff of Bristol in 1351-2, Mayor in 1360-1, and is the first of the family recorded in existing documents as holding possessions in Cheddar. In 1362, therein described as of Bristol, and executor of William Hussee, he gave a bond to Ralph (de Salopia), Bishop of Bath and Wells, for "two hundred pounds left to the church by the said William." Soon after this a chantry was established in Cheddar Church, of the annual value of ten marks, on behalf of our present King Edward, and the benefit of his soul after death. This was the "Chauntrie of Oure Lady," and situate on the north side of the chancel, the descendants of Chedder retaining the patronage of the advowson.

Robert Chedder married *Johanna*, younger daughter of *Simon Hannap*, or *Hanham*, of Gloucestershire, and by her had four sons who all appear to have been born in Bristol—*Richard*, on 9th September, 1379, one of the knights of the Shire for the county, 1407, 1413, 1417, 1421, and 1426: *Robert*, 28th October, 1380, and living in 1425: *William*, 14th December, 1381: and *Thomas*, their only surviving son and heir: the other brothers appear to have died without issue.

He survived his brother William one year only, his will is dated 21st March, 1382-3, and proved 30th June, 1384. He desires his body to be buried in the Chapel of St. Mary, *de novo fundata*, gives sundry religious legacies, and to his son Richard "*vj Ciphos vocat' Bolles de argento*," and other plate, to William Draper, clerk, a third best cup, which was then at Cheddar, and the residue of his goods to Joan his wife, who, with William Draper, and William Bierden, were to be his executors.

Robert Chedder and Joan his wife, appear to have been the possessors of considerable property, including the manors of

Iddesleigh and Ashreigny, in Devon, together with the advowson of Ashreigny, in 1383-8, then held by the venerable Sir John de Sully, K.G., whose heir, the said Robert probably was. Sir Thomas Broke presented to Iddesleigh, in 1425-6, and Isabel, relict of Thomas Chedder, Esq., in 1474.

Johanna Chedder, widow of Robert Chedder, married secondly as we have seen, Sir Thomas Brook, of Olditch, and died 10th April, 1437.

Thomas Chedder, heir to his father Robert Chedder, married *Isabel Scobahull*. She was of an antient and important family, who owned and had their residence on a manor so-named in South-Pool, a parish abutting on the mouth of the Kingsbridge estuary, immediately opposite Salcombe, in South Devon. It is now a farm known as Scoble, and tradition states the present farm-house occupies the site of the former manor-house. The Scobahulls held it for about two centuries, from temp. Henry III to Henry V.

Thomas de Scobahull was Sheriff of Devon, 19, 20, and 21 Edward I (1291-2-3). Thomas Scobahull married Margery, sister and coheir of Robert Coffin, of Coffinswell. Thomas had issue Sir Robert, of Coffinswell (19 Edw. II, 1324), who had issue Sir Thomas (7 Edw. III, 1334), who married Edith, daughter of Sir Roger Prideaux, of Orcherton, Knt. (55 Henry III, 1273), by his wife Joan, daughter of Sir William Bigbury (4 Edw. II, 1311). Thomas had issue Robert, which, by Elinor, left four daughters, coheireses—Joan, wife of William Holbeame; Isabel, wife of Thomas Chedder; Elizabeth, wife of Robert Kirkham; and a daughter—the second—married to Nicholas Speccot, who inherited the manor of Scobahull.

Of the residences of the Chedders, in Cheddar, Rutter (edition 1829) thus notices their remains :

“ At the entrance of the village from Axbridge is a farm house which formed part of the manor house of John de Cheddar. The surrounding wall has been castellated, but the only part of the building remaining tolerably entire is the Hall, now used as a stable and granary, the ornamented chimney-turret, together with fragments of arches and mullions of windows, are lying about in a contiguous garden.

In a field a little on the north-east of the road leading to Wells, about a quarter of a mile from Cheddar, stood the mansion of Thomas Cheddar, where the foundations may be easily traced."

Thomas Cheddar died 1442-3 (*Inq. p. mortem*, 21 Henry VI), holding eighty-four messuages in Bristol, the manor of Cheddar, and several others in Somerset. Also estates in Gloucestershire, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall. He left two daughters, his coheirresses, *Joan* and *Isabel*—his widow, Isabel, survived him more than thirty years.*

On the table of a high tomb, under an elegant floriated canopy, on the north side of the chancel of Cheddar Church, is the presumed brass effigy of Thomas Cheddar, ob. 1442-3. He is in the complete plate armour of the period, whose appointments exactly correspond with those of Sir John Harpenden, ob. 1458 (the fifth husband of Joan de la Pole, Lady of Cobham), in Westminster Abbey. His feet rest on a lion, the four shields and border inscription are gone.

The brass effigy of Isabel Scobahull, his wife, is in the pavement immediately in front of her presumed husband's tomb. She is attired as a widow, with barbe (*under the chin*, shewing she was not of noble parentage or position), large cover-chief that depends to the shoulders, gown with cloak over, fastened across the breast with cordon and tassels. No inscription remains, and three of the four shields are gone, but the remaining one is, fortunately, preserved in its proper position at the sinister corner of the stone, and identifies the lady. It is charged with Cheddar, impaling, *Argent, three fleurs-de-lys gules, in chief a label of three azure* (SCOBAHULL). The arms of Scobahull are also found among the old painted glass collected in the south transept window, both with and without the *label*. She was alive in 1474.

The history of the descent from the two daughters of Thomas Cheddar is interesting, as connected with the county of Somerset.

* For many of these particulars the compiler is indebted to the paper on the Family of Cheddar, by Mr. W. George, in the Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Society's *Proceedings*, vol. xxxiv, p. 114.

Talbot = Chedder.

VISCOUNTS L'ISLE.

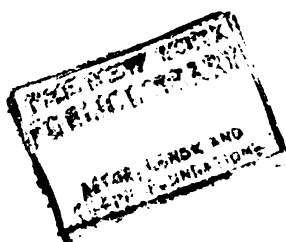
JOAN Chedder, the eldest—called after her grandmother, Lady Brook—was a widow at the date of her father's death, having married as her first husband, Richard Stafford. She secondly made a distinguished match with John Talbot, the eldest son of John Talbot, the "great" Earl of Shrewsbury, by his second wife, Margaret Beauchamp. It will be necessary to trace the descent of this Countess, to account for the disastrous circumstances that resulted in the premature death of her grandson.

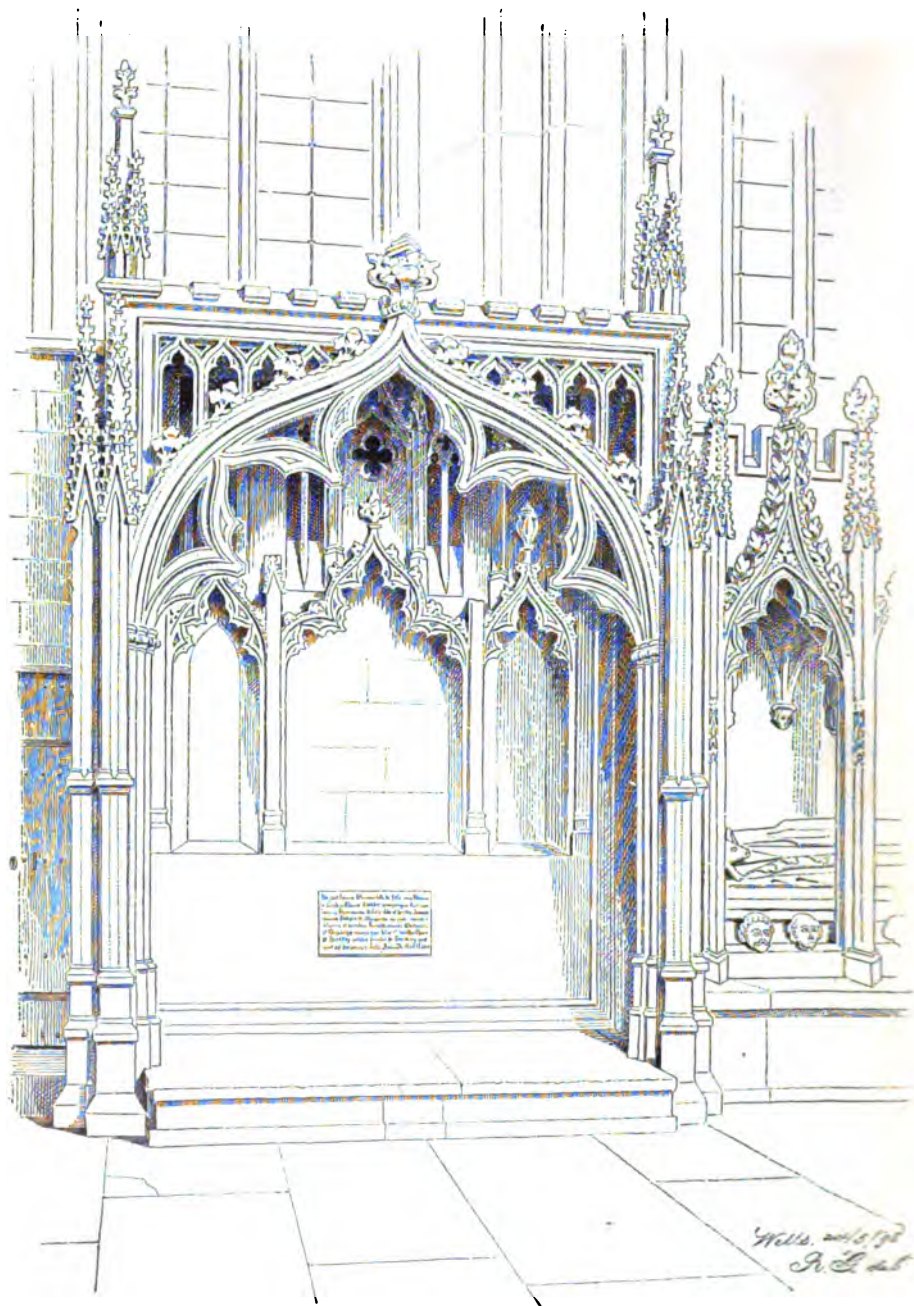
Thomas, fifth Lord Berkley, married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Gerard Warren, second Lord L'Isle—ob. 1381—by Alice his wife, daughter and heir of Henry Lord Tyes, "the marriage being solemnized at Wengrave, in Bucks, the said Lord L'Isle's house." She died at Wotton-under-Edge, 20th March, 1392, "and lieth buried in the church there, under a fair tomb." He made his will in 1415, and died 13th July, 1416, and was buried beside his wife.

They left one daughter, Elizabeth, then about thirty years of age, married to Richard Beauchamp, fifth Earl of Warwick, who died at Rouen, 5th April, 1439 (whose fine effigy is in St. Mary's Church, Warwick) leaving with other issue, his eldest daughter Margaret, who became the second wife of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, and mother of John Talbot, Viscount L'Isle, who married Johanna Chedder. The Countess died 14th June, 1468, and was buried in the Jesus Chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, "where was this inscription to her memory upon a pillar within it."

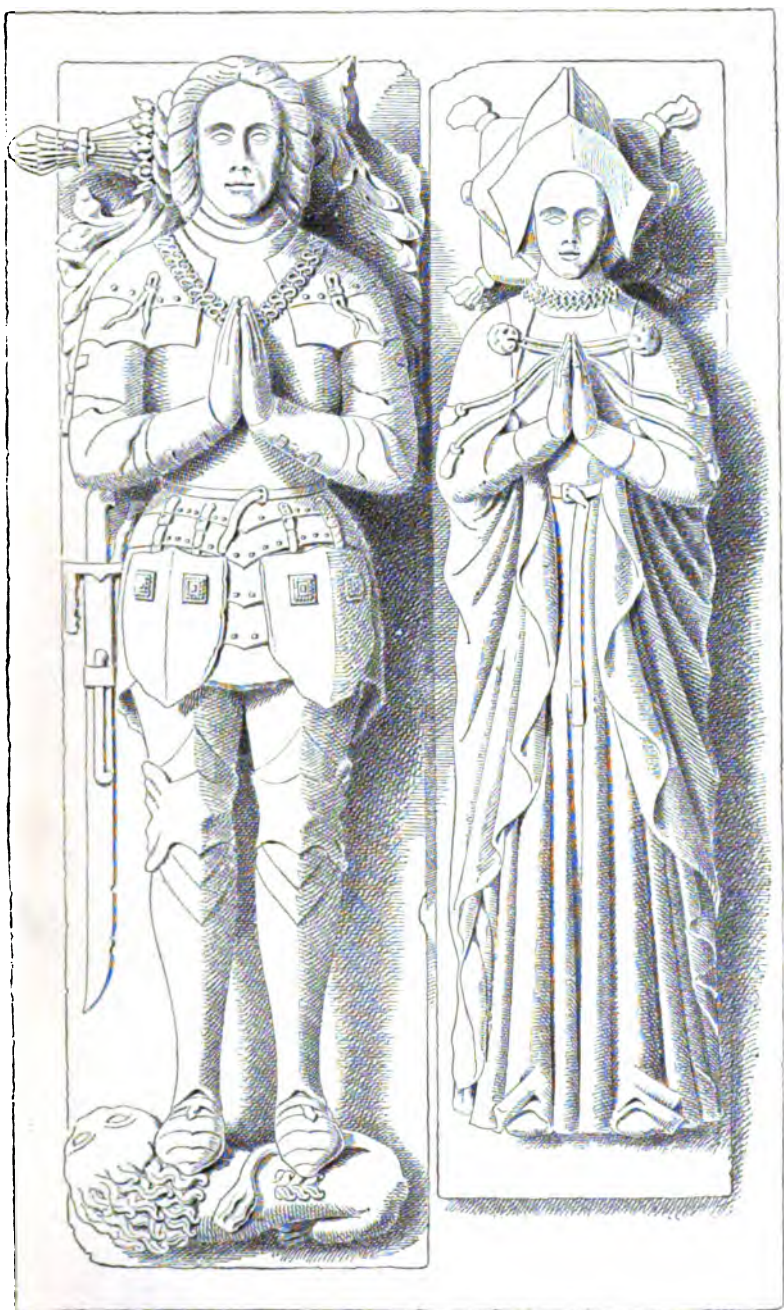
"Here before the image of Jesus, lyeth the right worshipful and noble Lady Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, late wife of the true and victorious Knight, John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. Which worshipful man died at Guien for the right of this land.

She was the first daughter and one of the heirs of the right famous and renowned Knight, Richard Beauchamp, late Earl of Warwick (which died at Roan) and of Dame Elizabeth his wife, the which Elizabeth was daughter and heir to Thomas, late Lord Berkley, on his side; and on her mother's side Lady L'Isle and Tyes.





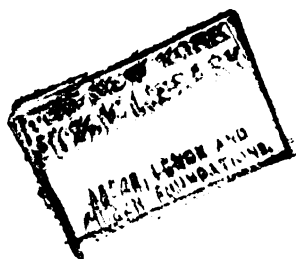
MONUMENT OF JOAN CHEDDER, VISCOUNTESS L'ISLE.



Roscoe Gibbs del.

SIR JOHN NEWTON AND ISABEL CHEDDER, HIS WIFE.

YATTON CHURCH. SOMERSET.



Which Countess passed from this world the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1468. On whose soul, Jesus have mercy. Amen."

John Talbot, her eldest son, second husband of Johanna Chedder, was created Baron L'Isle, of Kingston L'Isle, a manor and hamlet in the parish of Sparsholt, Berks, an antient inheritance of the L'Isles, then possessed by him, 26th July, 1443, *sibi hæredibus et assignatis*, and afterward, 30th October, 1452, Viscount L'Isle, *sibi et hæredibus masculis de corpore suo*.

He was engaged with his father in the war with France, and we learn that—

"The year next ensuing, his father being then constituted Lieutenant of the Duchy of Aquitaine, and he one of the Captains there under him, he was by indenture retained to serve the King there for one quarter of a year, with two Bannerets, four Knights, seventy-three Men-at-Arms, on horseback, and eight hundred Archers on foot, receiving for himself six shillings *per diem*, for his two Bannerets four shillings apiece, for his seven Knights two shillings, for the Men-at-Arms twelve pence, and for the Archers sixpence apiece."

And there with his father, the Earl, he was destined to die, under circumstances similar to the unfortunate Bonvilles, although not engaged in internecine strife (that fate was reserved for his son), but sustaining the fame of English valour in a neighbour's territory, for he was slain with his father at Chastillon, July, 1453. "The Earl of Shrewsbury," Dugdale narrates—

"Hearing that the French had besieged Chastillon he advanced thither and gave them battle, but the event of that day's work (though for a while it stood doubtful) at length proved fatal to the English, for this renowned General being smitten from his horse by a cannon bullet there ended his life, whereupon his whole army became presently routed."

And as to his son John Talbot's death, Rapin thus notices it—

"The English overpowered by numbers began to give ground. The Earl of Shrewsbury was wounded in the thigh by a musket ball, and had his horse killed under him. In this condition not being able by reason of his wound to remount, he bid Sir John Talbot, his son, to retire, and save himself for another occasion, where he might be still serviceable to his country. But Talbot rather than basely fly, chose to die by the Earl, his father, who also presently after resigned his breath."

Dugdale thus gives the Earl's epitaph as occurring at Whitchurch, in Salop, to which church his body was conveyed and buried, and where his effigy is still found, but with no inscription remaining—

"Orate pro anima prænobilis domini, domini Johannis Talbot, quondam Comitis Salopæ, domini Furnivall, domini Verdon, domini Strange de Blackmere, et Mareschalli Franciæ, qui obiit in bello apud Burdews, vij Julii, MCCCCLIII."

It is not recorded whether the body of his son was also brought to England for burial.

Johanna Chedder, the Viscount's widow, survived him just eleven years, dying 15th July, 1464, and was buried in Wells Cathedral.

The monument assigned to her is in the south transept. It is very handsome, and consists of a low tomb, under a high ogee canopy, originally richly painted and gilded, but is now greatly tarnished and injured, and was almost concealed from view, until early in the present century, by being plastered up, which obstruction was then removed. The inscription is on a square brass plate at the back of the canopy, and has the appearance of being of later date than the monument, although Leland saw and copied it within a century of the date of her death. It contains the following :

"Hic jacet Joanna Vicecomitissa de Lisle una filiarum et hæredum Thomæ Chedder armiger quæ fuit uxor Joannis Vicecomitis de Lisle filii et hæredis Joannis Comitis Salopiæ et Margaretæ ux' ejus unius filiarum et hæredum Ricardi Comitis Warwici et Elizabethæ uxoris ejus filiæ et hæredis Thomæ de Berkeley militis domini de Berkeley, quæ obiit XVmo die mensis Julii Ann' D'i MCCCCCLXIII."

Apparently there was a high tomb beneath the canopy of this monument, which has been removed. This is evidenced by the niches at the back, now devoid of sculpture, which terminate at about the height where the table of the tomb would meet them. The lettering on the brass plate is of comparatively modern form, and the inscription preserved from Leland's description, who copied it from the original tomb, then in existence, and which was afterward probably destroyed when the monument was mutilated and plastered up.

There were three children, *Thomas*, son and heir, and two daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Margaret*.

Thomas Talbot, son of John Talbot and Johanna Chedder, second Viscount, at his father's death was committed to the tuition of his grandmother, Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, twenty marks *per annum* being allowed for his maintenance during his minority. At her death she left him the manors of Wotton and Simondsall, with the borough of Wotton, and much other property. He was then nineteen years of age and married. His wife was Margaret, daughter of William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke, the unfortunate commander of the Yorkists, executed at Northampton by the Lancastrians after the battle of Danesmore, in 1469, where he was defeated owing to the defection of Humphrey Stafford (of Suthwyke), Earl of Devon, who deserted him immediately before the engagement with his contingent of archers, and for which act of treachery, Stafford was beheaded at Bridgwater soon after, and his body buried in Glastonbury Abbey Church, under the central tower.

This unfortunate young man, like his father and grandfather before him, was fated to meet his death in sanguinary conflict—not fighting the adversaries of his native country abroad, but in a deadly family broil at home.

The origin of the feud appears to have arisen over the question (which has been diligently investigated by historians of the peerage, and apparently never satisfactorily settled) as to whether the Barony of Berkley, created by writ of summons 23 Edw. I (1295), descended as such, or otherwise whether the tenure of the Castle of Berkley conferred the Barony, on which, William Lord Berkley, then in possession of it, founded his claim and assumed the title.

The young Viscount L'Isle was the lineal descendant of his great great-grandmother, Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas, fifth Lord Berkley, and the controversy was, whether it devolved on the said Elizabeth, instead of the heir male, an intricate question: but James Berkley, nephew of the above Thomas, "inherited by special entail and fine the Castle of

Berkley, etc., and was summoned to Parliament from 1421 to 1461," while the last of his three wives was Joan Talbot, daughter of John, Earl of Shrewsbury, by his second wife, and so aunt to the young Viscount, still further complicating matters. William Lord Berkley was the eldest son and heir of James by his second marriage.

Dugdale gives this description of the conflict—

"But it was not long after (the death of his grandmother) ere this young Viscount L'Iale arrived at his full age, and thirsting after the Castle of Berkley, practised with one Thomas Holt, the Keeper of Whitby Park, and one Maurice King, Porter of the (Berkley) Castle, to betray it into his hands; one Robert Veel (the Viscount's Engineer) being likewise an active person in that design, giving bond to Maurice King in the sum of an hundred pounds that so soon as the work should be accomplished he should be made Keeper of Wotton Park, with the fee of five marks per annum during his life."

Then appeared the inevitable traitor—

"But this plot being discovered by Maurice King, so much perplexed the Viscount L'Iale, that he forthwith sent this Lord Berkley a challenge requiring him of "*Knighthood and manhood to appoint a day, and meet him half-way, to try their quarrel and title, to eschew the shedding of Christian blood, or to bring the same day the utmost of his power.*" This letter of challenge under the hand of that Viscount was sent 19th March, 10 Edw. IV (1471), he being then not fully twenty-two years of age, having sued out his livery upon the fourteenth of June before, and his wife then with child of her first-born. Unto which Lord Berkley returned this answer in writing: '*that he would not bring the tenth man he could make, and bid him to meet on the morrow at Nybley Green, by eight or nine of the clock, which standeth on the borders of the Livelode that thou keepst untruly from me.*'

Whereupon they accordingly met and the Viscount's vizor being up, he was slain by an arrow shot through his head."

A striking picture of the barbarity and lawlessness of the age, this wager of battle, literally fighting it out to the death, rather than having recourse to the peaceful, if more prosaic, process of law, and followed by the usual seizure and confiscation of the personal property and landed possessions of the vanquished.

"After which (the very same day) the Lord Berkley advanced to Wotton, and rifling the house, took thence many writings and evidences of the said Viscount's own lands, with a suit of arras hangings, wherein his arms, and the arms of Lady Joan, his mother (daughter and coheir of Thomas Chedder), were wrought, and brought them to Berkley Castle.

To this skirmish came divers from Bristol, Thornbury, the Forest of Deane, and other places, to the number of about a thousand, which exceeded what the Viscount brought.

But the business did not so end, for the widow of the Viscount L'Iale brought her appeal against this William Lord Berkley, and against Maurice and Thomas his two brethren, for thus killing her husband, with an arrow through his head, and a dagger in his left side."

The exact cause of the Viscount's death is said to have been by an arrow shot through his mouth. The appeal of his widow appears to have been unsuccessful, for the recovery of the property, it being decided that Lord Berkley should enjoy the manor of Wotton-under-Edge, etc., paying to the said Viscountess Margaret, a hundred pounds a year out of the same.

This William Lord Berkley was a great favourite of Edward IV, who created him successively, Viscount Berkley, Earl of Nottingham, Earl Marshall of England, and Marquis of Berkley. He died in 1491-2, leaving no surviving issue, and disinherited his brother Maurice for marrying lowly, leaving the Castle of Berkley to King Henry VII, and it remained with the Crown until the decease of Edward VI, the last male descendant of Henry VII, when it returned to the Berkleys.

The controversy over the disputed property was again revived by Sir Edward Grey, who married Elizabeth, the unfortunate Viscount's sister, but the Berkleys finally retained possession of it, on payment of a comparatively small annuity.

The widowed Viscountess is said by Burke to have afterward married Sir Henry Bodrugan, of Bodrugan (Castle), in St. Gorran, Cornwall. If so, it must have been the Sir Henry Bodrugan (otherwise Trenowth) "an opulent knight," and large landed proprietor in Cornwall, a zealous Yorkist, of whom Lysons relates that—

"He was attainted on 1485, on the accession of Henry VII, fled to Ireland, and his larger estates, including the Manor and Barton, were siezed by the Crown. Tradition relates, that he was in arms in Cornwall, against the Earl of Richmond, that he was defeated on a moor not far from his own castle by Sir Richard Edgcumbe and Trevanion, and that he made his escape by a desperate leap from the cliff into the sea, where a boat was ready to receive him."

The victors of course received the usual spoil, the defeated man's possessions, which cost the generous monarch for whom they fought, nothing.

"Most of Bodrugan's estates, including this manor, were granted to Sir Richard Edgcumbe. Borlase describes the remains of the castle as very ex-

tensive, that there was nothing in Cornwall equal to it for magnificence. There was chapel converted into a barn, the large hall, and an antient kitchen with timber roof, the architecture about the time of Edward I. All these buildings were pulled down about 1786. A great barn still remains."

Elizabeth, second daughter of John Talbot, Viscount L'Isle and Joan Chedder, married Sir Edward Grey, brother to Sir John Grey, second Lord Grey of Groby. By this alliance she became sister-in-law to Elizabeth Widville, afterward Queen to King Edward IV, and aunt to Cicely Bonville, the great heiress of Shute, a few miles distant from Olditch.

On the death of her brother Thomas, Viscount L'Isle, without issue, she became with her sister Margaret his co-heiresses, and in them also the barony of L'Isle remained in abeyance.

Margaret married Sir George Vere, knt., and died without issue, in 1471. After her death the title was revived in Sir Edward Grey, the husband of Elizabeth, and he was created by Edward IV, in 1475, Baron L'Isle, and 28th June, 1483, Viscount L'Isle.

There were four children: John, Ann married to John Willoughby, Muriel, and Elizabeth.

Muriel married first Edward Stafford, second Earl of Wiltshire, grandson of Humphrey, first Duke of Buckingham. He died without issue, 24th March, 1499, when the earldom became extinct. His fine tomb and effigy are in Lowick Church, Northamptonshire. Secondly, she married his first cousin, Henry Stafford, younger son of Henry, second Duke of Buckingham, and in him Henry VIII, in 1509, revived the title of Earl of Wiltshire. There was no issue by this marriage, her husband survived her, and married secondly as her second husband, Cicely Bonville of Shute, widow of the Marquis of Dorset. He died in 1523.

John Grey, her son, second Viscount L'Isle of that creation, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

He died in 1512, leaving an only daughter Elizabeth. She

was contracted in marriage with Charles Brandon, afterward Duke of Suffolk, and he was in consequence on 5th March, 5 Henry VIII (1514), created Viscount L'Isle, but when she became of age, she refused to have him, and the patent was cancelled. She soon afterwards married Henry Courtenay, the unfortunate Marquis of Exeter (of Colcombe), as his first wife, but died without issue before 1526, leaving her aunt, Elizabeth Grey, her father's surviving sister as her heir. The Marquis married secondly Gertrude, daughter of William Blount, fourth Lord Montjoy, ob. 1535, to whose grandson Charles Blount, eighth Lord Montjoy, K.G., created Earl of Devon, James I subsequently gave Olditch and Weycroft, after the attainder of Henry, the last ill-fated Lord Cobham.

The wardship of Elizabeth, the surviving daughter of the before-named Sir Edward Grey, had been obtained by Edmund Dudley, the rapacious minister of Henry VIII, and he subsequently married her, but was attainted and beheaded by Henry VIII on Tower Hill, 28th August, 1511. There were four children, John, Andrew, and Jerome, and a daughter Elizabeth, married to William, sixth Lord Stourton.

John, their eldest son, only eight years old at his father's death, was restored "in name, blood, and degree," and inherited all his father's property; but his life was a troublesome one, notwithstanding his honours and ambition, and ended at last like his father's, on the scaffold. In him the Viscounty of L'Isle was again revived, the antient dignity of his mother's family, on 12th March, 1542, the year following the death without male issue of his step-father, Arthur Plantagenet, who had been so created. He became the well-known Duke of Northumberland, who together with his son, Lord Guilford, and his wife, the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, all perished successively at the headsman's block.

A further and distinguished alliance awaited Elizabeth Grey, the widow of Edmund Dudley, and grand-daughter of Johanna Chedder. She married secondly Arthur Plantagenet, natural

son of King Edward IV, by the Lady Elizabeth Lucy. He was installed Knight of the Garter, and created on 26th April, 1533, on surrender of that dignity by Charles Brandon, Viscount L'Isle.

In Risdon's *Note Book*, it is stated that "he was knighted at Turney," and is included among the Devonshire peers as "Arthur Plantaginet, Viscont Lisley, of Uंबरley," in Devon, with the arms—Quarterly, first and fourth, England quartering France, second and third ; *or, a cross gules, over all a bendlet sinister sable.*

His death, although happening in an indirect manner, must include him among the victims that perished in the blood-stained reign of Henry VIII.

"In 1533, he was Lieutenant of Calais, and sometime after incurring suspicion of being privy to a plot to deliver the garrison to the French, he was recalled and committed to the Tower; but his innocence appearing manifest upon investigation, the King not only gave immediate orders for his release, but sent him a diamond ring, and a most gracious message, which made such an impression on the sensitive nobleman that he died the night following, 3rd March, 1541, of excessive joy."

Three daughters and co-heirs only, were the issue of this marriage, Bridget, Frances, and Elizabeth. Bridget married Sir William Carden; Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Jobson; Frances, the second daughter, by both her marriages found her home in Devon.

Her first husband was John Basset, of Uंबरleigh, in North Devon. He was the eldest son and heir of Sir John Basset, Knt., of Uंबरleigh, Sheriff of Devon, 1524-5, died 31st January, 1539, by his first wife Honor, daughter of Sir Thomas Grenville, Knt., ob. 17th March, 1513, whose tomb and effigy are in Bideford Church. The brass of himself, his wives, and their twelve children is in Atherington Church; he is bare-headed, but otherwise in full armour; his wives, Honor Grenville, and Ann, daughter of John Dennys, of Orleigh, in pedimental head-dresses, gowns with full sleeves guarded with fur, and girdles with dependant chains and





JOHN BASSETT AND HIS WIVES.

ATHERINGTON CHURCH, DEVON.

pomander balls. The arms are Basset quartering Willington and Beaumont, impaling Grenville and Dennys.*

John Basset, the first husband of Frances Plantagenet, was Sheriff of Cornwall, 1518 and 1523, and died 20th April, 1541. There were two children, a son described on an adjoining tomb as "*the Worshipful and Worthy Sir Arthur*," perished of gaol fever after the Black Assizes at Exeter, in 1586, and a daughter married to William Whiddon.

Secondly, she married Thomas Monke, of Potheridge in Merton, North Devon (as his first wife), ob. 1583, by whom she had three sons and three daughters. By her eldest son she was great-grandmother of George Monke, the "Restoration" Duke of Albemarle.

Thus through this long and intricate genealogy are interesting local associations constantly interwoven, and the strain of Chedder perpetuated.

Newton = Chedder = Brook,

OF YATTON AND EAST HARPTREE.

THE descent from Isabel, second daughter of Thomas Chedder and Isabel Scobahull, and grand-daughter of Lady Johanna Brook, of Olditch, by her first husband Robert Chedder, although not so distinguished as her elder sister, is nevertheless most interesting in connection with our little history.

Presumably—for there is some obscurity in the early published pedigrees of Newton—it was Frances Newton, a descendant of Thomas Newton, brother to Sir John Newton, the husband of Isabel Chedder, who was destined to become the second wife of William Brook, K.G., fifth Baron of

* It may be noted here that the series of brasses illustrating this account have all been engraved from rubbings specially taken and completed by the author and are fac-similes; as also the views of Olditch and Weycroft from photographs taken by him; and for three of the other illustrations that bear his initials, to the kindness of Mr. Roscoe Gibbs, from his original drawings.

Cobham, and mother with seven other children of Henry Brook, K.G., the sixth and last unfortunate Baron of that descent, so cruelly used by James I, as also of his brother, George Brook, who perished on the scaffold at Winchester, 5th December, 1603, for alleged participation in what was termed "Raleigh's conspiracy."

Isabel Chedder married Sir John Newton, who was the eldest son of Sir Richard Newton, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, by Emma, daughter of Sir John Perrot, of Islington.

The Judge and his wife are buried in the Court-de-Wyck Chapel, or north transept of Yatton Church, under a high tomb, whereon are their effigies in alabaster, originally painted and gilded, and displaying fine examples of the legal and social costume of the age. The Judge wears a long red robe with tippet and hood, collar of S.S., a narrow jewelled belt from which depends a short sword, and scrip or purse, on his head a coif, pulled down over the ears and tied under the chin, a fringe of hair shewing over the forehead. There is great expression in the features indicating a powerful mind, and is probably a portrait. His head rests on a helmet with crest of Newton (or Cradoc), *a wheat sheaf issuant from a ducal coronet*, both gilded. Several rings are on his fingers, and one on the thumb of the right hand. At his feet two dogs. The lady in rich robes and a profusion of massive jewellery, with rosary, at her feet a dog with collar and bells.

There is no inscription, underneath are angels bearing shields, the bearings denuded, but they appear to have been Newton, *Or, on a chevron azure, three garbs of the first*, and Newton quartering Perrot, *Gules, three pears pendant or*, and those of his ancestor, Nicholas Sherborne, *Ermine, four fusils in fess sable*. He was admitted Sergeant-at-law, 1424; Judge on Circuit, 1426; Recorder of Bristol, 1430; Justice of the Common Pleas, 8th November, 1438, and died soon after. He appears to have left two sons, John and Thomas.

Sir John Newton, the eldest, in right of his wife, appears to have been of Court-de-Wyck, in Yatton, a manor originally belonging to the de Wycks, or Wykes, from them to the de Gyenes, and from them to the Chedders, and to have built or rebuilt the mansion there, on which were his arms, with those of his wife, and also of Norris. From the similarity of the details of the portions preserved of Court-de-Wyck, now at Clevedon Court, which are given as the frontispiece of Rutter's *Somerset*, and those found on Yatton Church, together with apparently the arms of Sherborne impaling Chedder on the fine south porch, it is probable they were considerably interested in the rebuilding of that edifice, in addition to the construction of the "New Chapel" of St. John, east of the north transept in which they were interred.

According to the *Visitations*, 1531-73, they appear to have had one son *Richard*, ob. 1501, who married Elizabeth St. John, and they had issue two daughters, *Isabel*, who married Sir Giles Capel (buried at Abbots-Roothing in Essex, 1613), and *Joan* to Sir Thomas Griffin, of Braybrook, to whom Court-de-Wyck ultimately descended.

"His will was proved 20th April, 1487; for his burial in Yatton Church, £6 8s. 8d., this good man also directed twenty shillings to be paid to his tailor in Bristol, and the document ends thus—'*In witness of this my effectual and last will, I have hereto put my seale in this church of our Lady of Yatton.*'"

His widow, Isabel, died in 1498, she made her will, 14th March, 1498-9, and ordered her executors. '*to find a well disposed priest to sing for my soul within the Church of Yatton, and the new Chapel of St. John, during the space of five years.*' She also bequeathed six shillings and eight pence in money, '*for the poor prisoners of Newgate in the town of Bristowe.*'" (Som. Arch. and Nat. History Society's *Proceedings*, vol. xxvii).

They were both buried under a splendid tomb in this new Chapel or Chantry of St. John the Evangelist, which is situate in the angle between the north transept and the chancel. It is on the north side, or Founders place, of the Chantry altar, and consists of a fine canopy flanked by buttresses richly pinnaced, and with niches. Across the top a string-course studded with square four-leaved ornament, and above a trefoil pierced cresting. Below are ten large niches with rich canopies, in one the lower portion of the figure

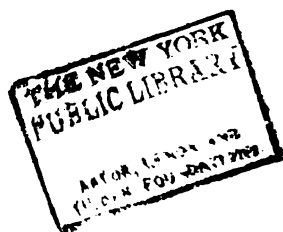
remains. These are succeeded by another string-course with four-leaved ornament, below which a pierced and cusped canopy of open work enriched with leaf-work and bosses.

At the back of the canopy over the effigies is a remarkable sculpture of the Annunciation. The Virgin crowned, sits on a cushion before a lily, rising from a vessel with a handle, and above the lily flowers, from clouds, issues a beam of light ending in a dove streaming toward the Virgin, and behind her is a book-stand with a book on it. She has her hands raised and extended, as if surprised at her devotions by the angel on the other side of the lily, who, advancing towards her, holds a long scroll (emblematic of the angelic salutation) which surrounds the stem of the lily, and floats back over the head of the angel, who wears a cap with a band round the brow studded with roses, and in front rises a Maltese cross.

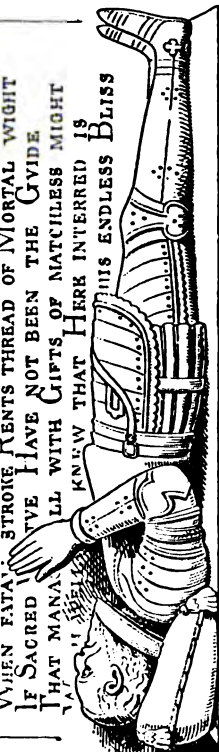
The knight is bare-headed, but otherwise in complete plate armour, he wears the collar of S.S., and his head rests on a helmet with the crest of Newton. The lady wears a pyramidal head-dress with flowing front lappets, and has a band or collar of rich jewellery round the neck.

Thomas Newton, second son of the Judge was of East Harptree. The manor of East Harptree belonged to a family of that name, the last of whom William Harptree had a daughter and heiress Ellen, who married Robert Gourney, the son of Sir Anselm Gourney, whose descendants "lived at the noble Richmonte Castle at Harptree, now in ruins." His great-grandson, Sir Thomas Gourney, was the father of the redoubtable Sir Matthew (of Stoke-sub-Hamdon) and three other sons, who all died without issue, and a daughter Joan, married to Philip Caldicott, whose daughter Alice, married Philip, the son of Richard Hampton and Elizabeth Bitton. Their grand-daughter Lucy, ob. 1504, married Thomas Newton, who thus succeeded to the manor.

Thomas Newton and Lucy Hampton had a son Thomas, who married Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir John Barr, of



HERE LIETH Y^e BODY OF S^r JOHN NEWTON KNIGHT WHO MARRIED
 MARGARET DAUGHTER OF S^r ANTHONY POINZ KNIGHT
 BY WHOME HE HAD ISSVE EIGHT SONS AND TWELVE DAUGHTERS
 AND DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 10th OF APRIL 1568
 IN ASSURED HOPE OF A JOYFUL RESURRECTION
 WHAT MERIT HONOVR BRINGS AND ALL
 WHEN FATALE STROKE RENTS THREAD OF MORTALS PRIDE
 IF SACRED LOVE HAVE NOT BEEN THE GUIDE
 THAT MANA^{ll} KNOW THAT HEERE INTERRED IS
 HIS ENDLESS BLISS



Barr's Court, Bitton, Gloucester, temp. Edw. IV. Their son Thomas married Margaret, daughter of Sir Edmond Gorges, of Wraxall, and their son Sir John married Margaret, daughter of Sir Anthony Pointz, of Iron-Acton, Gloucester, by whom he had twenty children, eight sons, and twelve daughters, one of whom was Elizabeth, who became the second wife of William Brook, fifth Lord Cobham.

Sir John Newton, who died in 1568, is buried in East Harptree Church, where there is a fine monument, on which is his effigy in the costume of the period, and below him kneel his twenty children ; at the back of the canopy is this inscription :—

Here Lieth ye Body of Sr John Newton, who Married Margaret, Daughter of Sr Anthony Pointz, Knight, By Whome he Had Issue Eight Sons, and Twelve Daughters, and Departed this Life the 10th April, 1568.

*In Assured Hope of a Joyfull Resurrection.
What merit Honour brings and all World's Pride,
When fustall stroke Rents thread of Mortal wight ;
If Sacred Vertue Have not been the Guide
That manag'd all with Gifts of matchless might ?
Which well hee knew that Here interred is,
Whose Vertues rare Proclaime his endless Bliss.*

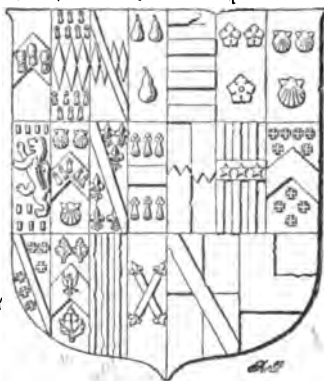
And on the end of the tomb :—

Katharina Newton, Nuper Vxor Henrici Newton Extruit Hoc Tumulum An' Do', 1605.

This was Katherine Paston, daughter of Sir Thomas Paston of Norfolk, and wife of Sir Henry Newton, ob. 1599, eldest son and heir of Sir John.

Over the monument is a shield with twenty quarterings, interesting as illustrating the descent of Newton (including Chedder, although presumably not descending from them) and alliance with Pointz : 1, Newton ; 2, Sherborne ; 3, Pennington ; 4, Perrot ; 5, Norris ; 6, Chedder ; 7, Hampton ;

8, Bitton ; 9, Furneaux ; 10, *Between three leaves, on a chevron an eaglet displayed* ; 11, Gourney ; 12, Harptree, impaling 1, Pointz ; 2, Bardolf ; 3, *Three escallops* ; 4, Acton ; 5, Clambow ; 6, Berkeley ; 7, Fitz-Nicholl ; 8, *Per fess, and a canton sinister*. Above is the crest of Newton, a *King of the Moors*, clad in mail, and crowned or, kneeling and delivering up his sword, allusive to an exploit of their maternal ancestor, Sir Anselm Gourney, at the "winning of Acçom," temp. Rich. I.



ON THE MONUMENT AT EAST HARPTREE.

Succeeding Sir Henry was Sir Theodore, ob. 1608, who married Penelope, daughter of Sir John Rodney, of Rodney-Stoke, who was succeeded by his son, Sir John, the last of the Newtons of Barr's Court, who married Grace Stone, was created a Baronet, 16th August, 1660, died *sine prole*, and was buried in Bristol Cathedral.

Brook = Newton,

BARON OF COBHAM.

FRANCES Newton was married to William Lord Brook, 29th February, 1559-60, and died 17th October, 1592; her husband, 6th March, 1596-7. "She was constituted one of Queen Elizabeth's ladies of the Bedchamber, with great and quaint ceremony at Westminster in the presence of the Queen herself. Her Majesty also stood sponsor for her first-born, a son called Maximilian, who however died at Naples in 1583." (*Waller*).

He erected in 1561, in Cobham Church, the splendid tomb with alabaster effigies, to his father George Brook, K.G., fourth Baron, ob. 1558, and mother Anne, daughter of Edmund, Lord Bray; their fourteen tabarded children kneel below, and among them is William Brook.* An escutcheon at the west end has twenty-seven quarterings, the impalement of twelve thereof being for his second wife Frances Newton, among them the sixth quarter is Chedder; the crest, *a Saracen's head*, the ancient crest of Cobham. At the east end is his father's escutcheon, quartering Bray—crest, *a lion passant, crowned*, with the motto JE · ME · FIE · EN · DIEV.

George Brook, third son of George Lord Cobham, ob. 1558, and brother to Frances Newton's husband, came into Devonshire for a wife. "He appears," says Mr. Waller,

"In his parent's magnificent tomb, kneeling on one knee, and his tabard shews Cobham impaling Duke (of Otterton, Devon), parted per pale argent and azure, three wreaths counterchanged. He was born 27th January, 1532-3, was sent abroad with a tutor, and studied Greek, Latin, and Italian with him at Venice, 1545-6. Returning to England, he was apprenticed to his father (his father was Deputy of Calais), 31st December, 1552, as Merchant of the Staple of Calais in the usual form, (Sir) George Barnes (Haberdasher), Lord Mayor of London, (William Gerard and John Maynard) the Sheriffs being witnesses. And this is all that can be said of him, except that in 1561, he took refuge at Antwerp, from his German creditors. He married Christina, daughter and heir of Richard Duke of Poerhayes, Otterton, Sheriff of Devon 1565, died 8th September, 1572, by his first wife, Elizabeth Franke, of York. She appears to have been previously married, for as joint administratrix to her father she is described as Christian Sprente *alias* Duke."

This match is recorded in the *Visitations* for Devon.

* The tomb was terribly mutilated, and the brasses injured, restorations of both were made at the cost of F. C. Brooke, Esq., of Ufford, carried out under distinguished authorities and documentary evidence, and completed 1865-6."—*Waller*.

Brook,

OF ILCHESTER, OLDITCH AND WEYCROFT;

BARONS OF COBHAM.

A SHORT notice in continuation of their descent, may be included.

I. SIR THOMAS BROOK, KNT., the younger, who married JOAN DE LA POLE-BRAYBROKE, Lady of Cobham, and previously noticed, was succeeded by his son *Edward*.

II. SIR EDWARD BROOK, KNT., summoned to Parliament as a BARON, from 1445 to 1462, was a firm adherent to the House of York; at the battle of St. Alban's, 1445, and Northampton, 1460. He married ELIZABETH, daughter of James Tuchet, Lord Audley, died 1464, leaving a son *John*.

III. SIR JOHN BROOK, KNT., summoned as a BARON, 1472 to 1511. Was at the coronation of Richard III; employed by Henry VII in an expedition to Flanders; and helped to defeat the Cornish insurrection on Blackheath, in 1497, where his cousin Lord Audley was taken prisoner and afterward executed. He married first ELEANOR, daughter of *Austell*, of Suffolk, and secondly ELIZABETH, daughter of *Edward Nevill, Lord Abergavenny*; she died 30th September, 1506; he died 9th March, 1511-2. Both buried at Cobham, where there is a fine brass to his memory. Weever gives this inscription:—

"Hic jacet Johannes Broke miles ac Baro Baronie de Cobham ac domina Margareta uxor sua quondam filia nobilis viri Edouardi Nevil nuper Domini de Burgavenny, qui quidem Johannes obiit die mens' Septemb' Ann' Dom' 1506, quorum animabus Amen."

He was succeeded by his son *Thomas*.

IV. SIR THOMAS BROOK, KNT., summoned as a BARON, 1515 to 1523. Was at the siege of Tournay; the "battle of Spurs," in 1513; made a Knight Banneret by the King, 1514; and at the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," 1520. He married, first, DOROTHY, daughter of Sir Henry Heydon, by whom he

had thirteen children ; secondly, DOROTHY SOUTHWELL, a widow, and thirdly, ELIZABETH HART, who both died without issue. He died 19th July, 1529, buried at Cobham where is his brass, the last of the remarkable series of these memorials there. Weever gives the following inscription :—

"Orate pro anima Tho' Broke militis Domini de Cobham consanguinei et heredis Richardi Beauchampe militis, qui quidem Thomas cepit in uxorem Dorotheam, filiam Henrici Heydon militis ; et habuerunt exitum inter eos, septem filios, et sex filias, et predicta Dorothea obiit . . . et predictus Thomas cepit in uxorem Dorotheam Southwel viduam, que obiit sine exitu ; et postea cepit in uxorem Elizabetham Harte et habuerunt nullum exitum inter eos ; qui quidem Thomas obiit 19 Julii, 1529."

He was succeeded by his son *George*.

V. SIR GEORGE BROOK, KNT., summoned as a BARON, 1529 to 1557. Attended with his father at the marriage of the Princess Mary with Louis XII, in France, 1514 ; knighted in the French war by Earl of Surrey, 1522 ; one of the Peers at the trial of Anne Boleyn, 1536 ; in the expedition against the Scots under the Earl of Hertford, 1546 ; Deputy of Calais, and K.G., 1549. Obtained large grants of ecclesiastical lands, including the manor of Chattingdon, and the college of Cobham. One of the four laylords at the trial of the Protector Somerset, and constituted in 1551, Lieutenant-General of the forces sent to the north. Although he acquiesced in Queen Mary's Proclamation, he was considered implicated in Sir Thomas Wyatt's treason (which his younger son Thomas had joined), and was with his son William committed to the Tower, but whose pardon with others "was extorted from the Queen by the Council." He entertained Cardinal Pole on his progress at Cowling Castle, in 1555, and the year following was on the Commission to "enquire about heretics." He married ANNE, daughter of *Edmund Lord Braye*, by whom he had ten sons and four daughters. She died 1st November, 1558, and he deceased 29th September, 1558 : were both buried at Cobham, where his son and successor *William*, in 1561, erected the magnificent tomb to his memory, whereon are the effigies of

himself and wife, and below them their fourteen children kneel around.

VI. SIR WILLIAM BROOK, KNT., summoned as a BARON, 1558 to 1593. Lord-Warden and Chancellor of the Cinque Ports, Constable of Dover, and Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, 1558 to 1596. In November, 1558, was sent to Brussels to announce to King Philip of Spain, the death of his Consort, Queen Mary; and again in 1578 and 1588, was on an embassy to the Spanish Governor of the Netherlands. Entertained Queen Elizabeth at Cobham Hall during her progresses in 1559 and 1573. Privy Councillor and K.G., 1585; Custos of Eltham Palace, 1592; and Lord Chamberlain a short time before his decease, which took place 6th March, 1596-7. He added greatly to Cobham Hall, refounded Cobham College for the good of the poor, and was a great patron of literature. In 1572, was one of those committed to the Tower for participating in the designs of the Duke of Norfolk, regarding his marriage with Mary, Queen of Scots, and made a discovery of the whole affair, in the hope of attaining his own pardon.

He married first, DOROTHY, daughter of *George Lord Abergavenny*, who died 22nd September, 1559, and by whom he had an only daughter, Frances; and secondly to FRANCES, daughter of *Sir John Newton*, of East Harptree, who died 17th October, 1592, and by whom he had (1) *Maximilian*, (2) *Henry*, his successor, (3) *George*, executed at Winchester for alleged participation in Raleigh's conspiracy, (4) *William*, (5) *Elizabeth*, (6) *Frances*, (7) *Margaret*. He died in 1596, and was succeeded by his second son, *Henry*.

VII. SIR HENRY BROOK, KNT., summoned as a BARON, 1597, and K.G., 1599; died in 1619. A notice of this unfortunate man, the last of the Brooks, and also of the Barons of Cobham, in Kent, of the original creation which was by writ in 1313, will be subsequently given.

Brook,

OF HECKINGTON, BARON OF COBHAM.

SIR JOHN BROOK, KNT., styled "of Heckington, in the county of Lincoln," was the son of *Sir Henry Brook*, ob. 1591, of Sutton-at-Hone, Kent (who was the fifth son of George Brook, fourth Baron of Cobham, ob. 1558), by his wife Anne, ob. 1612, daughter of *Sir Henry Sutton*, of Notts. He was raised to the peerage as a BARON by Charles I, 3rd January, 1645, "to enjoy that title in as ample a manner as any of his ancestors, and to have the same place and precedence," save that the remaindership was limited to heirs male. He married first, ANNE . . . buried 23rd February, 1625, at Kensington; secondly, FRANCES, daughter of *Sir William Bamfield*, by whom he had a son, *George*, who died in infancy; she was buried in 1676, at Surfleet, co. Lincoln. He appears to have been a weak-minded man, similar to his cousin Henry, and described as a worthless spendthrift, who dispersed the family estates. He died *sine prole*, and was buried 20th May, 1660, at Wakerley, in Northamptonshire.

Temple,

OF STOWE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,

VISCOUNTS AND BARONS OF COBHAM.

DESCENDING through a succession of distaffs from *Margaret* (daughter of William Brook, fifth Baron of Cobham, ob. 1597), wife of *Sir Thomas Sondes*, ob. 1592, of Throwley, Kent; SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., of Stowe, Buckinghamshire, ob. 1749; was on the 19th October, 1714, created BARON COBHAM,

of Cobham, in Kent; and on 23rd May, 1718, was re-created a BARON with the same title, and also VISCOUNT COBHAM, with remainder to his sisters, *Hester Grenville* and *Christian Lyttelton*. The titles subsequently, through *Hester Grenville*, merged in the Earldom of Temple, and Dukedom of Buckingham.

Cowling Castle,

IN KENT.

THIS was the original seat of the Cobhams in Kent, and situate in the parish of Cowling, near Rochester. The manor was acquired by them temp. Henry III, 1216-72, and the manor house was erected by John de Cobham, the founder, temp. Richard II, and he obtained that King's license to crenellate it, 2nd February, 1380-1.

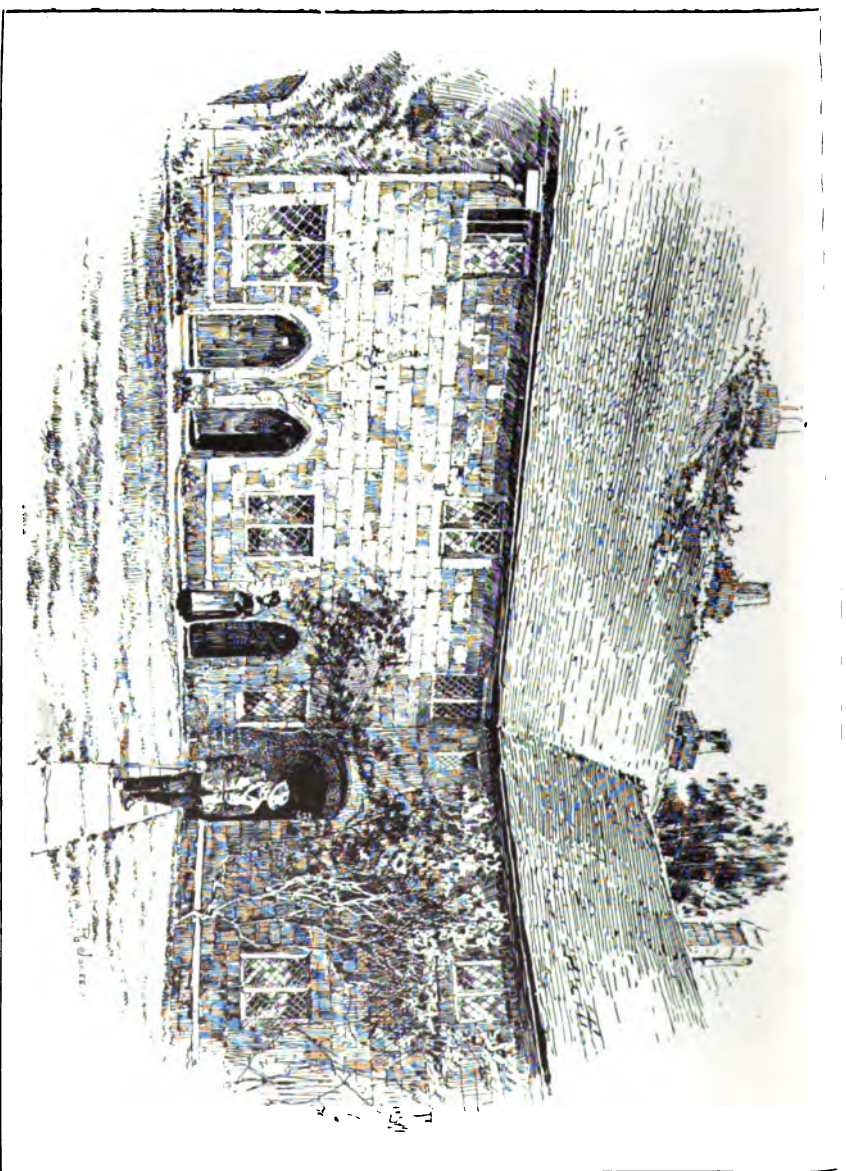
"It was of large size, and the two wards or courts, cover nearly eight acres of ground, and considerable remains still exist. The outer gate towers are forty feet high, and the gateway altogether fifty feet wide, and other large portions of the buildings, and flanking towers, attest the original strength and size of the structure, which was enclosed by a moat fed from the Thames."

It seems to have been the principal residence of the Cobhams, Joan de la Pole, the grand-daughter of its builder, appears to have lived here, for her third husband, Sir Nicholas Hawberk, died here in 1407, and her fourth husband, the unfortunate Sir John Oldcastle, took refuge here, until arrested by order of King Henry IV, with an armed force, in 1413.

But the most remarkable event in its history was—

"Its assault and capture by Sir Thos. Wyatt, 30th January, 1554, who had married the sister of its then possessor, George Brook, Lord of Cobham and Cowling. Wyatt had a large force with him with artillery, and the attack lasted from eleven in the morning until five in the afternoon, when Brook capitulated, as he had only a few men of whom four or five were killed and others wounded. Although he had been made promise to join Wyatt the next





THE QUADRANGLE, COBHAM COLLEGE.





day, as soon as Wyatt's back was turned, Brook despatched a messenger to Queen Mary giving her an account of the whole affair, superscribed with '*hast, hast, post hast, with all dyligence possible, for the tyfe, for the tyfe,*' for well he knew the jeopardy of his relationship to Wyatt, and what was likely to be made out of it. It did not avert the Queen's displeasure, for he and his sons were sent to the Tower, where the name of his younger son, Thomas, still appears carved on the wall of the Beauchamp Tower—'*Thomas Cobham, 1553*'—but they did not remain long, intercession was made for them and they were released in March, 1553-4. It is probable Cowling Castle was seldom afterward occupied as a residence, and suffered to fall to decay." (*Waller*).

It is now a ruin of considerable size.

Cobham Hall,

AT COBHAM, IN KENT.

It is not known when this fine structure was begun, nor the style or size of the original building. Of what at present appears, it is probable the two last Brooks, Barons of Cobham, erected the north and south wings between 1584 and 1603, but Henry, Lord Cobham apparently never completed the original house, previous to his attainder. The date on the north porch, shewn in the engraving, is 1594.

On 13th August, 1613, James I granted to his relative, Ludovic Stuart, second Duke of Lenox and Richmond, ob. 1624, Cobham Hall, and some of the forfeited estates. James Stuart, fourth Duke of Lenox, employed Inigo Jones to complete the main portion of the structure between the wings, and was probably the first of his race that resided within it.

Subsequently it descended to the Earls of Darnley, who made important additions and alterations to the edifice, finishing it as it now appears. Built of red brick with white stone dressings, the array of large windows, flanking turrets, and its great size, forms a splendid and picturesque structure, surrounded by an extensive park.

Henry Brook,

THE LAST LORD OF COBHAM.

ALTHOUGH the story of his misfortunes, or rather tragedy of fate, that waited on Henry Brook, tenth and last of the Barons of Cobham, and hereditary possessor of Cobham Hall, is now correctly known through the able investigations and research of Mr. Waller, from whom the following account is derived, a short reference to them here, as the closing scene of the Brooks, and connected with their west-country associations may not be out of place.

"He was the second son of Sir William Brook, ninth Lord Cobham (by Frances Newton, of Harptree), and Maximilian the eldest having died young, he succeeded to the barony on the death of his father, in 1596-7, being then thirty-two years old. No one could have entered life with more brilliant prospects. In his blood were represented many noble and historic names. The vast estates of the family had been constantly on the increase, and an addition had been made to them by Queen Elizabeth in 1564 of St. Augustine's Abbey, at Canterbury. At her Court, indeed, the lords of Cobham were in high favour, and she had honoured his father, Sir William, on two occasions with a visit to Cobham Hall, where she was entertained with much magnificence. Without any great ability, and still less personal character, he nevertheless fell in naturally, as it were, to those honours which his ancestors had engaged. In 1597 he was made Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, an office of much importance in those days. He was installed on St. Bartholomew's day (1598) at Canterbury, "at which ceremonious solemnities were assembled almost 4000 horse, and he kept the feast very magnificently, and spent 26 oxen with all provision suitable." The following year he was installed Knight of the Garter, as his father and grandfather before him, and here his honours and good luck, seem to have culminated."

Then came his marriage, and with it arose the first little cloud in the golden horizon of distinction that surrounded him.

"So great a favourite of fortune, and yet in his prime of youthful manhood, it will not be a matter of wonder, that the ladies of the Court considered him as a matrimonial prize. The prize fell to Frances, daughter of Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, and widow of Henry, Earl of Kildare. She was a warm-hearted woman, but of strong passions, and a violent temper, yet there is no doubt she had conceived for Lord Cobham a powerful affection. It did not take place until 1601, and does not appear to have been one of good omen, for it is thus alluded to in a letter of the time—'The Lord Cobham hath married the Lady of Kildare, but I hear of no great agreement.' It was not a happy marriage, but the union was destined to be soon abruptly dissolved."

The cloud gradually, but at last surely and rapidly spread, and the remainder of his history simply becomes one of misfortune and misery.

"In this age of Court intrigue and political plotting, Lord Cobham and Sir Walter Raleigh (who had been his father's friend) took the same side. They were both the enemies of the unfortunate Earl of Essex. At the attack upon Essex House in 1601, Lord Cobham took part, and afterwards sat as one of his peers at the trial, little thinking then how soon his own turn was to come. It is extremely probable that this enmity to Essex was the shadow cast before, a warning to the event fatal to himself. Between Essex and James of Scotland a warm friendship subsisted, and when the latter ascended the throne of England, the enemies of that nobleman soon felt his displeasure."

The last and great misfortune was now at hand.

"James was no sooner upon the throne than there arose those plots against him which to comprehend or unravel is one of the most difficult tasks in English history. In the phraseology of the time, they were known as the Treasons of the Bye and the Main, the Priests' Treason (or the Surprising Treason) and the Spanish Treason. It was the Treason of the Main, or Spanish Treason, in which Lord Cobham and Sir Walter Raleigh are said to have plotted, and if we are to believe his accusers, the latter was the soul of the conspiracy.

The Priests' Treason, so called from two Catholic priests, Watson and Clarke, said to have been its promoters, was to surprise the person of the King. In this George Brook, Lord Cobham's brother, Sir Griffin Markham, and Lord Grey of Wilton, were joint actors, and Lord Cobham was said to be privy to it. As before mentioned, Cobham and Raleigh were the actors in the Main or Spanish Treason. These unfortunate men were tried and found guilty, and Raleigh's trial, from the eminence of his character, and also from the able defence which he made, has excited mostly the attention of historians. We cannot rise from its perusal without a sentiment of disgust, and a feeling that it remains a blot upon our history."

Then came the punishment awarded these unfortunate men.

"The two priests suffered the extremity of the law with all its attendant barbarities, and George Brook, his brother, was beheaded at Winchester."

But one of the most extraordinary punishments on record, for its studied cruelty, was that practised on Lord Cobham and his two companions.

"The Lords Cobham and Grey, and Sir Griffin Markham, were, one cold morning in November, 1603, brought upon the scaffold at Winchester Castle, Sir Walter Raleigh looking on from the window of his prison; and after being severally played with, as the pike when hooked by the angler, with the bitterness of death before their eyes, they received the commutation of their sentence. Those who have read James's letter to the Council, wherein he glorifies himself on his royal mercy, and have also read the narrative of an eye witness of the scene enacted on the scaffold, will understand and appreciate his character.

We have now to state their fate. Sir Griffin Markham was banished the realm, and died abroad. The young Lord Grey died after eleven years confinement in the Tower, his high spirit utterly crushed. Sir Walter Raleigh's fate is well known. Posterity will ever regard his execution as a crime.

Henry Brook and Sir Walter Raleigh were conducted back to the Tower, 16th December, 1603, and henceforth Lord Cobham, like most unfortunate men condemned to imprisonment for life, became as one dead to the outer world."

But what became of the immense Cobham possessions, of

which Olditch and Weycroft formed a comparatively small portion? These of course were all confiscated, although there was a difficulty in the way, and a legal one, for they were entailed—this however was soon surmounted and over-ridden by cruel subterfuge and other despicable means, and the estates seized and distributed by the magnanimous James to his favourites in various ways. A strong contrast this which befel the fate of the possessions of the *last* Baron of Cobham, to that which attended, under similar circumstances, the possessions of the *first* Baron, John de Cobham, when attainted in the reign of Richard II, sentenced to death as a traitor, and his estates confiscated. Then, as previously described, in the sentence “there was a saving of entail, showing the jealousy of Parliament over estates that might otherwise pass into the hands of the Crown.” No such patriotic caution appears to have animated the government of James, the sycophants of whose Court were evidently only too ready to further the illegal proceeding, in the hope afterward to share the spoil.

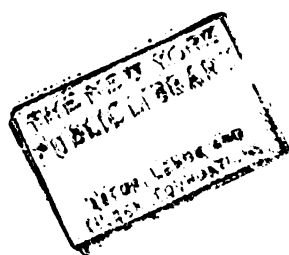
In addition to this confiscation, all his honours were forfeited, and to complete the contumely and ruin heaped on him he was “degraded” from being a Knight of the Garter, and his achievement as such taken down and cast out from his stall in St. George’s Chapel, Windsor, 16th February, 1603-4.

Henry Cobham—for he was a baron no longer—endured his imprisonment fifteen years; it was of varying degrees of severity, and toward the end of the time, on account of ill health, he was allowed—

“For the bettering of his healthe his Majestie’s leave to go to Bathe attended by his keeper. In his returne being as he conceived thoroughly cured of his maladie, was at Hungerford surprized with a dead palsey; from thence with difficulty he was carried alyve unto Odiam, Sir Edward Moore’s house (who had married his sister, Frances), he is yett livinge but nott like to continew many dayes.”

This was in September, 1617, but—

“From this attack he sufficiently recovered to be enabled to return to the Tower. Soon after we lose all trace of him as a living man. He died 24th January, 1619.”





DOORWAY, COBHAM HALL.

Where was he buried ?

"At Cobham the *Registers* do not carry us back so far. Those in the Tower have not his name. He was therefore not buried there. Search has been made at Odiham without success, and at Aldgate also, as well as at Trinity Minories by the Tower, but no entry has been found."

And what of the wife of this unhappy prisoner ?

"Of the Lady Kildare, his widow, nothing is said at this time of his death. She was living at Cobham Hall, and it seems as if she took no notice whatever of the unfortunate man who was her husband, and in whose house she lived."

Burke gives the further following description of him.

"Lord Cobham appears to have been not many degrees removed from a fool, but enjoying the favour of the Queen, he was a fitting tool in the hands of his more wily associates. Upon his trial he was dastardly to the most abject meanness.

The mode of bringing the prisoners on the scaffold, and aggravating their sufferings with momentary expectation of their catastrophe, before the pre-intended pardon was produced, was a piece of management and contrivance for which King James was by the sycophants of the Court very highly extolled, but such a course was universally esteemed the pitiful policy of a weak, contemptible mind.

'On this occasion,' says Sir Dudley Carleton, 'Cobham who was now to play his part did much cozen the world, for he came to the scaffold with good assurance, and contempt of death.' And in the short prayers he made, so out-prayed the company which helped to pray with him, that a stander-by observed 'that he had a good mouth in a cry, but nothing single.'

After they were remanded (Sir Dudley says) and brought back on the scaffold, 'they looked strange on one another, like men beheaded and met again in another world.'

A pitiable exhibition, the rightly-constituted humane mind shrinks from contemplating ; no matter what kind of fool-knave this unfortunate man may have been. It has been stated that he died in a state of filth for lack of apparel and linen, and in such abject poverty, wanting the common necessities of life. This has been proved not to have been the case, he was afforded a moderate sum, payable monthly, during his imprisonment, enough to keep him fairly comfortable, and he had medical attendance during his illness. It is probable his death occurred outside "the verge of the Tower," as he had petitioned for more liberty to take the air for his health in the July previous to his decease, the King's surgeon to certify to his weak state. It was also stated his poor paralyzed frame remained unburied some days for want of means. But this is scarcely probable either, for his assignee, Lady Burgh, widow

of his brother, George Brook, had an order from the Treasury for a considerable sum due to him, the day after his decease. Where was his rich wife at this final scene? Of her we hear nothing, she had clearly disowned and entirely disassociated herself from him; and where the noble outcast died, and found his last resting-place is not known.

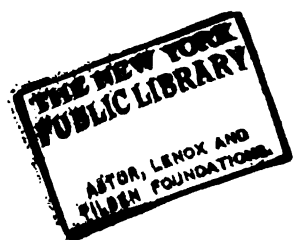
It would be difficult amid the whole current of English history to find a more mournful narrative; and of surpassing interest as connected with the last possessorship by the Brooks of the crumbling fragment of ruin at Olditch, the original seat of his ancestors, and ~~text of our story~~. Both have become a sad memory only glimmering in the gloom of the Past.

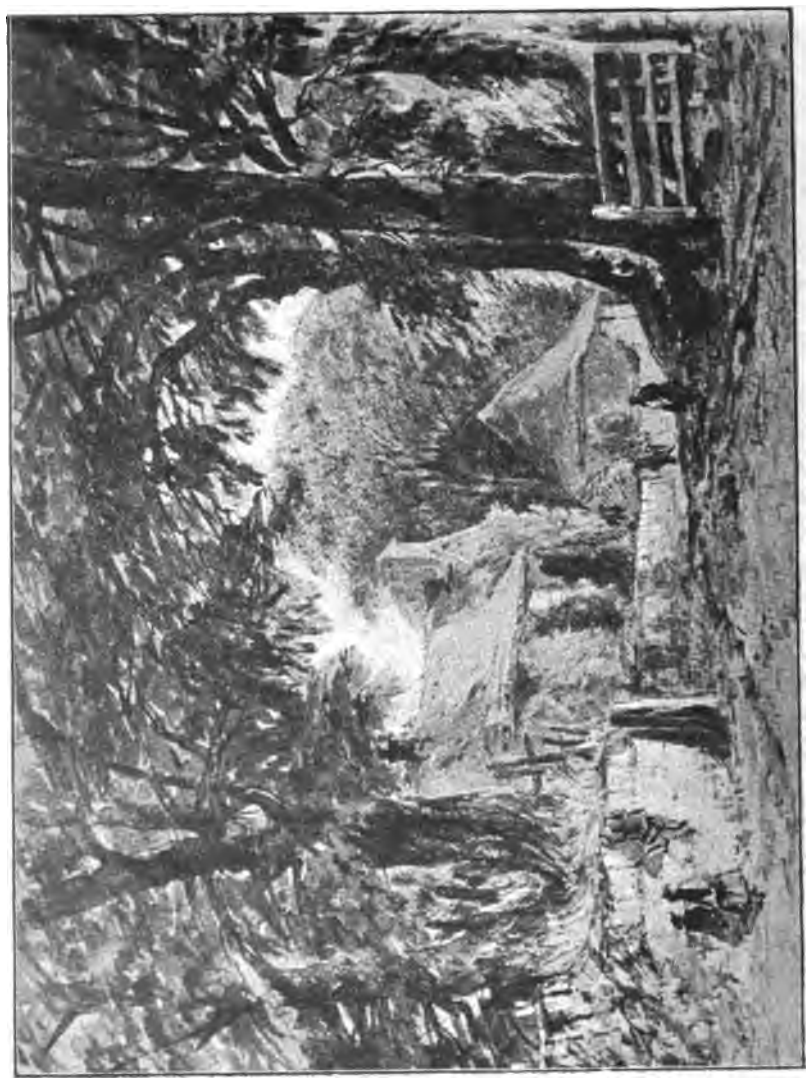
Blount,

LAST POSSESSOR OF OLDITCH AND WEYCROFT,
EARL OF DEVON.

THE cruel attainder of Henry Brook, the last unfortunate Baron of Cobham, and consequent confiscation of his estates, took place in 1603, and that "high and mychtie prince" James I, in 1604, gave the manors of Olditch and Weycroft to one of his favourites, Charles Blount, eighth Baron Mountjoy of Thurveston, in Derbyshire, who in the year previous, 21st July, 1603, he had created Earl of Devon and K.G.

Lord Mountjoy was the *second* of the "interpolated" Earls of Devon—the hereditary honour of the Courtenays—but an ill fate hung over their creations, for Blount held it barely three years, and leaving no legitimate issue, the title became extinct at his death, 3rd April, 1606. The *first* was Humphrey Stafford, of Suthwyke, so created by Edward IV, 7th May, 1469, after that monarch had given him "the bulk of the estates" forfeited by the attainder of the three unfortunate





A GLIMPSE OF WEYCROFT.

From a Drawing by W. Newberry.



FIRE-PLACE AT WEYCROFT.

From a Drawing by W. Neuberg.



brothers, Thomas, Henry, and John Courtenay, successively Earls of Devon, who, within nine years, lost their lives on the scaffold and battle field, fighting for the house of Lancaster, and whose deaths ended the first descent of that noble family. But for Stafford's treachery at the battle of Banbury, only three months afterward, "by diligent enquiry by King Edward's order, he was found at Brent, near the river Axe in Somersetshire, and carried to Bridgwater, and there beheaded," the monks of Glastonbury giving him sepulture beneath the central tower of the Abbey Church.

Why Charles Blount chose the title of Earl of Devon, was probably also in part connected with the fate of the above unfortunate Earls, for his ancestor, ~~Walter Blount~~, first Lord Mountjoy, Lord Treasurer of England, and K.G., ob. 1474, a staunch adherent of Edward IV, "~~shared largely in the confiscated possessions of the leading Lancastrians,~~" and among others, "particularly those of Thomas Courtenay, Earl of Devon, obtaining thereby extensive territorial possessions in Devon."

But another ancestor of his was further, and in more pleasant, relationship connected, similar to the Cobhams, with the Courtenays by intermarriage.

William Blount, fourth Baron Mountjoy, ob. 1535, grandfather of Charles Blount, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Say, and by her had one daughter Gertrude, who was the second wife of Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, beheaded by Henry VIII, in 1539, she narrowly escaped the same fate, and afterward resided at Great Canford, near Poole, died in 1558, and is buried within the presbytery of Wimborne Minster, in a tomb of Purbeck marble, with traceried panels, and this fragment of inscription now remaining—

"Conjux quondam Henrici Courteney, Marchionis Exon, & Mater Edwardi Courteney nuper Co"

Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon, her unfortunate son, a prisoner almost all his life, died at Padua, in 1566, "not

without suspicion of poison," and at his death without issue, the then elder descent of the Courtenays became extinct, and the title of Earl of Devon passed into abeyance, until claimed and allowed to William, third Viscount Courtenay of the Powderham descent, 15th March, 1831.

Charles Blount was a person of high military reputation, and had a command in the fleet that dispersed the Spanish Armada, was constituted Governor of Portsmouth, and subsequently in 1597, Lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1599 repulsed the Spaniards with great gallantry at Kinsale. Camden describes him as being "so eminent for valour and learning, that in those respects he had no superior, and few equals," and Moryson, his secretary, writes, "that he was beautiful in person as well as valiant, and learned as well as wise." But his high public character, and all these accomplishments, were tarnished by his unfortunate intrigue with Penelope, daughter of Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, and wife of Robert, third Lord Rich, and first Earl of Warwick, ob. 1618, by whom he had several illegitimate children, and who on her divorce he subsequently married at Wanstead, in Essex, 26th December, 1605. William Laud, afterward Archbishop of Canterbury, performing the ceremony.

The portrait is from an old etching, probably of contemporary date. The crest encircled by the Garter is that of Blount: *Within the Sun in splendour, an eye, proper.* Below is inscribed: *Are to be sold by Henry Balam in Lombard Street.*

Another is found in Lodge's *Portraits*, sitting in a chair, the face in profile, from a picture in the possession of the Duke of Hamilton, by Juan Pantoxana.

Pole says, "he conveyed the same (Olditch) unto Mountjoy, his base supposed son, who nowe enjoyeth the same"—this was Mountjoy Blount (one of his children by Penelope Rich) who was afterward created, in 1627, Baron Mountjoy by James I, and in the year following Earl of Newport by Charles I, who died in 1665, and either himself or one of his

descendants, sold it to Mr. John Bowditch, from whom it was acquired in 1714, by an ancestor of Mr. Bragge, of SADBOROUGH, in Thorncombe, its present possessor. Arms of Blount, *Barry nebulée of six, or and sable.*

Weycroft was sold by Charles Blount, Earl of Devon, according to Pole "unto John Bennet, Sherif of London, whose son Mr. Bennet nowe enjoyeth it." He disposed of the manor in parcels, and it is now divided among various owners.

In a social, if not in a political aspect, Charles Blount was as great a transgressor as the hapless man, a large portion of whose confiscated possessions he did not hesitate to accept. And it proved to be no bar in that unscrupulous age, to the bestowal of an Earldom both on the father and his unhappily begotten son, nor hinder at their deaths, the burial of the elder in Westminster Abbey, and the younger in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford. But Nemesis appeared at their graves-side, where their "honours" perished with them.

* * * * *

So concludes our little history of the knightly Brooks, and their possessions in these western parts. The wayfarer, who, carrying within his memory its three centuries of incident, regards the departed importance of Weycroft, and views on the site of their first home, the solitary ivy-clad tower at Olditch—sole relic of its former dignity—standing amid the grass-grown foundations, over which

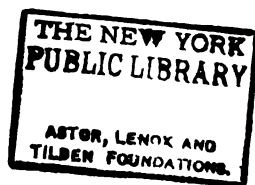
"Stern ruin's ploughshare drives elate,"

and joins with it the mournful climax that extinguished their honours and fame, in the sad fate that befel their last hereditary possessor, in the grander surroundings of Cobham: sees in them a striking instance of the instability and transitory character of the belongings to human life, which no station can shield, nor wealth avert, or rescue from the sentence of doom which Time pronounces on all earthly things.

From the banks of the Axe our steps first led us to Olditch, and having completed the circuit of our little investigation, terminate in this particular at Weycroft, close overlooking that delightful stream—home of the speckled trout, haunt of the stately heron, the flashing kingfisher, the bounding swallow—and by whose ripe we return to the place from whence they first set out. The air is radiant with summer sunshine, the red kine are dozing and dreaming in the grateful shadow of the tall elms, the bee and butterfly are bustling and flickering among the reeds, the golden iris, the purple flags, that fringe its margin, and all is contentment and peace. Musingly we ask, who, privileged to dwell amid these pure enjoyments, which Nature with perennial hand spreads so bountifully, that bring no care or alloy, would, listening to the syren voice of ambition, be tempted to forsake them for the glamour of Courts, the smiles and suspicions of Princes, with, as we have seen, the attendant dangers of the confiscator's hand, the prison door, the headsman's axe, the exile's fate, an unknown grave?



LET ME, INGLORIOUS, LOVE THE STREAMS AND WOODS.



On the Inquisitiones Post Mortem for Somerset ✓ from Henry III to Richard III (1216-1485).

BY EDWARD ALEXANDER FRY.

IT may be useful to those who have not had much experience in early genealogical history to state briefly* what inquisitiones post mortem were and wherein lies their usefulness to us in these latter days.

Inquisitiones post mortem were one of the most distinctive features of the feudal system in England; they were introduced in the reign of Henry III, about 1216, and continuing to be held throughout the course of nearly 450 years were only formally abolished on the accession of Charles II to the throne, though they had practically ceased to be taken after 1640.

When a person, whether male or female, died seized of lands *in capite*, that is holding them from the Crown, a writ was issued to the escheator of the county directing that an inquisition should be held in order to ascertain of what lands he died seized, of whom and by what services the same were held, when he died, and who was his next heir. If the heir happened to be a minor the lands descending to him were held in

* Much fuller accounts will be found in the introduction to the abstracts of inquisitiones published in "Dorset Records" and in various genealogical handbooks, as, for instance, Sim's "Manual," p. 123; Rye's "Records and Record Searching," p. 85; Phillimore's "How to trace the History of a family," p. 130; and particularly the introduction to the "Calendarium Genealogicum," by Roberts, and Mr. Scargill-Bird's "Guide to the Public Records," p. 141.

ward by the Crown till he came of age. The wardship was generally a very lucrative business, because the rents and profits of the estate went to the person having charge of the heir till his coming of age, so that wardships were frequently bought from the Crown for large sums of money.

On the heir attaining his majority he had to sue out his "ousterlemain;" in other words he had to obtain delivery from the Crown of the lands for which he was in ward after first proving to the Court's satisfaction that he was of age.

As may be expected payments of a very exacting nature were extorted on all these occasions of death, proof of age, and delivery of lands.

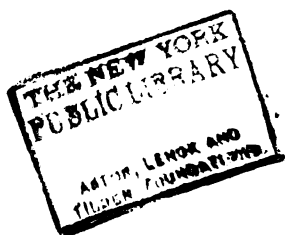
It will be seen, therefore, from the above brief outline, that *Inquisitiones post mortem* are very useful to genealogists of the present day, because in them are recorded the most minute particulars of the deceased's landed property; names of manors long since passed out of existence, field names, names of tenants, etc., etc., are often given, likewise many interesting details as to the services by which the property was held. The date of the deceased's death, the heir's name, relationship, and age at time of his predecessor's death are all stated on the oath of twelve men appointed as a jury.

Proceeding now to a few particulars respecting the Calendar of *Inquisitiones post mortem* for Somerset, it should be remarked that in 1806 it was ordered by Parliament that a calendar be printed of the *inquisitiones* then kept in the Tower of London, but since that date deposited in the Public Record Office. The outcome of this order was that between 1806 and 1828 four large folio volumes were issued under the direction of the Commissioners of Public Records, covering the period between the reigns of Henry III and Richard III, which volumes may be consulted in most of the public libraries in the Kingdom.

These four volumes give the names of the people on whose



From an Old Engraving.



properties the inquisitiones were held and the names of the manors, etc., and the counties in which they are situated, but fail to give any further information.

As a partial remedy for these omissions there appeared in 1865 two volumes entitled "*Calendarium Genealogicum*," by Mr. Charles Roberts, which, for the reigns of Henry III and Edward I, gives short abstracts of the inquisitiones, stating the heir and his age at the taking of the inquisition, and many other particulars omitted in the calendars published by the Commissioners.

It was a great pity the "*Calendarium Genealogicum*" was not carried out for the whole of the period covered by the official calendar, for by combining the two one might have arrived at the pith of all the inquisitiones down to Richard III, whereas now recourse has to be made to the documents themselves for any inquisition that occurs after Edward I.

The calendar of Somerset inquisitiones here given is a compilation of all that relate to this county from the four volumes, with such corrections and additions as appear in the copy kept at the Public Record Office, thus rendering it more reliable and up-to-date.

What the compiler would like to see carried out by degrees, is, that full abstracts in English of these valuable documents should be made as far as Somerset is concerned, when many an obscure point in mediæval genealogies would be cleared up and set completely at rest. With a little combination by people interested in these subjects, or even by a small sum devoted to it year by year by this Society, this desirable object could in course of time be effected, and thus place Somerset foremost among the counties having materials for a history of its early times.

EDW. ALEX. FRY.

TABLE OF REGNAL YEARS.

HENRY III A.D. 1216—1272	HENRY IV A.D. 1399—1413
EDWARD I „ 1272—1307	„ V „ 1413—1422
„ II „ 1307—1327	„ VI „ 1422—1461
„ III „ 1327—1377	EDWARD IV „ 1461—1483
RICHARD II „ 1377—1399	„ V „ 1483
	RICHARD III „ 1483—1485

CALENDAR OF INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM FOR
SOMERSET FROM HENRY III TO RICHARD III
(1216—1485).

THIS calendar is not confined to inquisitiones post mortem only; there are also inquisitiones ad quod damnum, proofs of age, documents dealing with the properties of lunatics and idiots, fugitives and felons, inquisitiones taken on special occasions, as, for instance, to ascertain boundaries, rights to hold fairs, markets, fisheries and ferries, or to inquire into tithes, common of pasture, and free warren.

In many of the years in Edward III's reign there are two series of numbers to the inquisitiones, the second of which are called "2nd numbers." They are identified in this calendar by an asterisk,* and when applying for a document thus marked, care should always be taken to add the words "2nd numbers."

The King (concerning the Honors of Babyngton, Hardington, Holcombe and Radestok, members of the Hundred of Kenmersdon)	11 Edw. I, 56
Concerning the manor of Horsington, <i>deest</i> ...	8 Edw. II, 66
The King, <i>Inquis. ad inquirend.</i> , (concerning Kingeswere fishery.)	27 Edw. III, 75
The King, <i>Inquis. ad inquirend.</i> , (concerning the manors of Bishopestone, Clonewurde, Cruche, Cymoch, Gerlintone, and Tyn-tehale.)	7 Rich. II, 111

The King, <i>Inquis. ad inquirend.</i> , (concerning the manor of Spacheton, etc.)	}	1st part 15 Rich. II, 118
The King (concerning the manors of Chilton Cauntelowe, Hardington, etc.)	}	3 Hen. IV, 66
Abbadam, John, and Elizabeth, his wife		27 Edw. I, 132
Abbotsbury, Abbottesbury, Abbot of. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>		17 Hen. VI, 63
„ Abbodesbury, Abbot of, pro John de Brudeport		3 Edw. III, 11*
„ Abrodesbury Abbey, per Thomas de Luda and Alianora, his wife. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>		33 Edw. I, 242
Abergavenny <i>see</i> Bergevenny.		
Abroghton, John, sen.		app. 8 Hen. VII, 1
Achard, Thomas, <i>see</i> Luscote, Joan.		
„ Thomas, kin and heir of Johannis de Knovill'		32 Edw. III, 56
Acre, Walter del		36 Hen. III, 32
Acton, John de, and Sibilla, his wife		6 Edw. II, 55
„ Richard de, chev. pro Priory of Munechene Barowe		35 Edw. III, 20*
„ Richard de, miles, pro Abbey of Glastonbury		38 Edw. III, 46*
„ Richard de, pro Priory of Barouwe		44 Edw. III, 46*
Adymot, Robert, <i>see</i> Braunche.		
Albemarl, Albamarl, William		17 Edw. I, 22
„ Albamarlia, William de		1st part, 36 Edw. III, 5
Albiniaco, William de		<i>Inq. manca</i> , 13 Edw. I, 1
„ Phillip		19 Edw. I, 23
„ Ralph de		20 Edw. I, 27
„ Albinyaco, Philip de		22 Edw. I, 38
„ Elias de		33 Edw. I, 81
„ Elie, <i>see</i> Heyle, John		3 Edw. II, 4
„ Ralph, son and heir of Elias de		11 Edw. II, 53
„ Elie de, John de Holte, de herede de		14 Edw. II, 21
Albe Aule, Priory of, Ivelchester, <i>see</i> Bryen Guido.		
Aldham, Francis de		1 Edw. III, 7
Alvardeston, Parson of, <i>see</i> Daumerle, Wm.		

Alwy, Walter	5 Edw. II, 24
Amorey, Gilbert, pro Abbey of Kaynesham. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	34 Edw. I, 129
„ Amori, Gilbert, of Kaynesham, pro Abbey of Kaynesham. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	33 Edw. I, 225
Andrewe, Elizabeth, wife of John, arm.	1 Hen VI, 22
Appulton, Robert, gen.	app. 13 Hen. VIII, 4
Archiacco, Adomar de	7 Edw. II, 50
Arthur, Richard	21 Edw. IV, 17
Arundell, Richard, Earl of, <i>see</i> Bohun, Humfrey.	
„ Thomas	12 Edw. III, 10
„ Edmund de, miles	48 Edw. III, 9*
„ John de, miles, and Alianor, his wife	3 Rich. II, 1
„ Richard, Earl of	6 Rich. II, 159
„ Richard, Earl of, and Phillippa, his wife	21 Rich. II, 2
„ Richard, Earl of	extra bundle, 21 Rich. II, 5g
„ Alianora, wife of John	6 Hen. IV, 31
„ John, Earl of	13 Hen. VI, 37
„ Matilda, wife of John, Earl of	15 Hen. VI, 39
„ Catherine, formerly wife of Roger Leukenou	19 Edw. IV, 47
„ Joan, wife of Nicholas, of Trevishe	22 Edw. IV, 48
Asschlond, John de	6 Edw. II, 52a
Asseleg, Walter de	40 Hen. III, 55
Assheton, Robert de, chev.	7 Rich. II, 5
Asthorp, William, chev.	1 Hen. IV, 44
Athelney, Abbot of, <i>see</i> Hayt, Henry.	
„ Abbey of, <i>see</i> Beauchamp, John.	
„ Athelygnaeye, Abbot of, <i>see</i> Sydenham, Richard.	
„ Athelyngye, Abbey of. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	33 Edw. I, 144
„ Abbot of, <i>placita</i>	7 Rich. II, 157
Atte Berough, Peter, pro Chapel in Holy Cross, Temple Church, Bristol.	2nd part, 15 Rich. II, 80
Atte Forde, Valentine, pro Cecilia Turbervile	43 Edw. III, 55*
„ „ chaplin	45 Edw. III, 33*
Atte Hull, Christina, wife of John	9 Hen. IV, 37

Atte Hull , Nicholas, son of John and Cristina,	
<i>probatio etatis</i>	2 Hen. V, 56
„ Nicholas, son of John	2 Hen. V, 56
Atte Lode , Hugh, <i>felo</i>	34 Edw. I, 85
„ Thomas, and Simon Michel, <i>placita</i>	8 Rich. II, 104
Atte Mulle , John, and Matilda, and John de Blakenale	
	18 Edw. III, 3*
Atte Ree , Thomas and Alena	33 Edw. III, 54*
Atte Zerde , John, <i>felo</i>	4 Rich. II, 85
Atton , John de, pro Abbey of St. Augustine's, Bristol	
	32 Edw. III, 28*
Aubyne , Ralph de, chev., feoffavit Ralph de Aubyne	
	20 Edw. III, 29*
Audeham , Thomas de	4 Edw. I, 45
Audley , Nicholas, Lord, <i>see</i> Hillary, Margaret.	
„ Audele, James de. <i>Inquis. de valore maner'</i>	27 Edw. III, 38
„ Audeley, James de, of Heley, chev.	9 Rich. II, 1
„ Audelegh, Nicholas de, chev., and Elizabeth, his wife	
	1st part, 15 Rich. II, 1
„ „ Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas, mil.	17 Rich. II, 75
„ Audeley, Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas de, chev.	
	2 Hen. IV, 56
„ „ „ wife of John Tucketmil	
	<i>null ten. terr.</i> 25 Hen. VI, 33
Auno , Godfrey de	43 Hen. III, 2
„ Aunoh, Godfrey de	Uncertain, Hen. III. 252
Averenges , John de	42 Hen. III, 12
Baa , <i>see</i> Bath.	
Badelesmere , Giles. and Elizabeth, <i>see</i> Despensers.	
Bagge , Cecilia, and Robert, <i>see</i> Blaunchesale, Prioreas of.	
Baggeworth , John de, <i>see</i> Keynsham Abbey.	
Baillif , William, jun.	49 Edw. III, 76
Bakeler , John, and Sibilla	30 Edw. III, 48*
Baker , Thomas	47 Edw. III, 49*
Bakhous , John, and Alice, per Botreaux, William, sen.	
	14 Rich. II, 75

Ball, Thomas, of Balles-Heyes	20 Rich. II, 59
Balon, John	5 Hen. V, 44
Banastre, William	19 Rich. II, 6
Bardeye, Thomas de, of Bristol	24 Edw. I, 44
Barbe, Thomas, <i>appreciations terrarum</i>	13 Rich. II, 77
Barouwe, Priory of, <i>see</i> Acton, Richard de.	
Barre, Joan, widow	2 Rich. III, 10
Barun, Walter	35 Edw. I, 1
Barwe, William, and William Brewere, pro Priory of Bruton	7 Rich. II, 106
Basset, John, pro Prior de Bath	32 Edw. I, 133
" Edmund	4 Edw. II, 41
" Alice, d. and h. John B.	5 Rich. II, 8
" John	6 Rich. II, 16
" John	7 Rich. II, 166
" Bassett, John, son of Simon, chev.	13 Rich. II, 4
" John, father of Margaret, wife of Walter Broun	21 Rich. II, 105
Basyng, Gilbert, and Sibilla, his wife	16 Hen. VI, 45
Bath (Baa), Prior of, <i>see</i> Dudmerton, John de.	
" Osbert de	24 Edw. I, 49
" Reginald de	39 Hen. III, 22
" Bishop of, <i>see</i> Harewelle, John de.	
" House of the King there, <i>breve tantum</i>	51 Hen. III, 57
" Priory of, <i>see</i> Forde, Henry de.	
" " <i>see</i> Forde, Thomas de.	
" Prior of, <i>see</i> Rodeneye, Walter de.	
" Priory of, <i>see</i> Vynour, William.	
" Prior de, John Basset, pro	32 Edw. I, 133
" Priory, per Peter fil. Robert. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	33 Edw. I, 231
" " per Bp. of Bath and Wells. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	33 Edw. I, 240
" " per John Sheot	13 Rich. II, 122
" " per William Botreaux, mil.	38 and 39 Hen. VI, 61
Bathe, Robert	5 Hen. VI, 62
Bathon, William de, chev., and John de	4 Edw. III, 29*

Bath and Wells, Bishop of,	<i>see</i> Harwell, John.	
„	Bishop of, <i>see</i> Rodeney, Walter de.	
„	Bishop of, and Joan de Lideyard	9 Edw. I, 80
„	Robert Burnell, Bp. of	21 Edw. I, 50
„	Bishop of	30 Edw. I, 34
„	Walter, Bp. of, pro Richard de Rodeneye, and Lucy, his wife	32 Edw. I, 99
„	Bp. of, pro Bath Priory. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	33 Edw. I, 240
„	Walter, Bishop of, pro decan' of St. Andrew's church, Wells. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	34 Edw. I, 179
„	Bishop of, John de Drokenesford	3 Edw. III, 41
„	Bishop of, Ralph	22 Edw. III, 69*
„	Ralph, Bishop of	32 Edw. III, 36*
„	Ralph, Bishop of, pro William and Margaret le Bole	37 Edw. III, 20*
„	John, Bishop of	45 Edw. III, 66*
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Baumfeld, Walter, arm.		18 Edw. IV, 32
Bavaria, Matilda, wife of William, Duke of Bavaria, daughter and heir of Henry, Duke of Lancaster		1st part, 36 Edw. III, 37
Baynton, Beynton, John, mil.		5 Edw. IV, 30
„	Robert, of Farleston, mil. attainted	15 Edw. IV, 43
Bays, Robert, clericus, <i>appreciation terrarum</i>		7 Rich. II, 89
Beauchamp, William de, <i>see</i> Gournay, Matthew de		
„	John de, <i>see</i> Meriet, John.	
„	John, <i>see</i> Scoland, Franco de.	
„	John de, <i>see</i> Seymor, Cecilia.	
„	John, <i>see</i> Cecilia Turberville.	
„	Bello Campo, John de	12 Edw. I, 30
„	John de	14 Edw. I, 25
„	John de, pro Capell' de S. Nich' de Stoke super Hameldon. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	30 Edw. I, 72
„	Cecilia de	14 Edw. II, 38
„	John de	10 Edw. III, 42
„	John, and Margaret	17 Edw. III, 58

Beauchamp, John, son and heir of John, of Somerset,

	<i>probatio ætatis</i>	24 Edw. III, 135
„	John, of Somerset	26 Edw. III, 30*
„	William de	29 Edw. III, 24
„	Margaret, wife of John de	1st part, 35 Edw. III, 35
„	John	1st part, 35 Edw. III, 36
„	William, chev., pro Matthew de Gourney	48 Edw. III, 7*
„	John de, of Lillisdon, chev., pro Abbot of	
	Athelney	6 Rich. II, 156
„	William, arm.	7 Hen. V, 61
„	Richard de, Earl of Warwick	17 Hen. VI, 54
„	Isabella, formerly Countess of Warwick	18 Hen. VI, 3
„	Thomas, mil.	22 Hen. VI, 31
„	Henry de, Duke of Warwick	24 Hen. VI, 43
„	Anna, dau. of H., Duke of Warwick,	
	messuages in Bristol	28 Hen. VI, 33
„	Margaret, wife of John, arm., <i>null ten. terr.</i>	
		37 Hen. VI, 38

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„	Henry, s. and h. of John, Earl of Somerset	
		3 Hen. VI, 18

Beaumont, Beaumonte, Isabella, wife of William, arm.

		2 Hen. VI, 28
„	Beaumont, Thomas, mil.	29 Hen. VI, 30
„	William, arm.	32 Hen. VI, 28
„	Beaumont, Philip	13 Edw. IV, 50

Becket, Richard, arm. 14 Hen. IV, 11

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Benet, William, Capellanus 38 Edw. III, 44*

„	Thomas, lands of John Delyngton, <i>retinere possit.</i>	
		5 Rich. II, 89

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Bercham, Isolda, *see* Clerc, Isolda.

Bere, Richard de la, pro Edmund Everard, parson of	
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„ Richard de la	19 Edw. III, 34
Bergevenny, Lord of, John de Hastynges	18 Edw. II, 83
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„ Maurice de	9 Edw. I, 27
„ Berkele, Thomas de	11 Edw. I, 117
„ John de, de Erlyngham	14 Edw. II, 24
„ Thomas de	15 Edw. II, 46
„ Maurice, son of Thomas de, <i>manca</i>	1 Edw. III, 54
„ Berkele, Thomas de, pro Priory of St. John	
of Jerusalem	18 Edw. III, 5*
„ „ Thomas de, and Katherine of Ule	
	1st part, 35 Edw. III, 11
„ „ Thomas de, chev.	1st part, 35 Edw. III, 12
„ „ Thomas	1st part, 35 Edw. III, 124
„ Berkle, Maurice, son of Thomas de, chev.	42 Edw. III, 12
„ Catherine, wife of Thomas de, chev.	9 Rich. II, 10
„ Berkele, Catherine, wife of Thos. de, mil.	12 Rich II, 160
„ Elizabeth, wife of Maurice, chev.	13 Rich. II, 1
„ Cecilia, wife of Nicholas de, chev.	17 Rich. II, 5
„ Maurice de, <i>inquis. ad inquirend.</i>	18 Rich. II, 109
„ Berkelee, Thomas de, chev., and Margaret, his wife	
	5 Hen. V, 50
„ Maurice de, chev.	1 Hen. VI, 23
„ John, chev.	6 Hen. VI, 50
„ Maurice, of Beverston, co. Glouc., mil.	
	38 and 39, Hen. VI, 57
„ Maurice, mil., of Ulegb	4 Edw. IV, 29
„ Maurice, of Beverston, mil	14 Edw. IV, 41
„ John, arm.	19 Edw. IV, 40
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	20 Edw. I, 108
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Bersiles, Besyles, Mathias	24 Edw. I, 2
„ Elizabeth, wife of Matthew de	8 Edw. II, 38
„ Besilles, Thomas, chev.	3 Rich. II, 6
„ Besyla, John, son of John, s. and h. of Thomas, chev.	7 Rich. II, 18
„ Catherine, wife of Thomas de, chev.	7 Hen. IV, 33
„ Peter, mil.	3 Hen. VI, 28
„ Besyles, Peter, chev.	14 Hen. VI, 42
„ Besyls, John, <i>null. ten. terr.</i>	37 Hen. VI, 22
Bettesthorpe, John	22 Rich. II, 6
„ John de, pro Chantry of Meere	22 Rich. II, 99
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Bevyte, Agnes, wife of John, arm.	20 Hen. VI, 10
Bikcombe, Hugh, arm.	38 and 39 Hen. VI, 44
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„ Bikeleye, William	35 Hen. III, 49
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„ Byngham, William de	30 Edw. III, 28b, 60
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Blakett, Margaret, wife of John, chev.	8 Hen. V, 38
Blaunchesale, Prioress and nuns of, per Bagge, Cecilia, and Robert, her son. <i>Inq. ad. q. d.</i>	9 Edw. I, 79
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„ John, arm.	3 Edw. IV, 25
„ Walter, arm.	21 Edw. IV, 56
Blund, David le	17 Edw. II, 53
„ John de	48 Hen. III, 5
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„ Simon, s. and h. of Edmund, arm.	16 Edw. IV, 79
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Boclond, Abbess of, per Thomas de Berkelay. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	34 Edw. I, 178
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Bodecle, Robert Fromond, parson of	11 Rich. II, 97
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- „ of Kilpeck, Joan de 1 Edw. III, 81
- „ Humfrey de, Earl of Hereford and Essex,
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- „ Alianora, daughter of Henry, *see* Gloucester,
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- Bokelond**, Thomas de, *see* Meryet, John.
- „ Bonkeland, Matilda, wife of Thomas, chev. 21 Rich. II, 5
- „ *see* also Boclond.
- Bole**, William and Margaret, *see* Bath and Wells, Bishop of.
- „ Alice, wife of Thomas 9 and 10 Edw. IV. 36
- Bolevyle**, Nicholas de, chiv. pro Prior of Taunton 14 Edw. III, 48*
- Boleyn**, Thomas, and John Trevenaunt, clerici, pro
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- Boneham**, Thomas, arm. 13 Edw. IV, 41
- Bonvil**, Bonevile, Lady Elizabeth, *see* Harington, Elizabeth.
- „ Bonville, Elizabeth, *see* Stucle, Elizabeth,
- „ „ Nicholas 48 Hen. III, 37
- „ Bonevill, Hawisia, wife of Nicholas, Also
Inq. p. m. of said Nicholas, who died
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 of Thomas de Pyne 23 Edw. I, 44
- „ Boneville, William, for Guido de Brian 41 Edw. III, 27*
- „ Bonevyle, William 41 Edw. III, 45*
- „ Bonevyll, John, and Elizabeth, his wife 20 Rich. II., 11
- „ Bonvile, William, chev. 9 Hen. IV, 42
- „ „ William, son of Thomas 14 Hen. IV, 12
- „ Boneville, Margaret, wife of William 1 Hen. V, 34
- „ Bonevile, William, arm. 4 Hen. VI, 9
- „ „ John, arm. 4 Hen. VI, 19
- „ „ Alice, wife of William, chev., formerly
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- „ Boneville, William, mil., of Chilton 1 Edw. IV, 37
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„ Bonevyle, John, arm.	App. 9 Hen. VII, 2
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„ Botiller, James le, Earl of Ormond	7 Rich. II, 13
„ „ Elizabeth, wife of James le, Earl of Ormond, <i>assignation dotis</i>	8 Rich. II, 102
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„ „ John of Hoke, attainted	12 Edw. IV, 21
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„ Botreux, William, chev., pro Nicholas de Cadebury	35 Edw. III, 7*
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„ William, sen., chev. pro John Bakhous and Alice, his wife	14 Rich. II, 75
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„ William, s. and h. of William de <i>probatione etatis</i>	13 Hen. IV, 48
„ Elizabeth, wife of William, mil., defunct	12 Hen. VI, 24
„ William, mil., pro priory of Bath	38 and 39 Hen. VI, 61
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- Boyl, Nicholas, Vicar of Redeclyve, *see* Lyouns, Thomas.
- Bradeneye, Joachim de 17 Edw. II. 50
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- „ Andrew, chev., pro Robert Adymot 19 Edw. III, 20*
- „ Andrew 2nd part, 23 Edw. III, 98
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- „ Hospital of St. John, *see* Fitz James, Thomas.
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- „ Master of the Hospital of St. John at,
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„	Brudeport, William de	2 Edw. II, 74
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„	Bailly, Richard, chaplain	45 Edw. III, 64*
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„	Gaunt College, Master of, for a Chantry in Bristol. <i>Inq. ad. q. d.</i>	30 Hen. VII, 1
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„	Kalend, De statu domus priorat' de. <i>Inq. ad. q. d.</i>	18 Hen. VI, 2
„	Knights' Templars (Fratres malicie Templi)	37 Hen. III, 38
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„	„ „ Gornay, John de	26 Edw. III, 35*
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„	„ „ Panes, Richard	16 Edw. II, 149
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„	St. Nicholas, <i>see</i> Wylkyns, John, sen.	6 Rich. II, 137
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" Booke (sic) Thomas, mil.		17 Hen. VI, 32
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„ „ Brien, Philip, chev.

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„ „ Brien, William, chev.

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Chalers, Matilda, wife of John, mil., defuncti	11 Edw. IV, 25
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Herle, <i>probatio etatis</i>	40 Edw. III, 83
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„ Champernoon, Joan, wife of Hugh, arm.	2 Edw. IV, 13
„ „ Hugh, arm.	22 Edw. IV, 32
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Chediok, John, chev.	3 Hen. V, 58
,, Chediocke, John, chev.	1 Hen. VI, 64
,, Alianora, wife of John, mil., defunct	12 Hen. VI, 38
,, Chidyoke, John de	11 Rich. II, 14
,, Chediok, John, sen., miles	12 Rich. II, 10
,, Chydiok, John, mil.	28 Hen. VI, 26
Chelworth, Robert, <i>fatus</i>	18 Edw. IV, 20
Cherleton Makerell, <i>see</i> Horsy, John.	
,, William de	4 Edw. III, 30
,, William de, pro Priory of Bermundeseye	
	24 Edw. III, 38*
Cheyne, Nicholas de, and Alianora his wife	20 Edw. II, 51
,, William, chev.	19 Edw. III, 49
,, Cheyne, Edmundus de, <i>fil et hæc</i> . Wm. de	
Cheyne, <i>probatio ætatis</i>	21 Edw. III, 83
,, William, chev.	8 Hen. V, 46
,, Cecilia, wife of William, mil., and Edmond, mil.	
	9 Hen. VI, 42
,, Cecilia, daughter and heir of Edmond, mil.	
	9 Hen. VI, 53
,, Margaret, wife of William, mil.	21 Hen. VI, 37
Chichester, Thomasia, wife of John	5 Hen. IV, 36
Childfrome, <i>see</i> Hardy, John.	
Chiltenham, Nicholas de, pro Abbey of Kayneshan	34 Edw. I, 96
Chitterne, John de	6 Edw. III, 7
Chodder, <i>see</i> Chedder.	
Choke, Richard, mil.	1 Rich. III, 40
,, Chokke, Margret, widow of Richard	2 Rich. III, 38
Chubbeworthe, Robert de	7 Edw. III, 7
Chubley, Roger, <i>felo</i>	33 Hen. III, 3
Churchull, John de	56 Hen. III, 38

Chute, Elizabeth, *see* Lorty, John de.

Clare, Richard de, Earl of Gloucester and Herts 47 Hen. III, 34

„ Gilbert de, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford 24 Edw. I, 107

„ Joana, wife of Gilbert de, Earl of Gloucester
and Hertford 35 Edw. I, 47

„ Gilbert de, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford 8 Edw. II, 68

Clarence, Lionel, Duke of, and Elizabeth, his wife

1st part, 43, Edw. III, 23

„ Margaret, Duchess of 18 Hen. VI, 73

„ George, Duke of, attainted, and Isabella,
his wife 18, Edw. IV, 46 & 47

Clerc, Isolda, daughter and heir of Peter le, wife of

Roger Bercham 5 Edw. I, 57

Clevedon, Richard 3 Rich. II, 164

„ Clyvedon, Edmund, mil., *see* Hogshawe,
Edmund.

„ Clyvedon, Matthew de, *see* Dammory,
Richard.

„ Clyvedon, Richard de 49 Edw. III, 77

„ „ Edmund de 50 Edw. III, 14

„ „ Richard, *extenta terrarum* 5 Rich. II, 70

Clive, Abbot of, *see* Pyron, Hugh.

„ Clyve, Abbey of, William Berkeroles, pro.
In. ad. q. d. 20 Edw. I, 108

„ Clyve Abbey, per Gilbert de Wolavyngton.
In. ad. q. d. 27 Edw. I, 82

„ Clyve, Abbot of 3 Edw. III, 99*

Clopton, Christiana, wife of Richard 14 Hen. IV, 13

Cobham, John, of Blakeburgh, chev. 12 Rich. II, 12

„ Reginald, sen., chev. 4 Hen. IV, 34

Coffyn, Emma and Isabella 51 Edw. III, 7

Cogan, William, chev., *see* de la Haye, William.

„ John de 30 Edw. I, 29

„ Thomas de 8 Edw. II, 60

„ Richard, chev. 42 Edw. III, 15

„ William, chev., and Isabella, his wife 6 Rich. II., 22

„ John, son and heir of William, chev. 12 Rich. II, 9

Cogan, Elizabeth, wife of William, mil.	8 Hen. V, 102
Coke, Henry	15 Edw. IV, 52
Coker, Thomas de, pro Prior de Monteacuto	28 Edw. I, 137
„ William	18 Edw. III, 84*
„ Agnes, wife of Robert	7 Hen. V, 42
„ Robert and Michaela, his wife	9 Hen. V, 49
(This is entered under Robert Derby, but she is the same person as next entry.)	
„ Michaela, wife of Robert, arm.	4 Hen. VI, 38
Cole, John, and Margery, <i>see</i> Erleigh, John de	
Colne, Hugh de	14 Edw. III, 37*
Colshill, Colshull, John, who married Elizabeth, a daughter of Edmond Cheyne, mil., son of Cecilia, wife of William Cheyney, mil., <i>probatio</i> <i>etatis</i> .	17 Hen. VI, 70
„ John, mil.	1 Rich. III, 42
Columbariis, Philip de	46 Hen. III, 12
„ Philip de	5 Edw. I, 5
„ John de. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	27 Edw. I, 71
„ John de	34 Edw. I, 54
„ Philip de, and Alianora, his wife, pro Lodowic de Kemmeys, parson of Combe Martin	1 Edw. III, 82*
„ Philip de	16 Edw. III, 50
„ Alianora, wife of Philip	16 Edw. III, 51
„ Philip de	16 Hen. VI, 58
Cornwall, Edmund, Earl of, pro Priory of Charterhouse. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	13 Edw. I, 52
„ Edmund, Earl of	28 Edw. I, 44
Corscombe, Elias de, <i>see</i> Wellislegh Philip de.	
Corston, John, pro Abbey of Malmesbury	13 Rich. II, 127
Coumbe, John de, chev.	45 Edw. III, 12
Courteney, Curtenay, John de	2 Edw. I, 27
„ Hugh de	20 Edw. I, 38
„ Hugh de	20 Edw. I, 133

Courteney, Hugh de, jun., feoffavit Robert Pil		
	and William Chebeseye	9 Edw. III, 61*
„	Hugh de, Earl of Devon	14 Edw. III, 27
„	Thomas de, chev.	1st part, 36 Edw. III, 48
„	Thomas de, chev.	39 Edw. III, 48*
„	Hugh de, son and heir of Thomas	
		1st part, 43 Edw. III, 24
„	Thomas de	1st part, 43 Edw. III, 70
„	Emelina, wife of Edward, daughter	
	and heir of John D'Aunay	45 Edw. III, 15
„	Elizabeth, wife of Hugh de	1st part, 49 Edw. III, 27
„	Hugh de, Earl of Devon	51 Edw. III, 6
„	Hugh de, Earl of Devon	1 Rich. II, 12
„	Margaret, wife of Hugh de, Earl	
	of Devon	1st part, 15 Rich. II, 16
„	Peter, chev.	6 Hen. IV, 38
„	Philip, chev.	7 Hen. IV, 51
„	Richard	3 Hen. V, 49
„	Cortney, Edward, Earl of Devon	7 Hen. V, 75
„	Hugh, Earl of Devon	10 Hen. V, 29b
„	Richard, Bishop of Norwich	3 Hen. V, 49
„	Hugh, who died temp. Henry IV.	1 Hen. VI, 63
„	Hugh, chev.	3 Hen. VI, 30
„	Anna, Countess of Devon	19 Hen. VI, 40
„	Humphry, mil.	35 Hen. VI, 14
„	Thomas, Earl of Devon	36 Hen. VI, 38
„	Joan, wife of Humphry, mil.	1 Edw. IV, 8
„	Philip, mil,	3 Edw. IV, 29
Coweley, William, pro John Knyghton and Richard		
	de Leycestre, Chaplains in St. John's	
	church, Bristol	13 Rich. II, 83
Craucumbe, Simon de		1st part, 23 Edw. III, 1
Crikelade, Elizabeth, <i>traverse</i>		6 Edw. IV, 55
Crikkad, Elizabeth		5 Edw. IV, 11
Cristesham, Nicholas, pro Thomas Hore, magistro		
	burgi de Welles	18 Rich. II, 97
Crome, John, <i>see</i> Wylkyns John.		

Cropenhull, Robert and Margaret, of Pen-	
delesford	33 Edw. III, 20*
Crosse, Robert, parson of Spaxton, pro Priory	
of Canyngton	5 Rich. II, 81
Crukern, Richard de, Chaplain	33 Edw. III, 23*
„ Crokehorn, John, formerly of South	
Perot	28 Hen. VI, 17
Cruket, William de	7 Edw. II, 35
Cryspyn, Joan, wife of William	13 Edw. II, 24
Cultura, Juliana de	40 Hen. III, 10
Cuture, Robert de la	50 Hen. III, 14
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„ Richard	4 Edw. III, 13
„ Richard, feoffavit Matthew Clyvedon	16 Edw. III, 20*
„ Damory, Peter, <i>felo</i>	40 Edw. III, 3*
Dando, or Dauno, <i>see</i> Anno, Godfrey.	
Dansey, Daneseye, Richard (query if co. Som.)	38 Hen. III, 3
„ Danteseye, Richard, pro Priory of Henton	17 Edw. I, 34
„ Dauncy, John, chev.	20 Edw. III, 33
„ Thomas	18 Edw. IV, 30
Daubeney, D'Aubeneye, Ralph, pro William de	
Botreaux, and Elizabeth, his	
wife	44 Edw. III, 37*
„ D'Aubeneye, Ralph, feoffavit Giles	
D'Aubeneye	45 Edw. III, 11*
„ Daubenay, Giles and Alianora, his	
wife, <i>assignatio dotis</i>	10 Rich. II, 12
„ Giles, chev.	11 Rich. II, 20
„ Alianora, wife of Giles, chev., <i>assign-</i>	
<i>natio dotis</i>	12 Rich. II, 17
„ Alianora, wife of Giles	1 Hen. IV, 54
„ Giles, chev.	4 Hen. IV, 23
„ John, son and heir of Giles	11 Hen. IV, 42
„ Margaret, wife of Giles, chev.	8 Hen. V, 83
„ Giles, mil.	24 Hen. VI, 26
„ Alice, wife of John, mil.	33 Hen. VI, 20

Daubeney, William, arm., <i>null. ten. terr.</i>	1 Edw. IV, 58
Daubernonn, John, <i>see</i> St. Clair John, <i>fil.</i> John.	
D'Aumarle, William and Matilda, his wife	9 Edw. III, 30
„ D'Aumerle, William, feoffavit Walter de Kynewardesleye, parson of Alvardeston	6 Edw. III, 29*
Daunay, D'Aunay, John, <i>see</i> Courtenay, Emilina.	
„ Nicholas	6 Edw. III, 79*
„ Dauney, Sibilla, wife of John, chev., <i>assignatio dotis</i>	21 Edw. III, 82
Dauncey, <i>see</i> Dansey.	
David, Henry, vicar of Clonford, pro Abbey of Keynesham	1st part, 16 Rich. II, 39
Davillers, Bathus, <i>fil.</i> John	5, Edw. III, 76
De la Haye, William, <i>tenuit de</i> William Cogan, chev.	6 Rich. II, 95
De la Lynde, John	1 Edw. I, 2
„ Walter, pro Thomas de Lodelawe, <i>delicencia feofandi. Inq. ad q. d.</i>	25 Edw. I, 53
„ Elias and Johanna, his wife	11 Rich. II, 35
De la Mare, Robert, inheritance of Nicholas de Seymour	44 Edw. III, 23
„ John, chev., pro Laurence Watyssche, chaplain of Frome	1 Rich. II, 125
Delyngton, John, <i>see</i> Benet, Thomas.	
Dene, Agnes, wife of Adam de	1st part, 23 Edw. III, 32
Denebaud, Philip	30 Hen. III, 8, 34
„ Denebaude, John	14 Rich. II, 18
Denebonde, John, son and heir of Thomas	44 Edw. III, 84
Derby, John, <i>see</i> Mershton, John de	
„ John, <i>see</i> Sancto Mauro, Nicholas de	
„ William, chaplain, pro Abbey of Mucheleneye	32, Edw. III, 58*
„ Anicia, wife of Stephen	8 Hen. V, 81
„ Alice, <i>null. ten. terr.</i>	38 and 39 Hen. VI. 9
Dispenser, Hugh le and Elizabeth, relict of Giles de Badelesmere	2nd part, 23 Edw. III, 169

Despenser, Edward le, chev, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heir of Bartholomew Burghershe	2nd part, 49 Edw. III, 46
Devereay, Peter de, pro Church of St. Andrew's, Brumpton. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	34 Edw. I, 186
Devon, Thomas, Earl of, <i>see</i> Moyle, Walter.	
„ Earl of, <i>see</i> Stafford, Humphry.	
„ Earl of, <i>see</i> Courtney.	
Doddesham, William	20 Edw. IV, 78
Dodington, Dodyngton, John, sen.	22 Hen. VI, 4
„ John, <i>null. ten. terr.</i>	2 Edw. IV, 24
„ Dodyngton, Philip	1 Rich. III, 7
Dore, Roger and Johanna, his wife, <i>see</i> Inge, Johana.	
„ Roger and Joan, feoffaverunt Thomas Knoel	47 Edw. III, 24*
„ Joan, wife of Roger	6 Rich. II, 34
Dorset, Isabella, wife of John Nevill, Marquis of	17 Edw. IV, 33
Doumere, John de (<i>vide</i> Rot. Fin. a ^o 18 Edw. II, m. 5)	18 Edw. II, 74
Dourborgh, Hugh	2 Rich. II, 79
Dovebande, Thomas	1st part, 36 Edw. III, 61
Draycote, Robert de	21 Edw. I, 23b
„ John de	1st part, 35 Edw. III, 71
„ Simon	1st part, 49 Edw. III, 35
Drokenesford, John de, Bishop of Bath and Wells	3 Edw. III, 41
„ John de	3 Edw. III, 48*
„ John de	15 Edw. III, 40
„ Thomas de	1st part, 36 Edw. III, 54
Dryfford, Richard, rector of, <i>placita</i>	6 Rich. II, 113
Dubbe, Richard, of Horfy (<i>sic</i>) pro Abbey of Muchelnye. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	18 Edw. I, 69
Dudmerton, John de, Chaplain pro Priory of Baa. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	5 Rich. II, 104
Dunster, Robert, bailiff of	47 Edw. III, 77*
Durant, Avelina	5 Edw. II, 58
„ Richard	7 Edw. III, 21
„ Duraunt, Thomas	2nd part, 23 Edw. III, 146

Durburgh, John de	26 Edw. III, 48
Durcote, John	4 Hen. V, 8
„ Richard, son and heir of John, <i>probatio etatis</i>	5 Hen. V, 70
Durdent, Nicholas	21 Edw. I, 21
Durneford, William de, <i>see</i> Faucumberge, Matilda de	
Durvill, Eustace de, <i>felo</i>	8 Edw. I, 70
Dyare, William, pro Chapel of Holy Trinity, Bristol	
	2nd part, 16 Rich. II, 46
Dynham, Phillippa, <i>see</i> Broughton, Phillippa.	
„ Dyneham, Oliver	27 Edw. I, 42
„ Jocus de. Also assignment of dower of	
Margaret, widow of said Jocus	29 Edw. I, 56
„ John de, pro Matilda de Moleton	2 Edw. III, 97*
„ John de	6 Edw. III, 59
„ Dyneham, Margaret, wife of John,	
<i>assignatio dotis</i>	6 Edw. III, 82
„ Oliver de	16 Edw. III, 17
„ Margaret, wife of John de	App. 36 Edw. III, 131
„ John de, mil.	6 Rich. II, 28
„ Dinham, Matilda, wife of John, mil.	7 Hen. IV, 24
„ John, mil.	7 Hen. VI, 56
„ John, mil.	36 Hen. VI, 39
Echingham, William. (Chorlebery manor, co. Surrey,	
in calendar, but should be Cheselb'	
manor, co. Som.)	37 Hen. III, 57
Edington, Edyndon, Gilbert de	1st part, 36 Edw. III, 67
„ Edyngton, Thomas son and heir of	
Gilbert, <i>probatio etatis</i>	37 Edw. III, 95
Edward, John	19 Edw. III, 4*
Elyndon, Thomas de	5 Edw. I, 8
Engayne, Vital'	33 Hen. III, 70
„ Henry	54 Hen. III, 46
Erle, Elizabeth, wife of John de	1st part, 35 Edw. III, 77
Erleigh, Erlegh, John de	17 Edw. II, 62
„ Erleye, John de	11 Edw. III, 11
„ John, son and heir of John de, <i>probatio etatis</i>	28 Edw. III, 71

Erleigh, Erlegh, John de, pro John Cole, of Bridg-	44 Edw. III, 42*
water, and Margery his wife	45 Edw. III, 9*
„ „ John de, feoffavit Rich. Brice and Edith	
his wife	45 Edw. III, 17*
Erlestone, Thomas, parson of Fisherton, pro Priory	
of Witham	1 Rich. II, 89
Essex and Hereford, Earl of, see Bohun, Humfrey de.	
Esheleye, Walter de	30 Hen. III, 19
Euerti, Peter de, and Isabella his wife	18 Edw. II, 54
Everard, Edmund, cler., see Vere, Richard de la, and Everard,	
William.	
„ William	7 Edw. I, 5
„ Edmund	15 Edw. II, 43
„ William	17 Edw. III, 27
„ William, pro Edmund Everard, parson of	
Colstreworth	2 Edw. III, 87*
„ Edmund, mil.	44 Edw. III, 26
„ Patricius	50 Edw. III, 40*
Exeter, Dean and Chapter of St. Peter's, see Stapeldone, Thomas de.	
„ Thomas, Bp. of, pro Prior de Brueton	28 Edw. I, 115
„ Excestr., Philip, of Bristol, pro Vicar of All Saints,	
Bristol	20 Rich. II, 67
„ John, Duke of	25 Hen. VI, 25
„ Ann, Duchess of	36 Hen. VI, 41
„ Anna, Duchess of, sister of the King, subsequently	
wife of Thomas Selenger (St. Leger), arm.	
	15 Edw. IV, 36
Fagg, John	29 Edw. I, 27
„ Fag, Marmaduke	34 Edw. III, 64
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	1st part, 23 Edw. III, 56
„ Matilda de, pro William de	
Durneford	7 Edw. III, 58*
Fauconer, John le	15 Edw. III, 27
„ John	1st part, 15 Rich. II, 102
Felde, Richard de la	1st part, 35 Edw. III, 80
Fenlis, John de	5 Edw. III, 29*

- Fenys, Margaret, *see* Hervey, Margaret.
- Fermour, Thomas, pro Abbey of Glastonbury,
Inq. ad. quod dam. C. Hen. VI, 32
- Ferrers, Joan de 37 Hen. III, 21
- „ Robert, chev. 1 Hen. V, 26
- „ Edmond, of Charteleye, mil. 14 Hen. VI, 33
- „ William de, mil., of Charteley 28 Hen. VI, 22
- Fichet, *see* Fytchet.
- Fil. Bernardi, John Uncertain, Hen. III, 183
- Fil. Galfrid de Rumesye, John, *fatus* 27 Edw. I, 101
- Fitz Herberd, Reginald 33 Edw. III, 115*
- „ Edmund, chev., and Joan, his wife 10 Rich. II, 18
- „ Fitzherbert, Reginald le 20 Edw. III, 48
- Fitz James, Thomas, pro Hospital of St. John, Bridgwater
 23 Edw. III, 41*
- „ John 16 Edw. IV, 35
- Fil. John le Parker, William, pro Priory of Loco Dei
 of Henton. *Inq. ad q. d.* 33 Edw. I, 256
- Fil. Maurice, Maurice of Berkle 21 Edw. III, 51
- Fitz Ours, Ralph, chev. 24 Edw. III, 79
- Fil. Pagani, Robert 9 Edw. I, 23
- „ Robert, and Isabella his wife 9 Edw. II, 63
- Fitz Payn, Robert le, licencia feoffandi, pro John de
 Maundevill. *Inq. ad. q. d.* 33 Edw. I, 182
- „ Robert, for Prioress of Canyngton 6 Edw. III, 94*
- „ Ela, wife of Robert 30 Edw. III, 14
- „ Robert, and Ela his wife 28 Edw. III, 41
- „ Robert, chev. 1st part, 16 Rich. II, 12
- Fil. Peter, Reginald 14 Edw. I, 18
- „ Joan, wife of Reginald, *de lic. feoffandi*
 pro Petro and Reginaldo filius
 Reginaldi 28 Edw. I, 144
- „ Joan, wife of Reginald, [*see* also 28 Edw. I.
 168, and 30 Edw. I, 150] 31 Edw. I, 99
- „ Reginald, Joan de Vinonia, wife of Fil.
 Reginald, Peter and Reginald, *see*
 Fil. Peter, John 8 Edw. II, 42

Fil. Reginaldi, Peter	20 Edw. II, 40
„ Reginald	2 Edw. III, 40
Fitz Reynaud, Peter	16 Edw. II, 57
Fil. Richard, John (Robertus de Muscegros)	35 Hen. III, 40
Fil. Robert, Peter, pro Bath Priory	33 Edw. I, 231
Fil. Roger, Nicholas	46 Hen. III, 9
„ Henry, pro Thomas de Panes	17 Edw. III, 61*
„ Henry, pro Order of Brothers of Holy Cross, near the Tower, London	23 Edw. III, 29*
„ Fil. Rogger, Henry, and Elizabeth his wife	26 Edw. III, 37
„ Elizabeth, wife of Henry, mil.	11 Rich. II, 25
Fitz Waryn, William	1st part, 35 Edw. III, 87
„ Fulco, chev.	1st part, 15 Rich. II, 23
„ Fitz Warin, Fulco, s. and h. of Fulco, chev.	9 Hen. IV, 36
„ Fitz Wareyn, Fulco	13 Hen. IV, 44
„ Anna, wife of Fulco, s. and h. of Fulco, assignatio dotis	14 Hen. IV, 20
„ Ivo	2 Hen. V, 38
„ Fitz Warin, Fulco, and Anna his wife	8 Hen. V, 106
„ Fitz Waren, Fulco, chev., Lord Fitz Waren	19 Edw. IV, 76
Fitz Wauter, Phillippa, see York, Phillippa, Duchess of.	
Fissherton, parson of, see Erlestoke, Thomas.	
Fitelton, John	14 Hen. VI, 22
Flemmyng, William, cler., see Merland, Henry.	
Flory, Richard de	3 Edw. III, 92*
„ Florye, John	1st part, 15 Rich. II, 22
„ John	18 Hen. VI, 61
Ford, Adam de la, pro Capellano de la Ford	33 Edw. I, 105
„ Capellano de la, pro Adam de la Ford	33 Edw. I, 105
„ Forde, Cristina, wife of Adam de la	3 Edw. III, 59
„ Forde-juxta-Bath, Thomas de, pro Priory of Bath	21 Edw. III, 66*
„ „ Henry de, pro Priory of Bath	25 Edw. III, 56*
Forneux, John de	9 Edw. III, 19

Fortescue, John, mil., pro St. Thomas, Bristol.	
<i>Inq. ad q. dam.</i>	38 Hen. VI, 7
Frances, Nicholas, arm.	21 Edw. IV, 20
Frankelcyn, John	3 Rich. II, 74
Fraunceys, Henry	35 Hen. VI, 12
Freebody, William, and Clemencia his wife,	
<i>assignatio dotis.</i>	11 Rich. II, 24
Frere, Joan, wife of Henry le	1st part, 36 Edw. III, 68
Frome, chaplain of, <i>see</i> De La Mare, Thomas.	
,, Reginald de (and Margaret his wife)	7 Edw. III, 13*
,, Edith, wife of Roger de	8 Hen. III, 45
Fromond, Robert,	11 Rich. II, 55
,, Robert, parson of Bodecle.	11 Rich. II, 97
Frye, William	20 Edw. IV, 41
Fulford, Baldwin, mil., <i>null. ten. terr.</i>	1 Edw. IV, 31
Furneux, Simon	<i>deest</i> 2 Edw. III, 149*
,, Furneaux, Simon de	33 Edw. III, 19
Fychet, Thomas, chev. pro Abbey of Nyweham	18 Edw. III, 72*
,, Ricarda, wife of Thomas, chev.	14 Rich. II, 23
,, Thomas, chev.	1st part, 15 Rich. II, 21
,, Fitchet, Thomas, son of Thomas, chev.	19 Rich. II, 24
Fyenes, William de	30 Edw. I, 33
Fysers, Matilda, wife of Ralph, mil.	12 Rich. II, 19
Galhampton, (?) <i>see</i> Gylampton.	
Gardener, Peter, parson of Meriet, pro Dean and	
Chapter of Wells	6 Rich. II, 144
Garton, John fil. Hugh de, <i>see</i> Heyron, Marg.	
,, John de	1st part, 36 Edw. III, 81
,, John de, of Erith	50 Edw. III, 27
Gascoigne, William	1 Hen. VI, 56
Gatecounge, William de	32 Edw. III, 71*
Gaunter, Elizabeth, wife of John, defunct	14 Edw. IV, 7
Gayton, Hugh	17 Edw. IV, 10
Gerarde, William, <i>null. ten. terr.</i>	22 Hen. VI, 50
Giffard, Osbert, and Alice Murdac	31 Hen. III, 41.
,, Walter, Archbishop of York	7 Edw. I, 22
Gilbert, Gilbert, and Gylampton, Thomas for Tholomeus atte	
Riscin and others	46 Edw. III, 43b*

Gilbert, Gylbert, John	34 Hen. VI, 6
Glamorgan, Peter, pro William le Wayte	27 Edw. III, 36
„ Nicholas de	1st part, 36 Edw. III, 82
Glastonbury, Abbot of, per William de Burne.	
<i>Inq. ad. q. d.</i>	34 Edw. I, 207
„ Abbey of, <i>see</i> Fermour, Thomas.	
„ „ „ Middelworth, John.	
„ Abbot of, <i>see</i> Penbrugge, Magr. Hugh de.	
„ „ per John and Emma de Percy. <i>Inq.</i>	
<i>ad. q. d.</i>	11 Edw. I, 61
„ „ <i>see</i> Tilly, William.	
„ „ „ Wambergh, Robert de	10 Edw. II, 81
„ „ „ Wanberghe, Robert de.	
„ Abbey of. <i>Inq. ad. q. d.</i>	13 Edw. I, 64
„ Abbey, per William Pasturel. <i>Inq. ad. q. d.</i>	
	33 Edw. I, 208
Gloucester, Thomas, Duke of, and Alianora his wife, dau.	
and h. of Henry de Bohun, Earl of Here-	
ford and Essex	21 Rich. II, 29
„ Thomas, Duke of, <i>null. ten. terr.</i>	21 Rich. II, 121
„ Alianora, wife of Thomas, Duke of, dau. and	
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„ Godewyn, William	21 Hen. VI, 26
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„ Prior of, pro Archid. de Taunton	15 Edw. III, 68*
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„ Theobald, mil. and Agnes his wife.	
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„ Bartholemew	20 Rich. II, 26
„ Agnes, wife of Theobald	2 Hen. IV, 17
„ Thomas	5 Hen. IV, 17
„ Theobald	9 and 10 Edw. IV, 59
„ Richard, arm.	20 Edw. IV, 93
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„ Thomas de, of Harptre	17 Edw. III, 25
„ John de, chev., of Knolle, pro Priory of St. Augustine, Bristol	26 Edw. III, 35*
„ John, mil.	38 Edw. III, 55
„ Matthew, mil.	38 Edw. III, 61
„ Matthew de, mil., <i>feoffavit</i> William de Beaucham, mil.	3 Rich. II, 110
„ Gurney, Robert de	53 Hen. III, 23
„ Gurney, Oliva de	24 Edw. I, 28
„ Gourney, Thomas de	13 Edw. III, 37*
„ Gourney, Matthew de	30 Edw. III, 64
„ Gourney, Alice, wife of Matthew, chev.	7 Rich. II, 39
„ Gourney, Matthew, and Phillippa, his wife	13 Rich. II, 81
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„ Graunson, Thomas de, chev.	1st pt. 49 Edw. III, 62
„ Grauntsoun, John de, <i>feoffavit</i> John de Monte Acuto	40 Edw. III, 5*
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„ John, arm.	13 Edw. IV, 61
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„ Hankeford, Richard, mil., and Anna his wife	9 Hen. VI, 54
„ „ Elizabeth, d. and h. of Richard, mil.	12 Hen. VI, 40
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- „ Hastynges, John de, Lord of Ber-
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- „ Hastynges, Laurence de, Earl of Pem-
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- „ Hastynges, Agnes, wife of Laurence,
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„ „ Richard, chev.	25 Edw. III, 63
„ „ Isabella, wife of John	25 Edw. III, 62b
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„ „ John de, chev., feoffavit, Robert Samborn, Parson of Meryet	36 Edw. III, 53*
„ John, son of John, heir of John de Beauchamp	42 Edw. III, 40* and 81
„ John, mil.	45 Edw. III, 45*
„ John de chev. pro John de, Lapene and Isolda his wife	47 Edw. III, 84*
„ Meryet, John de	48 Edw. III, 81
„ John, chev.	2nd part, 49 Edw. III, 15*

Meriet, Meryet, John, chev., pro Thomas de Bokeland,	
chev.	3 Rich. II, 96
„ John, chev., and Matilda his wife, formerly	
wife of Ralph Seymour, mil. 1st pt., 15 Rich. II, 48	
Merland, Merlaund, Henry de, <i>deest.</i>	12 Edw. II, 24
„ Merlaunde, Henry de	20 Edw. III, 20
„ Henry, son of Henry de, feoffavit William	
Flemmyng, cler.	22 Edw. III, 17*
„ Merlaund, Joan de	2nd part, 23 Edw. III, 81
„ Merlaunde, Henry de, and Joan his wife	45 Edw. III, 43
„ Merlond, Margaret, wife of Henry	9 Rich. II, 38
Mershton, Mersshton, John, pro Priory of Bruyton	28 Edw. III, 6*
„ John de, pro Abbey of Keynesham	34 Edw. III, 40*
„ John de and John Derby, pro Priory of	
Witham	35 Edw. III, 18*
„ Merston, John de, pro Priory of Bruton	36 Edw. III, 55*
„ Mersheton, John de, pro Abbey of Key-	
nesham	37 Edw. III, 68*
„ Merston, Emma, wife of John, formerly wife	
of Richard de la Ryvere	41 Edw. III, 41
Merton, Mertone, Richard de	16 Edw. III, 44
„ Richard de	47 Edw. III, 25
Meysy, Robert, pro Priory of Staverdale	19 Edw. III, 39*
Michel, William, pro Priory of Bruere. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	19 Edw. I, 36
„ Simon and Thomas Atte Lode, <i>placita</i>	8 Rich. II, 104
Middelneye, Ralph de	13 Edw. III, 47*
„ Middelnye, Ralph de	14 Edw. III, 41*
„ Middelnay, Ralph de, chev., and Eliza-	
beth, feoffaverunt John, Parson of	
Putteneye	29 Edw. III, 54*
„ Middelney, Ralph de	37 Edw. III, 48
„ „ John, <i>retinere possit</i>	19 Rich. II, 120
Middelton, John, <i>see</i> Latymer, Thomas.	
Middelworth, John, Parson of Wryngton, pro Abbot	
of Glastonbury	21 Rich. II, 77
Milborn, Simon	4 Edw. IV, 12
Miles, Richard	15 Edw. IV, 23

Modesley, Modusley, Joan, wife of John	46 Edw. III, 37
„ William, son and heir of Joan, wife of John	46 Edw. III, 88
Moeles, Nicholas de, see Thornhull, Walter de	
„ Roger de	23 Edw. I, 59
„ Nicholas de, and Margaret his wife	9 Edw. II, 60
„ John de,	11 Edw. III, 56
„ Margaret, wife of Nicholas	11 Edw. III, 57
„ „ wife of Nicholas de	2nd part, 23 Edw. III, 168
Mohun, John de	7 Edw. I, 13
„ William de	10 Edw. I, 19
„ John de	14 Edw. I, 23
„ Mohoun, John de	4 Edw. III, 35
„ Joan, wife of John, chev.	6 Hen. IV, 33
Moigne, Edmund	50 Edw. III, 82
„ Edmund	6 Rich. II, 54
„ Edmund	7 Rich. II, 53
Moleton, Matilda de, see Dynham, John de	
Molyns, John de, chev. feoffavit, Walter de Notyngham,	
Clericus	20 Edw. III, 1*
„ Henry, jun., and Joan	34 Edw. III, 14*
„ John	11 Rich. II, 38
„ John and Alice his wife	12 Rich. II, 131
„ Nicholas, son and heir of John, <i>probatione etatis</i>	4 Hen. IV, 49
„ Henry	7 Hen. IV, 39
Montagu and Montacute, see Monte Acuto.	
Monte Acuto, John de, see Grauntsoun, John de	
„ Prior of, Thomas de Coker, pro	28 Edw. I, 137
„ William de, and Elizabeth his wife	13 Edw. II, 31
„ Marcus, Prior of	6 Edw. III, 127*
„ William de, Earl of Salisbury	18 Edw. III, 51
„ Katherine, wife of William de, Earl of Salisbury	2nd part, 23 Edw. III, 58
„ William, s. and h. of William, Earl of Salisbury	23 Edw. III, 97
„ Elizabeth de	28 Edw. III, 39

Monte Acuto, William de, Earl of Salisbury, pro	
Brian de Stapleton	42 Edw. III, 26*
Prior of, <i>de temporalibus</i>	7 Rich. II, 127
Margaret, wife of John, mil.	18 Rich. II, 31
William de, Earl of Salisbury	20 Rich. II, 35
Thomas de, Earl of Salisbury. <i>Inq.</i>	
<i>super forisfacturam</i>	10 Hen. IV, 54
Elizabeth, wife of William, Earl of	
Salisbury	2 Hen. V, 39
Elizabeth, wife of William de, Earl of	
Salisbury	4 Hen. V, 55
Elizabeth, wife of William de, Earl of	
Salisbury, <i>milius inquirend.</i>	5 Hen. V, 56
Thomas, Earl of Salisbury	7 Hen. VI, 57
Richard de, chev.	8 Hen. VI, 39
John, Prior of the church of St. Peter	
and St. Paul at	App., 1 Edw. V, 1
Mountague, William, arm.	1 Rich. III, 16
Monte Alto, Milisenta de	27 Edw. I, 50
Monte Carmel, Frat. de, see Meryet, Walter de.	
Montfort, Monte Forti, Henry de	32 Edw. I, 54
Mountford, Richard, s. and h. of Henry,	
<i>probatio ætatis.</i>	6 Edw. II, 70
Roger, <i>outlaw</i>	44 Edw. III, 45
Morcestre, Richard de, Parson of Lucombe, see St.	
John, Alexander de.	
Richard de, and Alexander St. John, and	
Elizabeth his wife, <i>placita</i>	8 Rich. II, 114
More, Stephen de la	2 Edw. III, 46
John, arm.	20 Edw. IV, 69
Richard of Pykyet, and Elizabeth his wife	11 Hen. VI, 26
Mortimer, see Mortuo Mari.	
Mortuo Mari, Roger	33 Hen. III, 41
Roger de, sen.	11 Edw. I, 28
Robert de	15 Edw. I, 30
William de	25 Edw. I, 36

Mortuo Mari, Mortimer, William, and others, pro Prior	
de Mountagu	28 Edw. I, 48, 137
„ Matilda de	29 Edw. I, 53
„ Edmund, and Margaret his wife	32 Edw. I, 63
„ Matilda, wife of Hugh	1 Edw. II, 59
„ Margareta, wife of Edmund de	16 Edw. II, 81
„ Senior, Margareta, wife of Edmund de	8 Edw. III, 19
„ Roger de	34 Edw. III, 86
„ Philippa, wife of Roger, formerly Earl of March	5 Rich. II, 44
„ Roger de, Earl of March	22 Rich. II, 34
„ Alianora, wife of Roger de, Earl of March	7 Hen. IV, 23
„ Edmund de, Earl of March	3 Hen. VI, 32
„ Anna, wife of Edmund, Earl of	11 Hen. VI, 39
Morward, Henry le, <i>felo</i>	35 Edw. I, 51
Moubray, Thomas, Earl Marshall	{ 6 Hen. IV, 44 8 Hen. IV, 76
„ Constance, Countess Marescall	16 Hen. VI, 60
Moyle, Walter, for the use of Thomas, Earl of Devon	9 and 10 Edw. IV, 38
Mucheldenere, Richard, pro Chaplain of Ryme	12 Rich. II, 157
Muchelneye, Abbey of, <i>see</i> Willyng, William.	
„ „ „ Derby, William.	
„ Muchelney, Abbey of, <i>see</i> Rossydenek, Richard.	
„ Abbot of, <i>see</i> Godwyne, William de.	
„ Muchelnye, Abbey of, Rich. Dubbe of Horfy, pro. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	18 Edw. I, 69
„ Muchelney, Abbey of, per Nicholas Brok	2nd part, 15 Rich. II, 35
Multon, Matildis de	21 Edw. I, 25
Munechene Barowe, Priory of, <i>see</i> Acton, Richard de.	
Murdac, Alice, and Osbert Giffard	31 Hen. III, 41
Muscegro, Robert de	38 Hen. III, 39
„ John de	3 Edw. I, 23
„ Robert de	9 Edw. I, 24
„ Robert de, <i>see</i> fil. Richard, John.	

Muscegros, Robert	38 Hen. III, 39
Musket, John, of Hescombe	25 Edw. III, 17
„ William, pro John and Alianora Musket	33 Edw. III, 40*
„ John, son of William	47 Edw. III, 23
„ Alianora	9 Rich. II, 36
Mutton, Margaret, wife of William, arm., formerly wife of John Sydenham, arm.	17 Edw. IV, 36
Mylbourne, Thomas, mil.	{ App., 8 Hen. VII, 2 App., 9 Hen. VII, 1
Mynty, Ralph de, <i>see</i> Stonford, John.	
Newton, William, <i>see</i> Lorty, Matilda.	
„ William	31 Hen. VI, 14
„ Emma	16 Edw. IV, 12
Nevile, Hawisia de, <i>de valore tantum</i>	Uncertain, Hen. III, 84
„ Nevyle, John de	10 Edw. I, 22
„ Nevill, Elizabeth, wife of John de, chev.	1 Hen. VI, 45
„ „ Isabella, wife of John, Marquis of Dorset	17 Edw. IV, 33
Newburgh, Novo Burgo, Robert	30 Hen. III, 33
„ John	1 Rich. III, 41
„ Nebourgh, John, <i>null. ten. terr.</i>	22 Hen. VI, 44
Newbury, William	4 Hen. V, 35
Newnham, Nyweham, Abbey of, <i>see</i> Fychet, Thomas.	
Nicol, John, <i>felo</i>	45 Edw. III, 10*
Noneton, Baldricus de	3 Edw. II, 45
Norfolk, Earl of, Roger le Bygod, and Marshall of England, and Alice his wife	35 Edw. I, 46
Norman, Agnes	2 Rich. III, 27
Northumberland, Alianora, Countess of	1 Rich. III, 26
Norton, Jordan de, <i>felo</i>	55 Hen. III, 20
„ Thomas de	20 Edw. III, 23
„ Agnes, wife of Thomas, arm.	7 Hen. V, 40
„ Thomas	28 Hen. VI, 13
„ St. Philip, Giles, Parson of, and John Talbot, pro Priory of Henton	36 Edw. III, 60*
Norwich, Bishop of, <i>see</i> Courtnaye, Richard.	
Notyngham, Walter de, <i>see</i> Molyns, John.	

Novo Burgo, <i>see</i> Newburgh.	
Nurse, Thomas, arm.	App., 16 Jas. 1, 7
Nye, Robert atte, <i>see</i> Cary, Henry.	
Olyver, Simon. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	18 Rich. II, 112
Orchard, Robert	1 Hen. V, 47
„ William, and Richard his son	8 Hen. V, 90
Organ, Emote, heiress of Nicholas Wotton, defunct, <i>probatio ætatis</i>	37 Hen. VI, 50
Ormond, Earls of, <i>see</i> Botiller.	
Othe, Thomas, <i>null. ten. terr.</i>	16 Hen. VI, 16
Oultyng, Thomas, cler. for Chantry of Long Ashton, near Bristol	1 Rich. III, 50
Ovill-Eywill, William de	50 Hen. III, 30
„ Ovile, William de, and Joan his wife	33 Edw. I, 34
Packere, Matthew le	21 Edw. I, 67
Pagan, <i>see</i> fil. Pagani.	
Palton, Robert de	2 Hen. IV, 29
„ William, mil.	28 Hen. VI, 28
Panes, Richard de, of Bristol, for Priory of St. Augus- tine's, Bristol. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	16 Edw. II, 149
„ Thomas de, by Henry fil. Roger	17 Edw. III, 61*
„ John fil. Robert de, <i>idiota</i>	2nd part, 36 Edw. III, 16
„ John, son of Robert, <i>fatuus et idiota</i>	3 Rich. II, 48
Pappeworth, William de, <i>see</i> Tournament, John.	
„ Elizabeth, wife of William de, dau. and h. of John de Preston	2nd part, 35 Edw. III, 22
„ William de, pro John de Stourton and Alice his wife	3 Rich. II, 148
Park, Walter, <i>see</i> Wyke, Joan.	
„ Walter	2nd part, 35 Edw. III, 34
Parys, William de	40 Hen. III, 17
Pasturel, William, pro Abbey of Glastonbury. <i>Inq.</i> <i>ad q. d.</i>	33 Edw. I, 208
Paulet, Idonea, wife of John	5 Hen. IV, 42
„ John, chev.	16 Hen. VI, 49
„ Pawlett, Isabella, wife of William, formerly wife of Thomas Rodeney	18 Edw. IV, 49

Paulet, William	1 Rich. III, 29
Paunsefete, Walter, <i>null. ten. terr.</i>	20 Hen. VI, 5
Paveley, John de	9 Edw. I, 21
„ Pavely, John de	15 Edw. I, 60
„ „ John de	19 Edw. II, 76
„ Robert de, <i>deest</i>	1 Edw. III, 73*
„ Pavely, Robert de, <i>feoffavit</i> Nicholas Tryvet and N. de Leddered	5 Edw. III, 41*
Payn, John	51 Edw. III, 27a
„ Payne, John, of London, Armurer	2 Rich. II, 41
„ Thomas, and Thomas Strete, <i>retinere possint</i>	4 Rich. II, 67
„ John, of London, Armorer (who died 49 Edw. III)	17 Rich. II, 66
„ John, of London, Armourer	21 Rich. II, 45
„ Payne, Thomas	26 Hen. VI, 20
Paynel, Panell, William	33 Hen. III, 23, 32
Pecche, Nicholas	23 Edw. I, 132
„ Pecche, Sabina	1 Edw. II, 6
„ „ Nicholas	17 Edw. II, 21
„ „ Thomas fil. Richard	6 Edw. III, 46
Pembroke, Earls of. <i>see</i> Hastynges, and Marescall, Walter.	
Penbrigg, Hugh de, Chaplain	37 Edw. III, 64*
„ Penbrugge, Magr. Hugh de, for Abbott of Glastonbury	10 Edw. III, 82*
„ Penbrugg, Hugh	39 Edw. III, 13b*
„ „ Hugo, for the Abbot and Convent of Glastonbury	39 Edw. III, 27*
„ Pembrigge, Hugh, clericus, for Henry Atte Hole, Vicar of Soway	46 Edw. III, 28*
Percy, John de and Emma his wife, pro Abbot of Glaston. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	11 Edw. I, 61
Percyvalle, Ralph	17 Edw. IV, 9
„ Percyvale, Richard	22 Edw. IV, 44
Perham, John fil., John	6 Edw. III, 64
Perrers, Alice	1 Rich. II, 30
Person, John	27 Hen. VI, 6
„ Roger	20 Edw. IV, 45

Pever, Thomas, arm.	8 Hen. VI, 21
Peverell, Nicholas	17 Rich. II, 62
„ Margaret	1 Hen. VI, 43
Peytevy, Peter	20 Edw. III, 12
„ Walter, <i>feoffavit</i> John, Archbishop of Canterbury	20 Edw. III, 28*
„ Robert, pro Abbot of Keynsham	10 Rich. II, 77
Pil, Robert, <i>see</i> Courtenay, Hugh de, junr.	
Pistore, Thomas, junr.	2nd part, 36 Edw. III, 19
Planke, William de la, s. and. h. of William, <i>probatio etatis</i>	20 Edw. III, 61
Pleycy, Plexy, Nicholas de, chev.	31 Edw. III, 18
„ Nicholas	2nd part, 36 Edw. III, 15
„ John	8 Hen. IV, 63
Plessetis, William de	2 Edw. I, 37
„ Richard de	17 Edw. I, 21
„ Margery, wife of Richard de	21 Edw. I, 9
„ John de	7 Edw. II, 5
Plukenet, Plugenet, Alanus de	27 Edw. I, 54
„ Joan, wife of Alan	10 Edw. II, 25
„ Plunkenet, Oliver	2 Edw. III, 1
„ Sibilla, wife of Alan	27 Edw. III, 37
Pokeswell, Elizabeth, <i>see</i> Tame, Elizabeth	
„ John, and Alianora his wife	7 Hen. IV, 40
„ John	1 Hen. V, 48
„ Robert	8 Hen. VI, 30
Pole, Thomas, de la, mil.	1st part, 35 Edw. III, 61
„ John de la, clericus	3 Hen. V, 47
„ Michael de la, Earl of Suffolk	3 Hen. V, 48a
„ Michael de la, son and heir of Michael de la, Earl of Suffolk	3 Hen. V, 48b
„ Thomas de la, chev.	8 Hen. V, 56
„ Anna, wife of Thomas de la, chev. <i>Assignatio dotis</i>	8 Hen. V, 125
„ Thomas, son and heir of Thomas de la, chev.	9 Hen. VI, 45
Polmark, Thomas, <i>see</i> Preston, John	27 Edw. III, 14*
Pomeray, Thomas	12 Rich. II, 77

Ronte Fracto, Robert de	39 Hen. III, 41
Pontesyde, Richard de, and Matilda his wife	33 Edw. III, 24*
Pontyngdon, Thomas, pro John Cary	44 Edw. III, 13*
Ponynges, Isabella, wife of Richard de, chev.	{ 17 Rich. II, 46 22 Rich. II, 36
„ Robert, mil.	25 Hen. VI, 24
Popham, William	18 Edw. IV, 29
Portbury, Richard de, pro Priory of Taunton.	<i>Inq.</i>
„ <i>ad q. d.</i>	18 Edw. I, 64
Portebrief, William	21 Rich. II, 43
Porteshed, Nicholas	21 Rich. II, 109b
Portman, Christiana	12 Edw. IV, 43
Poulet, Idonia, wife of John, sister and h. of Thomas,	
„ s. and h. of John Kayle, <i>probatio elatis</i>	20 Rich. II, 149
„ Idonea, wife of John	3 Hen. IV, 42
„ John, and Thomas his brother	1 Hen. V, 54
„ Constance, wife of John, chev., defunct	21 Hen. VI, 22
„ John	App., 9 Hen. VII, 9
Power, Henry	2nd part, 35 Edw. III, 35
Poyntz, Poynz, Nicholas	1 Edw. I, 17
„ Hugh	1 Edw. II, 46
„ Nicholas de, and Matilda and Elizabeth	5 Edw. II, 62
„ Hugh	11 Edw. III, 43
„ Pointz, Nicholas, chev.	19 Edw. III, 63
Preston, John de	2 Edw. III, 1*
„ John de, feoffavit Thomam Polmark of	
„ Preston, chaplain	27 Edw. III, 14*
„ John de	2nd part, 35 Edw. III, 40
„ Stephen	14 Edw. IV, 30
Proudhon, John de, pro Richard de Stapleldon	3 Edw. III, 22*
Provost, Thomas, Prior of Stokecurey	49 Edw. III, 41*
Pukynton, capellan. in eccl. de, per Gilbert de Knovill.	
„ <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	29 Edw. I, 134
Punchard, John, and Alice his wife, lands of Matilda,	
„ wife of John Meriet, <i>retinere possint</i>	5 Rich. II, 90
Putteneye, John Parson of, <i>see</i> Middelnay, Ralph de	

Pyke, Nicholas, and Joan his wife	{ 2 Edw. III, 15 1st. Nos. 76
Pym, William, of Cannington	8 Hen. VI, 23
Pyne, Hawisia, <i>see</i> Bonevill, Hawisia.	
„ Hawisia de	4 Edw. III, 25
Pyron, Hugh, of Woketrowe, pro Abbot of Clive	20 Edw. III, 44*
Radeston, John, <i>see</i> Meryet, John	48 Edw. III, 81
„ John, and Margaret his wife	19 Rich. II, 39
Radington, Baldwin de, chev., and William Wrother	3 Hen. IV, 17
Ralegh, Ralee, John, mil., and Warre, John de	28 Edw. III, 21
„ „ John de, of Netelcombe, chev.	46 Edw. III, 50
„ Simon, arm.	18 Hen. VI, 67
„ Joan, wife of Simon, arm., <i>null. ten. terr.</i>	33 Hen. VI, 6
„ William, son of Walter	7 Edw. IV, 36
Redeclyve, Nicholas Boyl, Vicar of, <i>see</i> Lyouna, Thomas.	
Redmore, Henry, and Caudel Adam, pro Hospital of Bridgwater	31 Edw. III, 26*
„ Redemore, Henry de, for Hospital of St. John, Bridgwater	40 Edw. III, 36*
Reigney, John	20 Edw. IV, 87
Remyngham, Hugo de, and Matilda his wife	33 Edw. III, 18*
Revell, Mabila	36 Hen. III, 77
Reynald, John, pro Dean of Wells. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	20 Hen. VI, 23
Ripariis, John de	7 Edw. I, 31
Rixin, Tholomeus atte, <i>see</i> Gilbert, G.	
Rodeney, Isabella, <i>see</i> Pawlett, Isabella.	
„ Rodenay, Alice, <i>see</i> Bonevile, Alice.	
„ Rodeneye, Richard de, and Lucy his wife, per Walter, Bishop of Bath and Wells	32 Edw. I, 99
„ Walter de	3 Edw. III, 44*
„ Walter de	8 Edw. III, 50*
„ Rodeneye, Walter de, pro Prior of Bath	12 Edw. III, 33*
„ Walter de, pro Ralph, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Priory of Worsprynge	16 Edw. III, 58*
„ John, chev.	2 Hen. IV, 32
„ Rodenay, Walter, chev.	1 Hen. V, 51
„ John, chev	8 Hen. V, 105

Rodeney, Rodenay, Walter, mil.	6 Edw. IV, 42
„ „ Thomas, arm.	9 and 10 Edw. IV, 63
„ Thomas	18 Edw. IV, 4
Rodeston, John	10 Rich. II, 60
Roger, John	20 Hen. VI, 32
„ John, sen.	28 Hen. VI, 34
Rogers, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas, defunct	15 Edw. IV, 14
„ Thomas, serjeant-at-law	18 Edw. IV, 7
Roges, Simon, of Porlok	34 Edw. I, 31
„ John. <i>Inquis. tantum</i>	10 Rich. II, 121
„ <i>als.</i> Rokes, John	11 Rich. II, 45
Rokes, Roges, <i>als.</i> John	11 Rich. II, 45
Romesey, Romeaighe, Walter de	7 Edw. III, 16
„ Walter, s. and h. of John de	App., 20 Edw. III, 63
„ Romeseye, Margaret de	47 Edw. III, 29
„ Walter, chev.	5 Hen. IV, 32
„ Romeseye, Alice, wife of Walter, chev.	6 Hen. IV, 29
„ Thomas	13 Hen. IV, 10
„ Thomas, chev.	8 Hen. V, 89
„ Romeseye, Joan, wife of Thomas, chev. <i>assignatio dotis</i>	9 Hen. V, 76
„ Walter, arm.	7 Hen. VI, 26
„ Romeseye, Walter s. and h. of Walter, arm.	8 Hen. VI, 22
Roose, Alianora, <i>see</i> Somerset, Alianora, Duchess of	
Rossedenek, Rossydenek, Richard, pro Abbot of Muchelney	34 Edw. III, 43*
„ Richard, pro Abbey of Muchelneye	42 Edw. III, 25*
Roudon, Isabella, wife of John, mil.	13 Hen. VI, 32
Roundel, Roger	50 Edw. III, 83
Roynon, John	5 Edw. IV, 13
Rumesye, John, son of Galfrid de, <i>fatuus</i>	27 Edw. I, 101
Rus, John le	40 Hen. III, 2
Russell, Robert	25 Edw. I, 28
„ Ralph, chev.	2nd part, 49 Edw. III, 32
„ Alice, wife of Ralph	2 Rich. II, 46
„ Alice, wife of Ralph, mil.	11 Rich. II, 46

Russell, Thomas, s. and h. of Maurice, chev., and Margaret,	
d. and h. of Thomas, <i>assignatio dotis</i> of	
Joan, wife of Thomas	10 Hen. VI, 39
Ryme, Chaplain of, per Richard Mucheldenere	12 Rich. II, 157
Rysyngdon, John de, Parson of Yevel, <i>see</i> Sambourn,	
Robert de	
Ryvere, Emma and Richard, <i>see</i> Merston, Emma.	
„ John de la	8 Edw. II, 27
„ Richard de la	2nd part, 36 Edw. III, 27
„ Thomas de la	48 Edw. III, 60
Ryvers, Thomas de, and William Taillour	36 Edw. III, 52*
„ Robert	19 Hen. VI, 31
Sabyne, Adam, of Bekyngdon	44 Edw. III, 62
St. Aubyn, John de, mil., and Joan his wife	8 Rich. II, 32
„ John, mil.	{ 8 Rich. II, 32 9 Rich. II, 139
St. Barbe, Seyntbarbe, Thomas, arm.	1 Rich. III, 8
St. Clair, St. Clare, Richard de	Uncertain, Hen. III, 116
„ St. Claro, Robert de	2 Edw. II, 72
„ John, fil. John de, pro John Daubernoun	4 Edw. III, 15
„ John, fil. John de	9 Edw. III, 48
„ St. Clare, Robert de	10 Edw. III, 56
„ Saint cler, Alice, wife of John	17 Edw. III, 9
„ Robert, pro Thomas Waryn	25 Edw. III, 7*
„ Robert de	33 Edw. III, 105
„ Elizabeth	2nd part, 35 Edw. III, 51
„ Seyncler, Robert	42 Edw. III, 51
„ „ Robert	45 Edw. III, 50
„ Seyntcler, Sibila, wife of Robert	46 Edw. III, 61
„ Seintcler, Sibila, wife of Roger	48 Edw. III, 64
„ Seynclere, Leticia, wife of William	50 Edw. III, 59
„ „ John, son and heir of William	51 Edw. III, 41
„ „ John, chev., and Mary his wife	10 Rich. II, 40
„ Seyntcler, Mary, wife of John, chev.	
<i>Assignat. dotis.</i>	11 Rich. II, 47
„ St. Clere, Philip	9 Hen. IV, 44

St. Clair, St. Clere, Margaret, wife of Philip, and	
John their son	1 Hen. VI, 30
„ Seyntclere, Alice, wife of Nicholas, mil.	19 Edw. IV, 28
St. John, Alexander de, and Elizabeth his wife, <i>feoff-</i>	
<i>averunt</i> Richard de Morcestre, Parson	
of Luccumbe	13 Edw. III, 23*
„ Elizabeth, wife of Alexander	19 Edw. III, 26
„ Oliver, knt., and Elizabeth his wife	3 Rich. II, 57
„ Oliver de, chev., and Elizabeth his wife	4 Rich. II, 48
„ Oliver, chev.	7 Rich. II, 115
„ Alexander de, and Elizabeth his wife, and	
Richard de Morcestre, <i>placita</i>	8 Rich. II, 114
„ Henry	8 Hen. IV, 21
„ John, mil.	3 Hen. VI, 12
„ William	13 Edw. IV, 31
„ of Jerusalem, <i>see</i> Berkele, Thomas de	
St. Laudo, Joan, d. and h. of John and Rich. Pyke	
and Joan his wife	1st Nos., 2 Edw. III, 76
St. Laud, Margaret, wife of John	13 Hen. IV, 30
St. Lo, John, arm.	26 Hen. VI, 25
St. Mauro or Sancto Mauro, <i>see</i> Seymour	
Salisbury, Earls of, <i>see</i> Monte Acuto.	
Salmon, Elizabeth, wife of Robert, sister and heir of	
Nicholas le Walssh	39 Edw. III, 22
Samborn, Robert, <i>see</i> Meryet, John de	
„ Robert, Parson of Yeovil	40 Edw. III, 69
„ Sambourn, Robert de	22 Edw. III, 3*
„ „ Robert de	24 Edw. III, 31*
„ „ Robert de, pro John de Rysyng-	
don, Parson of Yevel	29 Edw. III, 40*
„ „ Robert de, Parson of Yeovil	45 Edw. III, 66
Sambroke, Thomas, <i>null. ten. terr.</i>	23 Hen. VI, 45
Sampson, Thomas	7 Hen. V, 55
Sancto Vigore, Thomas de	23 Edw. I, 12
Sanford, Wedegrave and Stawelle, Homines de	6 Edw. I, 52
„ Sandford, Nicholas and Agnes	32 Edw. III, 2*
Saunzaver, Hugh	12 Edw. I, 18

Say, Lord of, <i>see</i> Hervy, Margaret.	
„ James, Lord of, mil., rent in Bristol	29 Hen. VI, 11
Segere, Thomas, son of Agnes, wife of Henry of	
Yeovil, <i>fatuus</i>	3 Hen. IV, 19
„ Thomas, son of Agnes, wife of Henry of	
Yeovil	8 Hen. IV, 12
Selenger, Anna, wife of Thomas, <i>see</i> Exeter, Anna,	
Duchess of	
Servington, <i>see</i> Cervington	
Seward, William, son and heir of Robert	28 Hen. VI, 39
Seymour, Nicholas de, <i>see</i> De La Mare, Robert	
„ Semore, <i>see</i> Zouch, William	
„ Seymor, Matilda, late wife of Ralph, <i>see</i> Meriet, John	
„ St. Mauro, Laurence de	25 Edw. I, 13
„ Sancto Mauro, Nicholas de, and Eva his	
wife, <i>de licencio feoff.</i> , pro Walter de	
Skydemore	35 Edw. I, 141
„ Sancto Mauro, Nicholas de, and Muriella,	
<i>feoffaverunt</i> John Derby	31 Edw. III, 16*
„ Nicholas de	2nd part, 35 Edw. III, 52
„ Nicholas, chev. and Nicholas his	
son	2nd part, 49 Edw. III, 42
„ Saymour, Richard, brother and heir of	
Nicholas, son and heir of Nicholas	50 Edw. III, 96
„ William, and Margaret his wife	1st part, 15 Rich. II, 58
„ Seymor, Cecilia, wife of Roger, sister and	
heir of John de Beauchamp	17 Rich. II, 52
„ Sancto Mauro, Richard de, chev.	2 Hen. IV, 55
„ St. Maur, Richard de, chev., and Mary his	
wife	10 Hen. IV, 38
„ St. Mauro, Ela, wife of Richard de,	
chev.	11 Hen. IV, 23
„ Robert	1 Hen. V, 38
„ St. Mauro, John de, mil., of Castle Cary	3 Hen. V, 36
„ „ Richard and Mary	2 Hen. VI, 10
„ „ John de, <i>probatio etatis</i>	9 Hen. VI, 74
„ „ John de, mil.	17 Hen. VI, 40

Seymour, St. Mauro, Elizabeth, wife of John	35 Hen. VI, 2
„ Seymoure, John, mil.	4 Edw. IV, 32
„ Richard	13 Edw. IV, 12
„ Seymoure, Isabella, widow of John	2 Rich. III, 36
Seys, Philip	Date not known, App., Hen. III, 81
Shaftesbury Abbey. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	32 Edw. I, 166
Sheote, John, pro Priory of Bath	13 Rich. II, 122
Short, John	22 Rich. II, 42
Shrewsbury, Shropshire, Margaret, Viscountess	7 Edw. IV, 44
Scolande, Scothlaund, Galfrid de	15 Edw. I, 11
„ Galfrid de	18 Edw. I, 46
„ Scolond, Francis de	12 Edw. III, 19
„ Scoland, Henry	41 Edw. III, 55
„ Franco de, pro John Beauchamp	3 Rich. II, 78
Skydemore, Walter de, <i>see</i> Sancto Mauro	35 Edw. I, 141
Slade, Richard and Isabella	11 Rich. II, 70
Slegh, John, <i>felo</i>	34 Edw. III, 4*
Sm'ton (†Southampton), Robert de	28 Edw. III, 40
Solers, John, s. and h. of William, deceased, <i>probatio etatis</i>	7 Hen. V, 87
Somerset, Earl of, John, <i>see</i> Beaufort, Henry.	
„ John Beaufort, Earl of	11 Hen. IV, 44
„ John Beaufort, Duke of	22 Hen. VI, 19
„ Edmund Beaufort, Duke of	33 Hen. VI, 38
„ Alianora, Duchess of, wife of Thomas, Lord Roose	7 Edw. IV, 20
Sormavile, Joan de	35 Edw. I, 36
South Petherton, John de Stafford, pro Parson of chapel of. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	21 Edw. I, 118
Sparewe, John	5 Hen. V, 35
Speke, John, mil., <i>null. ten. terr.</i>	20 Hen. VI, 3
Spelly, Elias, pro Priory of Worspyng	7 Rich. II, 91
Spencer, William, for Chantry of Long Ashton, near Bristol	1 Rich. III, 50
Stafford, John de, pro Parson of chapel of Suth- pederton. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	21 Edw. I, 118
„ Hugh, Earl of	13 Rich. II, 49

Stafford, Thomas, Earl of	1st part, 16 Rich. II, 27
„ William, brother and h. of Thomas, Earl of	22 Rich. II, 46
„ Edmund, Earl of	4 Hen. IV, 41
„ Humphry, mil., and Elizabeth his wife	1 Hen. V, 41
„ Catherine, wife of Humphry, arm.	5 Hen. V, 58
„ John, mil., Lord of Botreaux	6 Hen. VI, 39
„ Humphry, mil.	20 Hen. VI, 9
„ William, arm.	28 Hen. VI, 14
„ Humphry, Earl of Devon	9 and 10 Edw. IV, 30
Stapeldon, Richard de, <i>see</i> Proudhou, John.	
„ Stapeldone, Thomas de, pro Dean and Chapter of St. Peter's, Exeter	2 Edw. III, 93*
„ Stapelton, Brian de, <i>see</i> Monte Acuto, William de.	
„ Stapilton, John and Cecila	16 Edw. III, 34
Staple, Parson of, <i>see</i> Leystr, Richard.	
Staunton, William de, clericus	31 Edw. I, 60
„ John, for Chantry of Long Ashton	1 Rich. III, 50
„ William, arm, <i>null. ten. terr.</i>	7 Hen. V, 5
Staverdale, Priory of, <i>see</i> Meysy, Robert.	
„ Priory of, <i>see</i> Stourton, John.	
Stawell, Thomas, mil.	17 Hen. VI, 23
„ Homines de, <i>see</i> Sanford.	
„ Stowell, Galfrid, and Juliana his wife	37 Edw. III, 68
Stenyng, Robert, gent.	2 Rich. III, 3
Stoke super Hameldon, pro Capella de St. Nicholas, per John de Bello Campo. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	30 Edw. I, 72
Stoke under Hampton Manor, extent of. <i>Inq.</i> <i>ad q. d.</i>	22 Hen. VI, 5
Stokelinche, Ralph de	4 Edw. III, 104*
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Stonford, John de, and Ralph de Mynty, pro Priory of St. John, Wells	16 Edw. III, 9*
Stourton, John de, and Alice, <i>see</i> Pappeworth, William de.	
„ William, pro Priory of Wytham	2nd part, 15 Rich. II, 54
„ William, <i>retinere possit</i>	19 Rich. II, 97
„ William	1 Hen. V, 49
„ John, pro Dean of Wells. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	15 Hen. VI, 5

Stourton, John, of Preston, arm., <i>null. ten. terr.</i>	17 Hen. VI, 6
„ John, mil., pro Prior of Staverdale. <i>Inq.</i>	
<i>ad q. d.</i>	20 Hen. VI, 22
„ John, mil., of Stourton	2 Edw. IV, 18
„ William, mil., of Stourton	17 Edw. IV, 55
Stradlyng, Edward, mil.	31 Edw. VI, 13
„ Stradling, Joan, wife of John, mil.	35 Hen. VI, 6
„ Joan	20 Edw. IV, 52
Stretche, John, and Alice his wife	29 Edw. III, 33
„ Streche, John, chev., <i>seoffavit</i> John Tomer	13 Rich. II, 82
„ Stretche, John, mil.	14 Rich. II, 42
„ Streche, Catherine, wife of John, chev.	1 Hen. VI, 29
Strete, Thomas, and Thomas Payn, <i>retinere possint</i>	4 Rich. II, 67
Stucle, Elizabeth, wife of Richard, and formerly of John Bonville	2 Hen. V, 18
Sturmy, William, chev.	5 Hen. VI, 22
Suffolk, Earl of, <i>see</i> Pole, Michael de la.	
„ William, formerly Duke of	28 Hen. VI, 25
Sullen, Andrew	44 Hen. III, 36
Sulleny, Galfrid de	50 Hen. III, 31
Surrey, <i>see</i> Joan, wife of John de Warenna, Earl of.	
Sydenham, Margaret, <i>see</i> Mutton, Margaret.	
„ Richard, pro Abbot of Athelygneye	44 Edw. III, 31*
„ John de, pro St. Mary of Bridgewater	
	2nd part, 16 Rich. II, 101
„ John, sen., arm.	8 Edw. IV, 22
„ Walter	9 and 10 Edw. IV, 18
„ John	9 and 10 Edw. IV, 19
„ Joan, wife of John, arm.	12 Edw. IV, 45
Taillour, William, and Thomas de Ryvers	36 Edw. III, 52*
„ William, <i>appreciacione terrarum</i>	13 Rich. II, 103
Talbot, John, <i>see</i> Norton St. Philip.	
„ Joan, wife of John, Viscount Lisle, a dau. and h. of Thomas Chedder	7 Edw. IV, 42
Tame, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas, arm., formerly wife of John Pokeswell	11 Hen. VI, 28
Taunton, Archdeaconry of, <i>see</i> Goldclyve, Prior of.	

Taunton , Prior of, <i>see</i> Bolevyle, Nicholas de.	
„ John de	Uncertain, Hen. III, 127
„ Abbey of, per Philip de Thorlakeston. <i>Inq.</i>	
<i>ad q. d.</i>	18 Edw. I, 63
„ Priory of, per Richard de Portbury. <i>Inq.</i>	
<i>ad q. d.</i>	18 Edw. I, 64
Tewkesbury , Abbot of	7 Rich. II, 85
„ Abbot of	13 Rich. II, 95
Thomas , Richard, arm.	2 Hen. IV, 26
Thomer , William, chaplin	3 Rich. II, 82.
„ Edith, sister of John, son and heir of	
Richard	10 Hen. IV, 41
Thorlakeston , Philip de, pro Abbey of Taunton.	
<i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	18 Edw. I, 63
Thorne , Henry, and John Bulbek, pro John Canoun,	
<i>deest.</i>	4 Rich. II, 70
Thornhull , Walter de, ex concessione Nicholas de	
Moeles	9 Edw. II, 35
Thorpe , Catherine, wife of John de, mil.	{ 11 Rich. II, 50
	{ 13 Rich. II, 155
„ Thorp, John, messuage in Bristol	9 and 10 Edw. IV, 13
Thurmond , Thosmound, Agnes, wife of Nicholas	{ 2 Hen. IV, 18
	{ 13, Hen. IV, 18
Tilly , William, fil. Richard, pro Abbot of Glas-	
tonbury	6 Edw. III, 4a*
Tiptoft , Phillipa, wife of John, chev.	5 Hen. V, 40
„ Typtot, John, mil.	21 Hen. VI, 45
Tomer , John, <i>see</i> Streche, John, chev.	
Torynton , John, <i>extent</i> ,	App. 5 Hen. IV, 58
Tour , Thomas de la	21 Edw. I, 11
„ Hugh, s. and h. of Thomas, <i>probatio etatis</i>	3 Edw. II, 69
„ William de la, s. and h. of Hugh, <i>probatio</i>	
<i>etatis</i>	9 Edw. III, 66
„ Toure, William de la	24 Edw. III, 18
Tournament , John and Cecilia, pro William de	
Pappeworth	41 Edw. III, 28*
Travers , Lucy, wife of Richard, <i>deest</i>	46 Edw. III, 2*

Tregoze, John de	28 Edw. I, 43
Trevenaunt, John, clericus, <i>see</i> Boleyn, Thomas	
Trewythosa, Simon de	13 Edw. III, 3
Trevylyan, John, arm,	App. 8 Hen. VII, 7
Trippe, Stephen. Parson of Canmell	22 Edw. III, 20*
Trivet, Thomas, mil. <i>Appreciacione terra-</i> <i>rum</i>	2nd part, 15 Rich. II, 10
Tromyn, Humphrey	25 Edw. III, 69
Trowe, Hugh, and Elizabeth his wife	App. 8 Hen. VII, 9
Tryl, Walter de	2 Edw. III, 142*
Tryvet, Nicholas, <i>see</i> Pavely, Robert de.	
„ Thomas	9 Edw. I, 37
„ William	8 Edw. II, 36
„ Thomas, son of William and Joan his wife	10 Edw. II, 75
„ Thomas, chev., and Elizabeth his wife	12 Rich. II, 52
„ John, chev.	22 Rich. II, 45
„ Elizabeth, wife of Thomas, mil., defunct	12 Hen. VI, 35
Tuchet, Elizabeth, <i>see</i> Audeley, Elizabeth.	
„ John, chev.	10 Hen. IV, 47
Turbervile, Cecilia, <i>see</i> Atte Forde, Valentine.	
„ Cecilia de	1st part, 15 Rich. II, 103
„ Cecilia, sister and h. of John Beauchamp	2nd part, 15 Rich. II, 27
Turney, John	19 Edw. IV, 16
„ Walter	19 Edw. IV, 17
Turri, Hugh de	11 Edw. I, 23
Tyrell, John	34 Edw. III, 66
„ Hugh, chev. and Katherine his wife	4 Rich. II, 54
Uffete, John, s. and h. of Edmond, arm., <i>probatio</i> <i>etatis</i>	26 Hen. VI, 36
Urlegh, Agnes, dau. and h. of Alice	8 Hen. IV, 10
„ <i>see also</i> Verlegh.	
Urtiaco, Urtiaco, Sabina de	38 Hen. III, 43
„ „ Sabina de	42 Hen. III, 22
„ Henry de	22 Edw. I, 80
„ Walter de, and Matilda his wife	34 Edw. I, 49

Urtiaco, Henry de	15 Edw. II, 50?
This Inquisition is placed under 15 Edw III, no. 35, but was found on examination (for the purposes of elucidating the pedigree of the Urtiaco's, as set forth in the Transac- tions of the Som. Arch. Society, vol. xlii, 26—55) to belong really to 15 Edw. II.	
„ Sibilla, wife of Henry	17 Edw. II, 3
„ John de	9 Rich. II, 127
Valeye, Roland de la	3 Edw. II, 5b
Valle Torta, John de, pro Carmelite Brothers of Bristol	17 Edw. I, 35
Vallibus, Ralph de. (Reginald de) <i>in brevi.</i>	12 Edw. I, 37
Veel, Peter and Katherine de	17 Edw. III, 55
Veer, Margaret, wife of George, mil.	12 Edw. IV, 40
Verlegh, Juliana	11 Rich. II, 52
„ <i>see</i> also Urlegh.	
Veym, William de, <i>deest</i>	30 Edw. I, 28
Vinonia, Joan de, wife of Reginald fil. Peter	8 Edw. II, 42
Vivon, Hugh de	28 Hen. III, 22, 25
Vynour, William, chaplain, for Priory of Bath	41 Edw. III, 15*
Wac, John	Uncertain, Hen. III, 129
Wadham, John, chev.	13 Hen. IV, 39
„ William, <i>null. ten. terr.</i>	30 Hen. VI, 27
„ John. arm.	14 Edw. IV, 19
Wake, John,	22 Edw. III, 46
„ John de	34 Edw. III, 69
„ Thomas, arm.	38 and 39, Hen. VI, 43
Wale, Richard, <i>outlaw</i>	8 Hen. IV, 70
Waleraund, Robert	1 Edw. I, 6
„ Matilda	1 Edw. I, 35
Walgrave, Elizabeth, wife of Warin, defunct	19 Hen. VI, 41
Walish, <i>see</i> Walshe	
Walraund, John and Robert, and Isabella	2 Edw. II, 80
Walshe, Walssh, Nicholas le, <i>see</i> Salmon, Elizabeth	
„ Adam le. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	33 Edw. I, 206
„ John le	7 Edw. III, 26

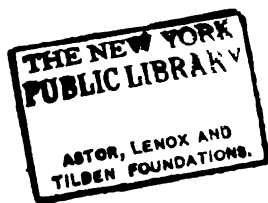
Walshe, Walissh, Nicholas le, of Podyngton	13 Edw. III, 23
„ Walisshe, Nicholas le	13 Edw. III, 45
„ Walssh, Joan and Elizabeth, daus. and heirs of Nicholas le	24 Edw. III, 45
„ Walyssh, Roesa, wife of John la	2nd part, 36 Edw. III, 68
Walsymgham, John de, for Hospital of St. John, Bridgwater	17 Edw. III, 58*
Walton, Isabella, wife of Alan de	37 Edw. III, 76
Wamburgh, Robt. de, pro Abbot of Glaston.	2 Edw. III, 129*
„ <i>see also</i> Wauberghe.	
Wardon, John Middleton, Parson of, <i>see</i> Latymer, Thomas	
Warr, Lord de la, <i>see</i> West, Richard	
„ Richard de la	Date not known, App., Hen. III, 91
„ Ware, Roger la	14 Edw. II, 32
„ John la, pro Warino le Latimer	13 Edw. III, 3*
„ Margaret, wife of John le	1st part, 23 Edw. III, 90
„ John le, and John Ralee, mil.	28 Edw. III, 21
„ Richard, s. and h. of John le Warre and Joan his wife	42 Edw. III, 71
„ Roger le, chev., and Alinor his wife	44 Edw. III, 68
„ John de la, chev., and Elizabeth his wife	22 Rich. II, 53
„ John	1 Hen. IV, 58
„ Thomas la	5 Hen. VI, 54
„ Joan, wife of John, arm., <i>null. ten. terr.</i>	17 Hen. VI, 7
„ Robert	5 Edw. IV, 17
„ Richard, arm., of Hestercombe	22 Edw. IV, 37
Warrena, John de, Earl of Surrey	21 Edw. III, 58
„ Warennia, Joan, wife of John, Earl of Surrey	2nd pt., 35 Edw. III, 79
Warmbrugge, Richard, Parson of St. John's, Bristol, per John Knighton, clericus	13 Rich. II, 118
Warmewell, Roger, and Felicia his wife	10 Rich. II, 51
Warmyll, John	14 Hen. VI, 31
Warwick, Dukes and Earls of, <i>see</i> Beauchamp.	
Waryn, Thomas, <i>see</i> St. Clair, Robert.	
Wattis, Thomas	38 and 39 Hen. VI, 1
„ Wattys, Thomas, <i>deest</i>	3 Edw. IV, 2

- Wattyssche, Laurence, *see* De La Mare, Thomas.
- Wauberghe, Robert, pro Abbot of Glaston. 2 Edw. III, 99*
- „ *see* also Wamburgh.
- Waye, Emma de Uncertain, Hen. III, 125
- Wayte, William le, *see* Glamorgan, Peter.
- „ John la 2nd part, 36 Edw. III, 72
- „ Guido, son of John 46 Edw. III, 69
- Weborne, John, for College of Yeovil. *Inq. ad q. d.* 17 Edw. IV, 61
- Wedegrave, Homines de, *see* Sanford.
- Wedergrave, Nicholas de 1 Edw. III, 14*
- Weld, Welde, William, pro Priory of St. John, Wells
28 Edw. III, 16*
- „ Richard, of Yevele, *extenta terrarum* 4 Rich. II, 78
- Wellington, John, brother and h. of Ralph, who was
s. and. h. of John de, mil. 20 Rich. II, 55
- „ Welington, John, and John son of John
Wrothe 13 Hen. IV, 25
- Wells, *see* Cristesham, Nicholas
- „ Dean and Chapter of, *see* Gardener, Peter
- „ Dean and Chapter of St. Andrews, *see* Godele, H. de
- „ Dean and Chapter of Cathedral, *see* Boleyn, Thomas
- „ Dean of, *see* Reynald, John
- „ Dean of, *see* Stourton, John
- „ Priory of St. John, *see* Stonford, John de
- „ Priory of St. John, *see* Welde, William.
- „ St. Andrew's Church, per Walter, Bishop of
Bath and Wells. *Inq. ad q. d.* 34 Edw. I, 179
- „ Dean of, St. Andrews, per Hamelinus de
Godelee 35 Edw. I, 117
- „ Priory of St. John, per Thomas Lyons 19 Rich. II, 86
- Wellesley, Welleslegh, William de 37 Hen. III, 15
- „ William de 38 Hen. III, 13
- „ Welleslegh, Thomas de 17 Edw. I, 4
- „ Wellesleye, Thomas de 3 Edw. III, 9*
- „ Welleslegh, Philip de, *feoffavit* Elias de
Corscombe 13 Edw. III, 50*
- „ „ Philip de 18 Edw. III, 17*

Wellesley, Welleslegh, Philip de, pro Priory of	
Bruton	19 Edw. III, 66*
„ Philip de	22 Edw. III, 43
Woelegh, <i>see</i> Burnell, Hugh	
Wermewelle, William de, and Alianora his wife	35 Edw. I, 17
Wermyll, John	16 Hen. VI, 22
West, Thomas, chev.	10 Rich II, 52
„ Alice, wife of Thomas, mil.	19 Rich. II, 49
„ Thomas, chev.	4 Hen. V, 28
„ Reginald, mil.	29 Hen. VI, 21
„ Richard, Lord de la Warr, mil.	16 Edw. IV, 62
Westbury, William, sen.	28 Hen. VI, 23
„ William	36 Hen. VI, 31
Weston, Gundreda de, and Roesia de Weston, pro	
Prior, etc., of Bath. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	33 Edw. I, 240
Weyland, William de	1 Edw. III, 79
„ Weylond, John chev., and Burga his wife	10 Rich. II, 47
„ „ Burga, wife of John, chev.	12 Rich. II, 55
„ „ John, chev., and Burga his wife	
	1st part, 15 Rich. II, 69
„ „ John, chev., and Burga his wife	
	<i>breve tantum</i> 20 Rich. II, 96
Whaddon, Humphry de, <i>deest</i>	14 Edw. I, 29
Whalisburgh, Thomas	21 Edw. IV, 41
Whateley, Elizabeth, wife of Richard	12 Edw. IV, 16
Whittokesmede, William	App., 35 Hen. VIII, 1
Whiteley, Agnes, wife of William, defunct	14 Edw. IV, 5
Whitwode, John	21 Edw. IV, 23
Whyton, John	50 Edw. III, 64
Wigbere, Robert, <i>see</i> Bridgewater, Hospital of.	
„ Wygheberg, Richard	55 Hen. III, 12
„ Wigbergh, Elena de	Uncertain, Hen. III, 123
„ Wyggebere, William de, and Joan his wife	18 Edw. II, 64
„ Wygebeare, Richard de, and Matilda his wife	
	1 Edw. III, 35*
„ Wygebere, Richard de	1 Edw. III, 89*
„ Wykebere, Matilda	33 Edw. III, 23

Willyng, William, for Abbey of Muchelneye	40 Edw. III, 25*
Wilts, Amicia, wife of James, Earl of	35 Hen. VI, 16
„ James, Earl of	1 Edw. IV, 29
Winchester, Bishop of, pro Hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	24 Hen. VI, 13
Winslade, Stephen	6 Hen. IV, 35
Wirkele, William, pro Priory of St. John, Jerusalem	
	2nd part, 15 Rich. II, 68
Witham, Priory of, <i>see</i> Cheddre, Robert.	
„ „ „ Erlestoke, Thomas.	
„ „ „ Mershton, John de.	
„ „ „ per William Stourton	
	2nd part, 15 Rich. II, 54
Wivelescombe, John	6 Hen. V, 22
Wolavington, Henry de	16 Edw. I, 64
„ Wolavyngton, Gilbert de, pro Clyve Abbey. <i>Inq. ad q. d.</i>	27 Edw. I, 82
Wolvesford, Baldwin, and John Chapei	1st part, 15 Rich. II, 67
Worcester, Godefrid, Bishop of	30 Edw. I, 41
Wormbrugge, Parson of St. John's, Bristol, <i>see</i> Knyghton, John, cler.	
Worsope, John	14 Edw. IV, 34
Worspyng, Prior of, <i>see</i> Cary, Henry.	
„ Priory of, <i>see</i> Rodeney, Walter de.	
„ „ „ Spelley, Elias.	
„ Worspynge, Priory of	32 Edw. III, 88*
Wotton, Nicholas, <i>see</i> Organ, Emote.	
„ Nicholas	32 Hen. VI, 27
Wrofton or Wroston, William	10 Hen. IV, 50
Wroth, William, arm.	10 Hen. IV, 18
„ Wrothe, John, son of John, and John Wel- lington	13 Hen. IV, 25
„ William	28 Hen. VI, 6
„ Wrothe, John, arm.	20 Edw. IV, 28
Wrotham, Richard de	35 Hen. III, 47
„ Richard de	37 Hen. III, 12
Wrother, William and Baldwin de Radington	3 Hen. IV, 17

Wroxhale, Galfrid de, <i>see</i> Champflour.	
„ Galfrid de	5 Edw. I, 56
Wychele, Henry de	3 Edw. III, 19
Wydeford, John, <i>extenta terrarum</i>	5 Rich. II, 73
„ John, <i>appreciatione terrarum</i>	5 Rich. II, 82
„ John and Margaret his wife, <i>appreciations terrarum</i>	13 Rich. II, 104
Wydeslade, Richard de	29 Edw. III, 22
Wyggeton, Walter de	14 Edw. I, 15
„ John de, and Dionisia his wife	8 Edw. II, 61
Wyke, Joan, wife of Robert, daughter of Thomas Chastelyn, kin and heiress of Emma, wife of Walter Park, <i>probatio etatis</i>	1st part, 36 Edw. III, 136
„ John	12 Hen. IV, 23
„ John	11 Edw. IV, 24
Wykeham, William, arm., <i>null. ten. terr.</i>	35 Hen. VI, 29
Wykes, Richard	1 Rich. III, 22
Wyking, Walter	19 Edw. I, 32
„ John, pro priory of Bruton	1st part, 16 Rich. II, 105
Wylkyns, John, sen., of Bristol, pro John Crome, Vicar of St. Nicholas, Bristol	6 Rich. II, 137
Wyndesore, William de, chev.	8 Rich. II, 38
Wythele, Reginald de	4 Edw. II, 23
Yelverton, Robert, chev. <i>null. ten. terr.</i>	7 Hen. VI, 1
Yeovil, College of, <i>see</i> Weborn, John.	
„ Jevale, John Latton, <i>prepositus</i> of	2nd part, 15 Rich. II, 136
Yonge, Thomas	17 Edw. IV, 26
York, Archbishop of, <i>see</i> Giffard, Walter.	
„ Phillippa, Duchess of, formerly wife of Walter Fitz Wauter, mil.	10 Hen. VI, 45
Zouch, William la, of Haryngworth, mil.	19 Rich. II, 52
„ William le, chev.	3 Hen. V, 46
„ Zouche, Elizabeth, wife of William la, chev.	4 Hen. VI, 7
„ „ William, mil., <i>null. ten. terr.</i>	2 Edw. IV, 29
„ William, mil., Lord Zouch and Semore	8 Edw. IV, 53
„ Zouche, Catherine, wife of William, mil.	11 Edw. IV, 40



The Division of the Bishopricks of Wessex. ✓

A PAPER BY THE RIGHT REV. W. R. BROWNLOW, D.D.,
Bishop of Clifton.

THE *Proceedings* of the Somerset Archæological Society do not contain any notice of a remarkable letter of St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, which was published in 1895 by Messrs. Napier and Stevenson, among the "Early Charters," called the Crawford Collection, in the Bodleian Library. This letter, which they tell us "has hitherto been entirely unknown," throws considerable light on what Bishop Stubbs calls "one of the most vexed questions of Anglo-Saxon history"—the Division of the Bishopricks of Wessex. The MS. is written in characters of the end of the tenth or beginning of the eleventh century. It is probably a copy, for it is among documents relating to Crediton, where it was likely to be preserved after the union of the Sees of Cornwall (St. Germans) and Crediton. I propose to give Professor Napier's translation of the Saxon letter, and then proceed to show its bearing on the bishopricks mentioned. Dunstan's name is not mentioned in it; but it is addressed to King Æthelred II (the Unready), and has to do entirely with the South-West of England, so it could not have been written by Oswald, Archbishop of York. The letter runs thus:—

"This writing the Archbishop sends to his lord, Æthelred the king. It happened that the West Welsh (the inhabitants

of Cornwall) rose against King Ecgbriht. The king then went thither and subdued them, and gave a tenth part of the land (to God) and disposed of it as it seemed fit to him. He gave to Sherborne three estates, Polltun, Caellwic, Landwithan. And that remained so for many years until heathen hordes overran this country and occupied it. Then there came another time after that, when the teachers fell away, and departed from England on account of the unbelief that had then assailed it; and all the kingdom of the West Saxons stood for seven years without a bishop. Then Formosus the Pope sent from Rome, and admonished King Edward and archbishop Plegmund to amend this. And they did so; with the counsel of the Pope and all the witan of the English nation they appointed five bishops where there were formerly two: one at Winchester, that was Frythestan; a second at Ramsbury, that was Æthelstan; a third at Sherborne, that was Waerstan; a fourth at Wells, that was Æthelm; a fifth at Crediton, that was Eadulf. And to him (Eadulf) were assigned three estates in Wales (*i.e.*, West Wales, or Cornwall), to be under the authority of the people of Devon, because they (the Cornish) had formerly been disobedient, without awe of the West Saxons. And Bishop Eadulf enjoyed those lands during his life, and Bishop Aethelgar in like manner. Then it happened that King Æthelstan gave to Conan the Bishopric as far as the Tamar flowed (*i.e.*, Cornwall). Then it happened that King Eadred commanded Daniel to be consecrated, and gave the estates, as the witan advised him, to the bishop-stool at St. Germans. Afterwards, when King Edgar bade me consecrate Wulfsige, he and all our bishops said that they did not know who could possess the estates with greater right than the bishop of the diocese, seeing that he was loyal, and preached the belief of God aright, and loved his lord (the king). If, then, this bishop does so now, I know not why he should not be worthy of the estates, if God and our lord (the king) grant them to him.

For it does not seem to us that any man can possess them more rightfully than he, and if any (other) man take them to himself, may he have them without God's blessing or ours." (pp. 106-7.)

Before mentioning the great difficulties that this letter by no means settles, it may be well to point out that it proves that the account of the Division of the Wessex Bishopricks, as given by William of Malmesbury, was known in the time of St. Dunstan. Bishop Stubbs, before the discovery of this letter, was of opinion that the statement which is found in the records of the Cathedrals of Exeter, Winchester, and Canterbury "acquired its present form soon after the middle of the eleventh century." (Malmesbury, *Gesta reg.* ii, p. lvi.) St. Dunstan died in 988, and he must have consecrated Wulfsgie after 975, in which year his predecessor's signature as bishop appears for the last time. The letter apparently contemplates a successor to Wulfsgie. That successor was Ealdred, who must have been consecrated before 988, although his first signature appears in a document of 993. It also proves that Æthelstan bestowed on Conan the bishopric of Cornwall, which had been stated by Leland, although the Charter of Æthelstan, on the authority of which he had rested, is now lost. Another point is proved by it, viz., that Daniel, a monk of Glastonbury, had been appointed by Eadred bishop of Cornwall. He is said by Malmesbury to have died in 956.*

The three manors, to use the Norman term, given to the Bishoprick of Sherborne are called Polltun, Caellwic and Landwithan. Polltun is called Pauntona in the Exeter

* The editors note: "The first four Bishops of the West-Saxon See of Cornwall are therefore: (1) Conan, consecrated under Aethelstan (A.D. 926 ?); Daniel, consecrated under Eadred, signs 955 to 959; (3) Comoere, who appears in the Bodmin manumissions as 'Comuyre presbyter' under Eadred (946-955), and as bishop under Edgar (959-975); (4) Wulfsgie, consecrated under Eadgar; signatures 963 to 980. That Comoere preceded Wulfsgie is evident from the fact proved by this letter, that the latter survived King Eadgar, in whose reign he was consecrated; hence Comoere, who is mentioned as bishop in the time of this king, must have been bishop during the earlier years of the reign." (p. 104, n.)

Domesday, where it is held by the Bishop of Exeter. Mr. Warren identifies it with the manor of Pawton, in the parish of St. Breock, a few miles from Padstow. Caelling is called Caelling in the statement above referred to, Caluuitona in the Exeter Domesday, and is identified by Mr. Warren as Callington, a small town between Launceston and St. Ives. Landwithan is spelt Languitona in the Exeter Domesday, and was held by the Bishop of Exeter. Mr. Warren says it is the present parish of Lawhitton in the borough of Launceston, which is now the property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, having remained connected with the Bishoprick of Exeter. The three estates seem, after the Danish invasion, to have been transferred from the Bishoprick of Sherborne to that of St. Germans, or Cornwall; then to have been merged in that of Crediton; and finally to have formed part of the property of the See of Exeter at the time when St. Edward the Confessor obtained from the Pope permission to remove the See from Crediton to Exeter. The editors note that this letter "enables us to add another name to the Bishops of Cornwall, namely that of Daniel, who, we learn, was consecrated at the command of King Eadred (946-955). This is no doubt the Bishop Daniel who signs from 955 to 959, who, Bishop Stubbs suggested, was Bishop of Rochester or Selsey. Daniel, Bishop of Cornwall, is probably the Bishop Daniel who is named in an Exeter manumission of King Eadwig's. As he was appointed under Eadred, and signs through Eadwig's reign, he must have preceded Comoere, who subscribes in the time of King Edgar" (p. 104).

The principal value of the letter, however, consists in its authentication, in the time of St. Dunstan, of the record given by William of Malmesbury. That record is as follows:—

"In the 904th year from the Nativity of our Lord Jesus Christ, Formosus, the apostolic Pontiff of the Roman Church, sent to King Edward in the land of the English, moved with great anger and devotion, and called down upon him and all his

(counsellors) a malediction in place of the benediction which blessed Gregory had formerly sent to the nation of the English by the holy man Augustine—unless he and his bishops instituted (pastors for) the dioceses destitute of bishops, according to the tradition which had been delivered to the nation of the English by the See of St. Peter. For the country of the Gewissi had for seven years been entirely without any bishop.

Upon this, King Edward assembled a Synod of the senators of the nation of the English, over which Archbishop Plegmund presided, and recited to the King, and discussed the severe words of the apostolic message which blessed Pope Formosus sent. Then the King, with his (counsellors) and Plegmund the Archbishop took salutary counsel, applying to themselves the sentence of our Lord, “the harvest indeed is great, but the labourers are few.” They appointed separate bishops to each of the tribes of the Gewissi, and assigned an episcopal residence (*episcopia*) to each; and what before had two, they divided into five.

“This resolution having been passed, Archbishop Plegmund returned to Rome with honourable gifts, and with great humility appeased the apostolic (Lord) Formosus, announced the decrees of the King, and the senate of the country, which greatly pleased his apostolic (lordship).

“Returning home, in the city of Canterbury he ordained seven bishops to seven churches in one day. Frithestan to the Church of Winchester; Æthelstan to the Church of Corvinensis (really Ramsbury); Waerstan to the Church of Sherborne; Æthelm to the Church of Wells; Eadulf to the Church of Crediton. Moreover, they gave him in addition three villas in Cornwall, named Polltun, Caelling, and Landwithan, in order that every year from thence he should visit the people of Cornwall to repress their errors. For of old they used to resist the truth as much as they could, and did not obey the apostolic decrees. Moreover (Archbishop Plegmund) ordained two bishops for the South Saxons, Beorneh,

a fitting man, and for the Mercians Coenulf for the city which is called Dorchester.

"All this the apostolic Pope confirmed in Synods at St. Peter's Church, and condemned for ever anyone who should change this salutary resolution."

William of Malmesbury, not knowing the origin of the name "*Corvinensis*," supposed it to be meant for "*Cornubiensis*," and so made Æthelstan Bishop of Cornwall. The late Canon Jones, of Bradford-on-Avon, gives the following explanation of how it came to mean Ramsbury:—

"The Bishops of Ramsbury are usually styled '*Episcopi Corvinensis Ecclesiæ*.' The town chosen as their See is in the north-east of Wilts, and was originally called '*Hraefenes byrig*,' that is Ravensbury: an estate close by being still called '*Crow-wood*.' The Latin name is a simple translation of the Anglo-Saxon." (*Fasti Sarisb.*, i, 34).

In the catalogue given by Florence of Worcester, they are called "*Epi Sunningenses*." In our MS. it is called "*Hramnes byrig*." Canon Jones endorses the contemptuous remark of the editor of the "*Monumenta Historica Britannica*": "that the tale of seven bishops consecrated in one day by Archbishop Plegmund, which had given so much trouble to many learned men, was not yet concocted in the tenth century." Dr. Giles makes a similar remark in a note to Bohn's translation of William of Malmesbury, and says: "though it may not be easy to assign a rational motive for the invention of such an instrument, it is a decided forgery." Dr. Oliver also says: "Of course we reject the letter of Pope Formosus." If the judgment of the editors of the Crawford MS. be accepted, this rough and ready treatment cannot be sustained. The date may easily have got miscopied; but so remarkable an event as seven bishops being consecrated in one day can hardly have been invented, and certainly was well known in the tenth century. The Cornish more than once took part with the Danes against the Saxons; and a report of this might well

have led the Pope to suppose that they were lapsing into paganism, and the Bishop of Sherborne probably found no opportunity of visiting Devon and Cornwall during the Danish incursions on the coasts of Devon. It is true that Asser, whom Canon Jones considers Bishop of Sherborne, did not die until 910; but it might well have happened that no Bishop had been in Somerset, Devon, or Cornwall for seven years before 894. And Asser was really domestic prelate to King Alfred, and might rather be called Bishop of Cornwall than of Sherborne.

Mansi (Sac. Council. Tom. xviii, pp. 111-120) discusses at considerable length the difficulties of this remarkable record, with the corrections suggested by Baronius, Pagi, Wharton, Wilkins, and Cossart. The pontificate of Formosus lasted from 891 to 895; and during that time Alfred the Great was King of Wessex, and Edward did not succeed him until 901. Plegmund went to Rome for his consecration in 890, or 891, and died in 914.

Jaffé, in his "*Regesta Pontificum Romanorum*," gives among the *Gesta* of Pope Formosus, as occurring A.D. 892-896:

"He writes to the Bishops of England that it was in his mind to excommunicate them, because they had ceased to root out the abominable pagan customs which were sprouting out afresh in England. But great joy had been brought to him by Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, who had brought word that they had returned into the right way. He exhorts them that they should neither violate Christian faith, or allow the flock of God to go astray, be dispersed, or be destroyed through lack of pastors, nor permit the churches to stand vacant on the death of bishops. He confirms the Primacy of the Church of Canterbury." (p. 301.)

The letter of Formosus, "*Audito nefandos*," is given by Mansi with Wilkins' dissertation upon it. Birch follows Jaffé, *Cartul. Sax.* ii, p. 214. Cossart considers that the best way out of the difficulty is to suppose that the real date of the

English Synod was about 894 ; and that Alfred should be substituted for Edward as the name of the King. This is precisely what we find in Higden, who says in his *Polychronicon*, Lib. VI, of the year 894 :

“Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, nobly learned in letters, having lately received the pallium from Pope Formosus, in one day ordained seven Bishops for seven Churches of the English. This year King Alfred drove out the Danes, first from Kent, then from Oxford, and then from Chichester.”

This, however, lands us in another difficulty, that it is stated that there were no bishops in Wessex for seven years, whereas we find Denwulf, Bishop of Winchester, signing a charter of King Alfred in 889 as Bishop, and in 895 he signs at full length : “Ego Denewulfus Wentanae urbis episcopus assencio aet conscribo.✠.” In a charter of the year 900 for 901, “in which year also King Alfred died,” Denewulf is styled “that venerable Bishop of the city of Winchester.” In 902 he gives a grant of land to Beornulf ; in 903 he witnesses the Golden Charter to the Abbey of Newminster ; in 904 a grant of King Edward to St. Peter’s, Winchester, and other charters. The first grant by Edward to Frithestan, Bishop of Winchester, is of A.D. 909 ; and in the same year a grant is made to Denewulf, Bishop of Winchester, which fixes Denewulf’s death as in that year. It is true this grant is signed, not by Denewulf, but by Frithestan. Unless Frithestan was consecrated as coadjutor to Denewulf, it is difficult to see how he could have been consecrated by Plegmund in 905, still less in 894. (See Birch, *Cartul. Sax.* Vol. ii, pp. 169-289.)

There are no signatures in the Charters published by Birch, of either Æthelstan, Bishop of Ramsbury, unless as “Mass priest” in 903, Waerstan, Bishop of Sherborne, or Æthelm, Bishop of Wells. Waerstan is named in the list of Bishops of Sherborne in the Hyde, *Liber Vitæ*, and Mr. Clark, in 1873, at Sherborne, stated that “Werstan, the fourteenth bishop, fell in battle” against the Danes. This was stated probably on the

authority of William of Malmesbury, who says that he fell in the night attack that Anlaf made on the camp of Æthelstan. Bishop Stubbs, however, has proved that it could not have been Werstan, as Alfred was the Bishop of Sherborne when that battle was fought; and Alfred's signature is found both before and after that date, so that it could not have been a Bishop of Sherborne that was killed.

According to the record as preserved in the Abingdon Register, and quoted by Wharton, Æthelm was the first Bishop of Wells. An old fragment of a history of Wells, published by the Camden Society, gives Daniel as its first Bishop, in consequence of his having blessed the marriage of King Ine with the Queen Ethelburga of Mercia. But the account of that marriage is so improbable as to make Daniel's episcopate very doubtful, and it was not until 200 years afterwards that Wells became an episcopal See.

For other points of interest in this document, we must refer to the Notes of the learned editors of this Crawford Collection of Early Charters.

THE SUCCESSION OF BISHOPS IN WESSEX AFTER 905.

KING.	A.D.	WINCHESTER.	RAMSBURY.	SHERBORNE.	WELLS.	CREDITON.	CORNWALL.
Edward the Elder	905	(Denewulf) Frithestan	Æthelstan	(Asser) Worcester	Athelm	Eadulf	(Athelstan)
Athelstan	915 918 920 924 931 934		Odo (Abp. Cant.)	Ethelbald	Wulfhelm	Ethelgar (931)	Conan Rudoc Aldred
Edmund	942	Brinstan	Oswulf	Alfred	Elfege		*Brihtwin *Athelstan II *Daniel
Edred	951	Elfsin		Wulfins	Wulfhelm	(Algar) Alfwald	
Edwy	958	Brinhelm		Alfwald	Brihtelm	(Alfwulf)	*Comcere *Wulfage *Woron
Edgar	963	Ethelwald			Kinewald	Sideman (972) Alfred	Woloo Stidio
Edward the M.	971		Ælfstan	Æthelsige			
Ethelred	978 981 985 988	Elfege, M.	Wulfgar Siric (Abp.)		Sigar	Alfwald	
Edmund	994		Aelfric (Abp.) Brihtwald (Living)	Wulfage Brihtwin	Burwald Living	Ednod (1022)	Burwald
Canute	1005 1008 1015	Kenulf Brihtwald Elsin		Ælmar Brihtwin Ælfwald	Ethelwin Merewith Duduco	Living	Living
Edward the Conf.	1025 1045 1050	Alwain Stigand	(Ethelwin) Herman Herman united the Sees Ramsbury and Sherborne, transferred to Sarum.			Leofric transf. Sees of Crediton and St. Germans to Exeter	

* Dates uncertain.

(Adapted from the late Canon Jones' "Festi Sarrubertness.")

An Inventory of Church Plate in Somerset.

*Part II.**

BY THE REV. E. H. BATES, M.A.

AN inventory of the Communion plate of the Deanery-districts of Frome and Martock now follows on the start made last year. It is not by any means as much as I had hoped to do, but man proposes and the influenza indisposes. For the same reason there are no reproduction of drawings, but some photographs kindly furnished by friends.

In these two Deanery-districts there are forty-three ancient parishes and chapelries, and seven modern parishes and districts, total fifty. Although there is no instance of mediæval silver plate to be recorded, there is a considerable quantity of interesting pieces. The Elizabethan cup is found at Lulington as early as 1562, and there are quite a number of cups and covers earlier than 1572, so it is evident that many parishes did not wait for the word of command from Wells before adopting the new fashion. One consequence of this is that we find a greater variety of patterns in the shape and ornamentation of these cups, as the work of the silversmith I. P. is not found in this county before 1572. In the seventeenth century, there are examples of post-mediæval chalices at Pendomer and Marston Bigot, the latter being a beautiful specimen of the high art of the reign of Charles I. At Od-

* Part I, containing Deanery-districts of Bruton, Cary, Shepton Mallet, Merston, and Milborne Port, appeared in vol xliii, ii, 172.

combe is an example of the standing cup of the Edmond's pattern, a gift of the last century. There are also some very primitive patens at North Perrott, Middle Chinnock, and Charterhouse Hinton, which have no regular marks. The paten at the last-named place bears a mark which has hitherto only been found in Wilts. For the probable maker of the Pendomer chalice see notes on that place. Of eighteenth century work there is a typical collection at Mells, and a beautiful salver and ewer at Montacute. But the possible list has been greatly limited by the extraordinary denudation of Frome Deanery district in the matter of old plate. Out of twenty-four ancient parishes, ten possess no plate older than the present reign, and only five retain the Elizabethan cups; while, in the Martock district, out of nineteen parishes, ten possess the original cups and covers, whose beauty, value, and interest, ought to form a triple alliance against the attack of the pseudo-mediævalist.

In conclusion, I desire to return my best thanks to the clergy and laity who have so kindly assisted me in making these notes. If there is an *amari aliquid* in the memory, it is that a few would not answer their letters, and thereby somewhat dislocated my plans, but "all's well that ends well."

Puckington Rectory, Ilminster.

*Chronological List of Church Plate to the end of the
18th century.*

MEDIÆVAL PERIOD.

Coffin chalices, pewter, at Orchardleigh.

16TH CENTURY AFTER THE REFORMATION.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1562 Lullington, cup and cover. | 1573 Hardington Mand., cup and cover. |
| 1570 Beckington (2), cup and cover. | Montacute, cup and cover. |
| West Chinnock, cup and cover. | Telliaford, cup and cover. |
| 1571 Beckington (1), cup and cover. | Thorne nr. Yeovil, cup and cover. |
| Chiselborough, cup and cover. | 1574 Middle Chinnock, cup and cover. |
| East Chinnock, cup and cover. | Odcombe, cup and cover. |
| Elm, cup and cover. | 1592 Witham Friary, cup and cover. |
| North Perrott, cup and cover. | |

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1601 Norton-sub-Hambdon, cup and cover. | 1635 Stoke-s-Hamdon, cup and cover. |
| 1614 Odcombe, standing cup. | Tintinhull, cup and cover, |
| 1619 Brympton, flagon. | 1636 Marston Bigot, paten. |
| 1627 Orchardleigh, cup and cover. | 1637 Charterhouse Hinton, cup. |
| 1628 Marston Bigot, flagon. | 1661 Nunney, cup. |
| 1629 Brympton, cup. | 1673 Leigh-on-Mendip, cup and cover. |
| 1632 Wanstrow, cover. | 1691 Montacute, candlesticks. |
| 1633 Marston Bigot, chalice. | 1693 Pendomer, paten. |
| | 1694 North Perrott, paten. |
| | 1699 Brympton, paten. |

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1705 East Chinnock, cup. | 1732 Rodden, paten. |
| 1708 Marston Bigot, almsdish. | 1737 Nunney, paten. |
| 1711 Frome, S. John's, Bp. Ken's cup. | 1740 Rodden, cup and flagon. |
| 1713 Lufton, cup. | 1742 Haselbury Plucknett, salver. |
| Montacute, patens. | 1746 Road, cup. |
| Road, paten. | 1748 Mella, set of vessels. |
| 1720 Beckington, flagon. | 1752 North Perrott, salvers. |
| 1721 Lufton, paten. | 1755 Mella, knife. |
| 1724 Leigh-on-Mendip, patens. | 1758 Martock, paten and flagon. |
| Montacute, salver. | 1760 Haselbury Plucknett, flagon. |
| 1725 East Chinnock, salver. | 1768 North Perrott, flagon. |
| 1730 Woolverton, cup and paten. | 1783 Nunney, cup. |
| 1732 Elm, paten. | 1796 Norton-sub-Hamdon, cup. |

ARMORIALS.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Horner, Mella. | Phillips, Montacute, |
| Hoakyna, Haselbury Plucknett. | Sainsbury, Beckington. |
| Houlton, Farleigh Hungerford. | Strangways, Mella. |
| Napier, Montacute. | Sydenham, Brympton. |
| Phelips, Montacute. | Worsley, Montacute. |
| | Wright, Montacute. |

FROME DISTRICT.

BECKINGTON.—There are here two Elizabethan cups and cover, one the result of the Reformation settlement, the other a gift of late date. The original cup is a very fine one; it stands 7½ in. high, and is parcel-gilt. The bowl is deep and trumpet-shaped; there is one band of running ornament. Above and below the stem are bands of small prick-holes. The knop has the hyphen ornament; the foot is plain. The cover is also quite plain; on the button is the date 1571. Marks (same on both pieces): 2 offic.; date-letter for 1571; maker's mark doubtful, perhaps a mullet with fiery points (also found at Chiselborough and Elm).

The other Elizabethan cup and cover is a year earlier in date. The cup stands 7in. high ; the bowl is straight-sided, with wide lip ; there is one band of running ornament between fillets without the usual upright arabesques at the intersections ; round the base of the bowl is a belt of egg-and-dart ornament, which is also found on the foot. Above and below the stem are bands of upright strokes. The knop and perhaps the stem seem to have been repaired. The foot rests on an added rim of silver plate, on which is engraved : 'The gift of Elizabeth Langford to the Parish of Beckington 1838.' The cover is quite plain. The Sacred Monogram has been engraved on both pieces. Marks (same on both pieces) : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1570 ; maker's mark, within a circle a cross pommée ; not in *Cripps*.

There is also a good solid plain flagon, 9½in. high to lip. It bears the same inscription that is found on the Elizabethan cup above. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1720 ; maker's mark illegible. Two dishes, 9½in. in diameter, quite plain, with Sacred Monogram in the centre, and date-letter for 1811. Round brim : 'The gift of Mrs. Grace Sainsbury to the Parish of Beckington 1812.' Arms, in a lozenge : Az., within a bord. engr., 3 lozenges conjoined in bend or. A small box of plated metal for the service of the Holy Table.

William Sainsbury was patron of Beckington in 1704 ; and the family have continued here to the present time, being now represented by the Rev. Thomas Ernest Langford Sainsbury.

BERKLEY.—A cup, paten and flagon, all intensely modern of an uninteresting pattern. The cup is inscribed : 'Parish of Berkley, Somerset. H. T. Wheler, M.A., Rector A.D. 1852.' All the pieces have the date-letter for that year.

BUCKLAND DINHAM.—A chalice and paten, parcel-gilt, of modern mediæval design, with the date-letter for 1853. A plated dish and two pewter ditto, one patterned over with thistles.

CHANTRY.—A modern ecclesiastical parish, formed in 1846. The plate consists of a chalice, paten on foot, flagon and alms-dish, all good of their kind, with the date-letter for 1846.

CHARTERHOUSE HINTON.—An early seventeenth-century cup, which, in its proportions, more resembles the bulkier patterns in vogue at the end of the century. It stands $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; the bowl is cylindrical, with slight lip, perfectly plain; the moulded foot has a flange round the upper part. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1637; maker's mark, the initials D. G. with an anchor between in shield. The bowl is inscribed: 'Robert Shaa Junior Churchwarden of Charterhouse Hinton in Somers^{et}shr.' His will is in Brown v. 67. It was made 30th May, 1657, and proved 13th May, 1658. He was the owner of Hinton Abbey Farm. A paten, plain and solid, with a wide brim, total width $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. It stands on a tall thick stem with clumsy foot. The only mark (struck thrice) is a shield containing the initials G. L. above a dog trotting to dexter. This mark is also found at Bishop's Knoyle and Winkfield (just three miles away), in the adjacent county of Wilts. The mark at Bishop's Knoyle is accompanied by the date 1677, and the paten here is most probably about this period. It is inscribed: 'Ex dono Johannis Bayly generosi de Winfeild.'

CLOFORD.—The plate is all modern; there are a chalice and two patens of mediæval design, silver-gilt, with the date-letter for 1851.

ELM.—This parish still retains its Elizabethan cup and cover. The cup is 7 in. high; there is one band of running ornament round the bowl; the knop has the hyphen ornament; above and below the stem are bands of pin-holes; the foot is quite plain. The cover has no ornament about it; on the button is the date 1571. Marks (same on both pieces): 2 offic.; date-letter for 1571; maker's mark, as at Beckington *q.v.* and Chiselborough. There is also a small paten on moulded foot, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter

for 1732; maker's mark, T.P. in oblong punch, not in *Cripps*. A cup, salver, and flagon of plated metal.

FARLEIGH HUNGERFORD.—The church plate of this parish has undergone several changes, presumably for the worse each time. In 1803, Joseph Houlton, of Farleigh Hungerford, gave to the church a large silver cup, with handle and cover, and three silver plates bearing his arms. Being of an inconvenient shape, the cup was exchanged for a chalice and paten of modern mediæval design, with the date-letter for 1847. A silver flagon was added by the Rev. Henry Ward, at that time curate of Farleigh. [*Ex Guide to Farleigh Hungerford by Canon Jackson 1879,* communicated by Rev. R. W. Baker, rector of the parish.]

The flagon and a small silver plate have disappeared. The two survivors bear the Houlton arms—Arg., on a fess wavy betw. 3 talbots' heads az., as many bezants. Crest, a talbot's head. Motto, *Semper fidelis*. Inscription: 'The gift of Joseph Houlton Esq. to the Parish of Farleigh 25th March 1803.' The date-letter is, however, that for 1805. A glass cruet with silver-gilt mountings.

FROME (*S. John's*).—The plate here, though beautiful and valuable, is of too modern a date to call for a long description.

A large chalice with paten to match, silver-gilt and enamelled, with the Birmingham date-letter for 1850. A smaller chalice and paten silver-gilt, with the date-letter for 1860.

A ciborium wholly gilt and enriched with precious stones: under the foot is an inscription: '+ This ciborium constructed from two flagons the gifts of Thomas Prigge 1686 and Thomas Husbands 1695, and two chalices the gifts of John Ross Bishop of Exeter and Vicar 1783 with the jewels added (the gift of a Communicant) is dedicated to the use of the Church of S. John of Froome for ever, S. John Bapt. Day 1866. Wm. J. E. Bennett Vicar +.' A smaller ciborium also wholly gilt with the inscription: '+ Presented to William James Early Bennett Parish Priest of Frome Selwood, by the

Frome Ward of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, November 15, 1875.' A very handsome processional cross, gilt. Another cross with the inscription: 'This cross is given by members of the congregation in memory of Clement John Sparkes, Priest—who died in the discharge of his duty in the Central African Mission, September 22nd, 1889.'

But, undoubtedly, the most interesting object among the plate is the pocket Communion Service of Bishop Ken, which is still preserved in the original case of cuir bouillé. This case is 5½ in. high, covered with stamped patterns, and lined internally with green baize. The cup and cover are wholly gilt. The cup is 4⅝ in. high; the depth of bowl being 2 in. This is devoid of any embellishment; it rests on a trumpet-shaped stem with moulded foot. The general design is like the illustration on p. 218 of Cripps' *Old English Plate*, 5th edit. The only mark is that of the maker R.P. above a mullet in heart-shaped shield. This mark is given in *Cripps* under the year 1640, but the pattern of the cup is like one found in the early part of the eighteenth century (Lufton 1713, Sutton Bingham 1735). It is inscribed: 'Given to the Parsh of Froome by the late Ld. Bp. Ken 1711.' He died 19 Mar. 1710-1; and was buried under the east window of the chancel, where his grave may still be seen:

'A basket-work where bars are bent, iron in place of osier,
And shapes above that represent a mitre and a crozier.'

FROME (*Christ Church*.)—A parish formed in 1844. The plate is modern. It consists of a large chalice, paten on foot, and almsdish with the hall-marks and date-letter for 1818, 'the gift of Anne Jenkyns 1818.' A ciborium with cover, silver, jewelled, bearing the date-letter for 1885, and this inscription: 'The gift of Rev. R. Raikes Branage, in memory of his wife 1886.' A small chalice (date-letter for 1876), 'The gift of friends in memory of E. H. H. Branage 1886.' A small paten (date-letter for 1886): 'The gift of the Guild of the Good Shepherd, Easter 1886.' Two silver-mounted

glass cruets. A silver rack, to fit into ciborium, for carrying the Blessed Sacrament to the sick (no mark) presented by Rev. S. Cooper 1897. A brass and copper almsdish, embossed with figure of our Lord, made by Messrs. Singer in 1886, in exchange for a silver chalice of the size and pattern of the first above mentioned, the gift of Anne Jenkyns. [This inventory was kindly furnished by the Rev. S. Cooper, vicar of the parish.]

FROME (*Trinity*).—A parish formed in 1844. The first set of communion vessels were only plated; but a silver chalice and paten were added in 1872. [Communicated.]

FROME (*St. Mary Virg.*).—A parish formed in 1873. The plate is all modern. It consists of a flagon, chalice, two patens, almsdish, and baptismal shell (1897); all silver-gilt. [Communicated by Rev. H. Hickman, late vicar.]

LAVERTON.—The plate here is all modern. It consists of a cup, parcel-gilt, egg-cup pattern, with the Sheffield hall-mark and date-letter for 1842. The paten on foot has the London date-letter for 1851. Each piece bears this inscription: 'Presented by the Rev. George Rous to the Parish of Laverton 1854.'

LEIGH-ON-MENDIP.—There is here a cup and cover of the time of Charles II, without any regular marks. The cup stands 7½ in. high; it is a tall plain vessel with a small knop on the stem, and a circular moulded foot. It is inscribed: 'William Raynes, James Raye, Churchwardens, 1673.' The cover is quite plain; on the foot: 'W.R., J.R. + 1673.' Each piece bears the same solitary mark (struck thrice), I.P., in shaped punch, not in *Cripps*. A pair of plain patens on foot, 7½ in. in diameter. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1724; maker's mark, R.B., in oblong punch, with the angles sloped off. Underneath the patens are the initials E.I.G., the first above the other two.

LULLINGTON.—This parish possesses an Elizabethan cup and cover of a considerably earlier date than the generality of

the plate of this reign. The cup is of a peculiar shape ; it stands $6\frac{1}{8}$ in. high ; the bowl is $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. across at lip, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep ; it is perfectly plain. The stem is very short and thick, without knop, with a band of upright strokes at either end ; the foot is poorly moulded. The cover is also perfectly plain ; the stem of the button is abnormally thick. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1562 ; maker's mark, two letters in monogram, perhaps P.S., as given in *Cripps* under that year. A small, plain, silver-gilt paten of Victorian era. Pewter : A large flagon and a bowl.

MARSTON BIGOT.—The plate here is remarkable for its artistic beauty. The cup is designed after the pattern of a mediæval chalice. It is silver gilt, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, with a large deep bowl, quite plain. The stem is hexagonal, having a large knop with diamond facets. At the bottom of the stem is a wide flange ; below this the foot gradually spreads out into six semi-circular lobes, elaborately covered with engraved and repoussé work. The stem also is engraved with representations of single-light Gothic windows. There are two sets of marks on this piece. Under the foot : 2 offic. ; date letter for 1633 ; maker's mark W.R., with small ornament above in shield, not in *Cripps*. On the bowl : 2 offic., and the maker's mark B.F., with trefoil slipped below in shield, given by *Cripps* under 1635. The paten, diam. 7 in., silver-gilt, on foot, has a wide brim, and a broad band of engraved ornament in the central depression. Within this band is the sacred monogram surrounded by a rayed circle. Marks : 2 offic. ; date letter for 1636 ; maker's mark as on bowl of chalice. A straight-sided flagon, silver-gilt, with flat lid. The drum is elaborately covered with engraved and repoussé work of a different pattern to that on the pieces described above. At the base of the drum is a bold band of cable pattern. The handle is large and plain. The foot is comparatively small. Marks : 2 offic. ; date letter for 1628 : maker's mark R.S. above a heart in shield. A large almsdish, $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, silver-gilt, elaborately

engraved. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; date letter for 1708 ; maker's mark L.O. above a small roundel in shaped punch, perhaps a variation of John Lock's mark given in *Cripps* under 1711.

It is quite impossible to describe the beauty of the engraved and repoussé work on these pieces, particularly on those of the reign of Charles I. It is a striking testimony to the artistic taste which the king in the earlier part of his reign did so much to foster.

MELLS.—This parish, like so many which have belonged to the Strangways-Horner family, has been greatly enriched as regards its plate-chest. The gift included a cup 9½in. high, with a large bowl encircled by a rib. The stem is trumpet-shaped, gradually broadening out into a wide spreading foot. On this is engraved a band of cherubs. On the cup is the sacred monogram within a rayed circle. This ornamentation is found on all the pieces which are fully gilt. Weight of the cup, 18oz. 1dwt. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1748 ; maker's mark, D.P. in shaped punch=Daniel Piers. The inscription runs : 'The gift of Mrs. Strangways Horner, 1748.' Arms (in a lozenge)—Quarterly : 1 and 4, sa. 2 lions pass. paly of six arg. and gu. (Strangways) ; 2 and 3, sa. 3 talbots pass. 2 and 1, arg. (Horner). Supporters : dexter, a talbot ; sinister, a wolf. Motto : Soys ioyevz et ne dovbte pont. By these arms the donor can be identified as Susannah, daughter and coheirress of Thomas Strangways of Melbury Osmund, Esq., and wife of Thomas Horner of Mells, Esq. [See more about the family under Milton Clevedon in Bruton Deanery.] The paten-cover fits loosely on the cup. It is fully gilt, and weighs 5oz. 17dwt. Same marks and inscription as on cup. Another larger paten on foot, 8½in. across. Weight, 15oz. 9dwt. Same marks, etc. A tall flagon, 10¼in. high to lip, and 12¼in. to top of domed cover. The drum is of an unusual shape, the upper part being cylindrical and then gradually swelling out, yet never approaching the amazing

dimensions of the ordinary flagon of this period. The handle is engraved with a band of leaves and flowers; and the superiority of the workmanship is no doubt due to the fact that it was made by Paul Lamerie, whose mark, the initials P.L. under a crown, appear on this piece. The other marks are the same as on the cup. The weight is 40oz. 18dwt. Of a slightly later date is a knife in metal sheath inscribed: 'The gift of Mrs. Strangways Horner to the Parish of Mells 1755.' The handle of the knife and the sheath are gilt and ornamented with the acanthus-leaf pattern. There are no marks visible.

The modern plate consists of a chalice and paten fully gilt, with the date-letter for 1852. A large and handsome alms-dish, silver washed over with burnished copper; the date letter is that for 1853.

NORTON ST. PHILIP.—The plate here is of the Victorian era. It consists of a large silver-gilt chalice and paten of mediæval design. There is also a very tall pewter flagon of the tankard pattern, with a spreading foot and curious double handle.

NUNNEY.—The oldest piece of plate here bears the date of the year following 'His Majesty's happy Restoration.' The Castle here was besieged and taken by Fairfax in 1645, when it is quite possible and probable that the old plate disappeared. The general feeling of uncertainty about the future would seem to have kept the parish from getting a new cup. [For another instance of delay in this period, see under Batcombe in Bruton Deanery.] The present cup is of the baluster-stem pattern. It stands $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; the bowl is quite plain, and the foot is without mouldings. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1661; maker's mark, R.S., with mullet beneath in shield. Another cup, no less than $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, and 5 in. across the lip. The stem has an annular knop and moulded foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1783; maker's mark, W.T., in plain punch=Walter Tweedie. The cup is in-

scribed: 'A present to the Parishioners of Noney by their affectionate RECTOR, Samuel Whitchurch.'

In Som. Arch. and N. H. *Proc.* XXII, ii, 71, there is a paper on Nunney by E. Green, Esq., who traces the history of the castle after the sequestration of Col. Richard Prater, through the purchasers from the Parliament, Messrs. Foxley and Colbey in 1652, to William Whitchurch. The guardians of William Whitchurch presented Samuel Whitchurch to the rectory 19th April, 1734. As he was buried 11th April, 1797 [Par. Reg., communicated by the rector], this incumbency lasted nearly sixty-three years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Coward, of Spargrove, in Batcombe. In the church are monuments to three of his children, including James Wadham, 'the beloved curate of this parish, who was called off the 5th day of January, 1776.'

A plain paten on foot, 6½ in. in diameter. Inscribed 'Nony, 1737.' Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1737; maker's mark, L.F. in oblong punch=John ffawdery.

ORCHARDLEIGH.—Here there is preserved a pewter coffin chalice, dug up in the churchyard in 1878. It was found on the east side of the porch, and was considered by the workman to be an old candlestick, but Mr. Singer pronounced it to be a coffin chalice of the thirteenth century [*v. Proc.* xxxix. i. 28.] It is 4½ in. high, and 4½ in. across the lip of the bowl, which is shallow. The stem has an annular knop and circular foot.

The communion plate consists of a cup and cover of a Jacobean pattern. The cup is 7¼ in. high; the bowl is quite plain with slight lip; the outline is reversed conical. The stem and the knop are very coarse, and seem a renovation. The foot is moulded. Marks: 2 offic.; date letter for 1627; maker's mark illegible. The cover is of the usual pattern without a flange. It has the same marks as the cup, and again the maker's mark is worn away.

ROAD.—A tall, slender cup of the Georgian period. It stands 7½ in. high; the bowl is deep in proportion to its width;

the stem has an annular knop, and a shallow, spreading foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date letter for 1746; maker's mark, the first initial is worn away, the second is a capital black-letter **S**, perhaps the initials of John Swift, entered 1739. A large paten on foot, 8in. across. It is inscribed: 'For the use of the parish of Road, 1724.' Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; date letter for 1713; maker's mark an R within a large G=Richard Greene. A small silver flagon, tankard pattern, with the date letter for 1873. Two pewter dishes.

RODDEN.—The cup, paten, and flagon were subscribed for by the parishioners, and each piece bears the inscription: 'The gift of the Parishioners of Rodden. William Moore, chappell-warden, 1741.' The cup is 7½in. high: the bowl has a slight lip; there is an annular knop on the thick stem; the foot is moulded. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1740; maker's mark obliterated.

The plain paten is 5½in. across, on foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1732; maker's mark, I.F.=John ffawdery. The flagon is simply a larger cup with a spout fitted to the lip of the bowl, and a handle placed on the opposite side. The lip is scallopped; and a small rib encircles the middle of the bowl. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1740; maker's mark, F.S. under a crown in shaped punch=Francis Spilsbury.

A plain almsdish 8½in. in diameter, inscribed: 'Presented to Rodden Church by Nathaniel Barton Esq. A.D. 1855.' The date-letter is for that year.

TELLISFORD.—A diminutive cup and cover by I.P. It is only 4½in. high, yet the bowl is encircled with two bands of running ornament. The knop has a band of hyphens; the foot appears to have been renovated. The cover has one band of running ornament; on the button is the date '1573.' Marks (same on both pieces): 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P. A paten of mediæval design, with the Elizabethan ornamentation round brim, and the date-letter for 1856! A small silver flagon given in 1870 by the Rev. G. Baker.

VOBSTER.—This hamlet was formed into an ecclesiastical parish from the civil parish of Mells Jan. 9, 1852. [Kelly, *P.O. Directory* 1897.] The Communion plate is modern.

WANSTROW.—The only piece of silver plate left here is the paten-cover of a vanished cup. It is of the usual pattern, 4½ in. in diameter, with a small button. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1632 ; maker's mark, I.B., with a buckle beneath in shield, given by *Cripps* under 1638, 'the buckle probably referring to the maker's name.'

A plated cup, inscribed : 'Presented to the Parish of Wanstrow, Somerset by the Rev. E. D. Slade, A.B., Rector Easter 1834.' A plated flagon inscribed : 'Presented to the Parish of Wanstrow, Somerset on the reopening of the Church after Restoration by the Rev. C. H. Bousfield M.A, curate Oct. 11, 1876.' The donor, after fruitful labours at Poole, became rector of Bratton St. Maur in 1896, and was killed by a fall from his tricycle the following year. A plated salver : 'Wanstrow Church.'

WHATLEY.—A chalice and paten, wholly gilt, of good mediæval design, bearing the date-letter for 1857. A shallow dish, 6 in. in diameter, wholly gilt, no marks. The only ornament is a small floriated cross, within circle on the brim. A pewter bowl once used as an almsdish.

WITHAM FRIARY.—An Elizabethan cup and cover of late date. The cup is 7½ in. high, with a deep, narrow bowl devoid of ornamentation. The foot is slightly moulded ; the cover is also perfectly plain. Marks (same on both pieces) : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1592 ; maker's mark, M. in shield ; also found at East Cranmore (1576), and Odcombe (1574). A silver flagon of jug pattern, with date-letter for 1868.

WOODLANDS.—The original church here was built by Viscount Weymouth in 1712, but the communion plate is of the Victorian era. It consists of a chalice and paten, silver-gilt, of modern ecclesiastical design, with the date-letter for 1857.

WOOLVERTON.—A large cup of the Georgian era. It stands 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. high, and weighs 15oz. 1dwt. Inscription on the bowl runs : ‘Woolverton in Com. Somfett 1731.’ Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1730 ; maker’s mark, illegible. The accompanying paten, though plain, is very good of its kind. It measures 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. There are the same inscription and marks as on the cup, and again the maker’s mark is obliterated. A modern pewter flagon, and a plated salver.

MARTOCK DISTRICT.

ASH.—A modern parish formerly part of Martock. The church was built and the plate given in 1841. There are two cups, a paten on foot, and a salver, each inscribed : ‘Trinity Chapel, Martock Somerset 1841.’ A glass cruet with silver fittings was given at the re-consecration of the chancel 1889. A small plate, electro.

BRYMPTON.—A cup of the baluster-stem pattern with cover, very plain. The cup stands 7in. high. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1629 ; maker’s mark, C.C. separated by a column or tree in shield, given in *Cripps* under this year. It is inscribed : ‘The guift of John Sidenham Esq.’ The cover is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide with a flange to fit on the lip of the cup, rudely made, no marks visible. On the button within an oval surrounded by mantling is a ram’s head charged with the badge of Ulster ; underneath the motto *Medio tutissimus*. The flagon, 8in. high, is of the round-bellied pattern, with a rounded lid and a whistle handle. An ugly and clumsily-made spout has been added, and openings pierced in the lip to allow the contents to be poured out the new way. On the lid and the left side of the neck, the latter a very unusual position, are the marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1619 ; maker’s mark in shield, H.S. with small object beneath. The flagon is inscribed : ‘Given · to · Brmpton · Parish · by · the · Gvarden · of · the ·

Persone : of · Iohn · Sidenhame · Esqr · his Maties Warde · 25 · September 1637.' 'The Sydenham crest, on a chapeau a wolf rampant, is engraved on the lid and on the front of the spout. Mr. Franks has found that this device was the third crest of Sir Philip Sydenham, and was therefore added c. 1720, after the flagon was given to the Church.' [This is from the Proc. Soc. Antiq. 8th May, 1890, kindly communicated by the Hon. Sir S. B. Ponsonby Fane of Brympton House, but I venture to read the second initial of the maker as an S instead of I.] This mark is not in *Cripps*. John Sydenham, the ward, the donor of the flagon, and most probably of the cup and cover as well, succeeded his father John 10th March, 1626. He was created a Baronet 1641. His grandson, Sir Philip Sydenham, presented a paten on foot with goffered mouldings. It is 8½in. wide. Marks : 2 of Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1699 ; maker's mark, S.H. in elaborate shield ; not in *Cripps*. It is inscribed : 'The gift of y^e Honble Sr Philip Sydenham Bart to y^e Church of Brympton Anno Domi 1699.' Within mantling is a shield bearing his arms : 'A chevron betw. 3 rams trippant.' Crest, ram's head. The donor was the last baronet. For an account of his life and misfortunes, see Mr. Batten's Historical Notes on South Somerset under Brympton.

CHILTHORNE DOMER.—The plate here is all modern. It consists of two cups, two patens, and a flagon, each piece bearing the date letter for 1817, and the inscription, 'The gift of John Bayly, vicar to the parish of Chilthorne, 1817.' The donor died in 1857, aged 89 years, after an incumbency of 43 years' duration ; M.I. in chancel.

CHISELBOROUGH.—An Elizabethan cup and cover, differing in details from the usual pattern in the diocese. The cup stands 6½in. high ; the bowl is deep and rounded at the base : it has one band of running ornament. The stem has a small knop ; the foot is flattened and plain. Marks : 2 offic. ; date letter for 1571 ; maker's mark doubtful, perhaps a mullet with

fiery points. This mark is also found at Beckington (1571), and Elms (1571), in this county, see *ante*. It is not in *Cripps*. The cover is dévoid of ornament, instead of the usual flat button, it has a rounded top, which once had a small object on it, but this is now broken off; the whole of the top part may be a reparation. It has the same date letter as the cup, but the maker's mark are the letters A.K. in monogram as at Ashington and Doultong. There is also a chalice with paten of mediæval design, which, with a flagon, were given by Mrs. Garrow, widow of the late incumbent, in 1868. A plated paten on foot, inscribed—'De : do : Geo : Garrow : Rec : Chiselbro', A.D. 1857.' A pewter plate, stamped A.N., on the under side is scratched, 'Chiselborough Church ; a present from John and Amy Davy, Dec. 8, 1833.'

EAST CHINNOCK.—A fine Elizabethan cup and cover, silver-gilt. The cup stands 6½ in. high; the bowl is trumpet-shaped with one band of running ornament, but without the usual vertical designs at the intersections of the fillets. The knop and foot are plain, the latter being slightly moulded. The cover is of the usual pattern; it has been roughly mended; on the bottom is the date 1571. Marks (same on both pieces): 2 offic.; date letter for 1571; maker's mark, a bird's head erased in shaped punch as on cover (1570) at Holton.

A very large cup, silver-gilt, 10½ in. high. The bowl is nearly straight-sided, with a thick, clumsy stem, encircled by a rudimentary knop, and a moulded foot. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; date-letter for 1705; maker's initials P.E. in shield; not in *Cripps*. Partly within and partly without a circle on the bowl is a dedicatory inscription: 'The gift of Mr. Wm. Salisbury gentleman of Barkin Essex 1705.' 'Mr. William Salisbury, of Barking, in Essex, who lies buried in the chancel here, gave to this parish a large silver cup, gilt, for the use of the altar; and five pounds a year to the poor for ever. He also left ten shillings to the minister to preach a sermon on the eighteenth day of June, to be paid out of his

estate lying in the forest of Neroche, and in the parish of Barrington, in this county'—*Collinson*, vol. II, p. 328. A plain salver, 8½in. in diameter, inscribed 'A gift to the Church of East Chinnock (*sic*) 1726.' Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1725; maker's mark, I.S. in shield; not in *Cripps*.

HARDINGTON MANDEVILLE.—An Elizabethan cup and cover in good preservation by I.P., and of his usual pattern. The cup is 6½in. high; two bands of ornament round bowl, hyphen band round knop and foot. There is also a band of ornament round the cover, on the button of which is engraved the date 1574. Marks (same on both pieces): 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, the initials I.P. in shield.

HASELBURY PLUCKNETT.—The cup is very handsome; it stands 6½in. high. The bowl is large; the upper part is plain; midway there is a band of three-cornered patterns inclosing small ornaments; the lower part of the bowl is fluted. On the stem is a small knop; the spreading foot is elaborately moulded. Marks: 2 offic.; no date-letter visible; maker's mark partly worn away, either I.S. or S.I. in shaped punch. So far as it is visible it does not appear to resemble any mark in *Cripps*. The cup somewhat resembles one at Evercreech c. 1700, and another at Swanage 1692, and may be dated about the close of the seventeenth century. A salver with gad-rooned edge, on three feet, diam. 6½in. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1742; maker's mark, R.A., in script letters=Robert Abercromby, entered 1739. A large and handsome flagon of the coffee-pot pattern. It is 10½in. high to lip, and 12½in. to top of lid. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1760; maker's initials E.R., probably E. Romer; *v. Cripps*, p. 419. The flagon is inscribed 'The gift of William Hoskins of Hasselbury in the County of Somerset, who died October 12th, 1760.' Arms in shield: Per pale gu. and az., a chevr. engr. betw. three lions ramp. or. Crest: A cock's head. In the chancel of H. P. church there is his monument: 'In a vault underneath lies the body of William Hoskyns, late of this parish,

gentleman, who died the 12th of October, 1760, aged 52 years. Also the body of Joan Hoskyns, his wife, who died the 21st of May 1776 aged 62 years.' Arms, etc., as on flagon.

LONG LOAD.—This tithing, though part of Martock parish, has generally possessed a separate place of worship. The original building 'callyd or ladyes chapell scituate nere unto the mansion place of the saide Manor was plucked down and solde by the Duke of Suffolk lord of the manor in 1541' (Som. Rec. Soc. ii, 111, 296). It is some comfort to think that the Duke was himself plucked down and beheaded in 1553. A chalice of silver, weighing 13oz., disappeared in the ruins of the chapel. The chapel was re-endowed 1733, but it is arguable that it may have been rebuilt at an earlier date, as *Collinson*, in 1791, describes it as 'a small *ruinous* building, fifty-three feet long, and seventeen wide, with a wooden turret at the west end containing a clock and two bells.' The present building dates from 1856. The vessels consist of a cup and salver of plated metal. Each piece is inscribed 'Rev'd. C. Harbin; Mr. Josph Williams, Mr. Will^m Perrin, Churchwardens, Load 1825.'

LUFTON.—The cup is one of those shapeless vessels found at the dawn of the eighteenth century, and very similar to that at Sutton Bingham and Bishop Ken's at Frome. It is 6½in. high; the bowl passes imperceptibly into the stem except that the incised lines mark the boundary. The foot is slightly moulded. On the bowl is 'Lufton.' Marks: 2 of Brit. sterling; date-letter for 1713; maker's mark, F.A., in oblong punch=John Fawdery. A small plain paten on foot; diam. 4½in. Only mark, the initials F.A. as above repeated four times in a row. Another paten on large foot, diam 5in. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1721; maker's mark, B.N., above a fleur-de-lys in heart-shaped punch=Bowles Nash.

MARTOCK.—This the largest parish in the Deanery possesses hardly any ancient plate. There are two cups of the usual pattern of the Victorian era with the date-letter for

1861. One bears this tell-tale inscription : ‘The gift of Eliz : Daughter of John Jeans of Aish* To the Communion Table of Martock.’

The patens are also two in number of the usual shape. One is of the same date as the cups ; the other has the date letter for 1758 ; 2 offic. marks, and the maker’s name R. Cox in a shaped punch (not in *Cripps*) ; and the same dedicatory inscription as on the cup. The flagon is a good specimen of its kind, tall, the drum slightly increasing in diameter towards the base, a massive handle and domed cover. It has the same marks and inscription as on the paten. No doubt the gift of Elizabeth Jeans originally included a cup as well as paten and flagon. However, when a second cup was provided in 1861, it was thought well, for the sake of symmetry, to make it match the new comer ; as to which deed one can only say : “je ne vois pas la nécessité.”

MIDDLE CHINNOCK.—Here there is still preserved the original Elizabethan cup and cover (the latter somewhat damaged.) The cup is 6½in. high. Contrary to the maker’s usual practice there is only one belt of running ornament round the bowl ; the knop has the hyphen ornament ; the foot is plain. The hyphen ornament is also found on the cover. Marks (same on both) : 2 offic. ; date letter for 1574 ; maker’s mark I.P. There is also a rudely designed paten consisting of a flat roundel of silver-plate turned up at the rim, and mounted on a tall, slender foot ; no marks nor inscription. An electro-plated flagon.

MONTACUTE.—This parish has some interesting pieces, both ecclesiastical and secular. The Elizabethan cup and cover, silver-gilt, are of the usual pattern of I.P.’s work. The cup is 6½in. high ; on the button of the cover is the date 1574. Marks : 2 offic. ; date letter for 1573 ; maker’s mark, I.P. Two patens silver-gilt. Each piece is 8¼in. in diameter, with a plainly moulded edge. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ;

* A hamlet in Martock.

date letter for 1713 ; maker's mark G, inclosing A in ornamental shield = Francis Garthorne. In the centre of each piece are the arms of the family of Phelips, of Montacute—arg. a chevron betw. 3 roses, gu., in a lozenge supported by two lions. Motto, *pro aris et focis*.

A Victorian communion-cup, silver-gilt, with the date letter for 1870, bearing the inscription : 'Presented by C. C. Goodden, Vicar of Montacute, 1871.'

A pair of candlesticks silver-gilt on broad octagonal feet. The stems are fluted, and there are bands of oblique gadroon ornament round the top, the flange at base of stem, and on the foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1691 ; maker's mark, within a shield the initials D.B. with a small crescent below. These initials with crescent in a differently shaped shield are ascribed to Buteux in 1685. These pieces are inscribed : 'In memorial of an excellent WIFE and her 7 children, These are D.D. to the use of the ALTER (*sic*) in Montacute Church A.D. 1796.' This inscription is accompanied by a shield surrounded by mantling, bearing : a saltire engr. betw. 4 roses (Napier), Imp., a chevron betw. 3 falcons (Worsley).

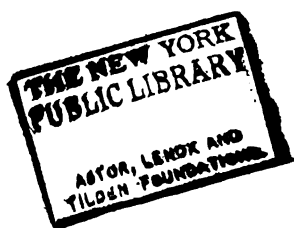
A beautiful oblong salver and ewer. The salver is 14in. long, and 10½in. wide ; weight, 43oz. 13dwt. The moulded edge encloses a band of engraved and repoussé work. Within this is an oval depression. In the centre is a circular flange to secure the foot of the ewer. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1724 ; maker's mark in a shaped punch, S.A. under crown ; not in *Cripps*. Within the flange is a silver plate on which is engraved a female figure resting on an anchor and supporting a shield bearing the Phelips arms ; round this is an inscription : 'In memory of John Phelips who Died in the Service of his Country, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy in the year 1781 Aged 26. This Dish and Ewer Purchased by his Effects is Dedicated for the Use of the Sacramental Altar in the Church of Montacute, in the year 1786.' The ewer will be best explained by the accompanying illustra-



MONTACUTE.

EWER.

EARLY 18TH CENT.



tion (from a photograph taken by W. R. Phelps of Montacute House, Esq.) It weighs 30oz.; there are no marks visible, but they may be hidden by a silver plate which has been affixed under the spout. On this plate is a shield, bearing: Phelps the quarterly coat *i.e.* 1 and 4 Phelps, 2 and 3 on a chevr. 3 birds' heads erased (Phillips), Imp. az. within a double tressure flory-counter-flory, on a fess betw. 3 martlets arg. as many crosses crosslet of the field (Wright). Supporters and motto as on the patens.

Sir Nathaniel Napier, Bart., of More Critchell, Dorset, married firstly, Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Worsley, of Appledurcomb, Isle of Wight, and ~~secondly~~, Catherine, daughter of William Lord Allington, who died 1724. His eldest surviving son, by the second marriage, Sir Gerard Napier, married Bridget, daughter of Edward Phelps, of Montacute, and on his death, 23rd October, 1759, was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Sir Gerard Napier, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir W. Oglander, of Nunwell, Isle of Wight. He died 26th January, 1765, when the Baronetcy became extinct. By his will he divided his property between his cousins, Humphrey Sturt and Edward Phelps.

Edward Phelps married Maria Wright, and had a family of seven children:—1, Edward, M.P. for Somerset d.v.p. 1797; 2, William, rector of Cucklington and Stoke Trister, succeeded his father in 1799; 3, John, Lieut. R.N., died 1781; 4, Charles, of Briggins Park, Herts. 1, Elizabeth, *m.* 1 John Clarke, Esq., 2 Peter Bluett, Esq.; 2, Maria, *m.* John Old Goodford, Esq.; 3, Rhoda, *m.* William Harbin, Esq.

NORTH PERROTT.—The plate here is interesting and curious. An Elizabethan cup and cover of an earlier date than is usual in this diocese. The cup is 5½in. high; there is one band of running ornament round the bowl, under its base egg-and-dart ornament; above and below the stem bands of upright strokes; on the foot another band of egg-and-dart ornament. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1571; maker's

mark, a stag's head caboshed in punch, not in *Cripps*. The cover is quite plain; on the button is the date 1571. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1571; maker's mark, M.L. in monogram in shield, not in *Cripps*. A small paten of peculiar design. An octagonal piece of thin silver plate 4½ in. across has had a circle cut in the middle, and a shallow dish fitted in the opening. Round the flat portion is the inscription: 'John Myñtern And William Bragge wardens 1694.' There are no marks.

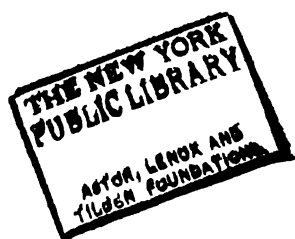
A plain cup, parcel-gilt, 7 in. high, inscribed: 'North Perrott A.D. MDCCCXIX.' Marks: 3 offic.; date-letter for 1817.

A pair of salvers, with gadrooned edges, on three feet; diameter 7½ in. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1752, maker's mark in punch I.M., in script letters; not in *Cripps*. Same inscription as on cup. A flagon of tankard type, with sloping sides, 8 in. high to lip, 10½ in. to button on lid, diam. of foot 5½ in. It is inscribed: 'Given to the parish of North Perrott by William Hoskins churchwarden 1845.' Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1768; maker's mark, I.K. in oblong punch; perhaps the initials of John King.

NORTON-SUB-HAMDON.—A beautiful cup and cover of the Elizabethan era. The cup is 7½ in. high; the bowl is deep with a slight lip, which is encircled with a band of ornament. Round the middle of the bowl is another band with elaborate designs at the intersections of the fillets. This band of ornament has designs of actual flowers instead of conventional patterns; the rose, convolvulus and acorn being very plain; at the base of the bowl are three fleur-de-lys. The knop and the domed part of the foot have hyphen-bands; on the spread of the foot is the egg-and-dart ornament. The cover is of the usual shape, with one band of ornament; on the button is the date 1601. Marks (same on both pieces): 2 offic.; date-letter for 1601; maker's mark, in shield, I.R. above four dots; this is not in *Cripps*. The Rev. A. G. Edwards, rector of the parish, kindly took the photograph of the cup and cover.



NORTON-SUB-HAMDON.
ELIZABETHAN CUP AND PATEN
1601.



Another cup, parcel-gilt, with band of ornament round lip, and the sacred monogram in centre of bowl. The date-letter is that for 1796. It bears an inscribed date 1814, so it was no doubt part of a donation which also included a flagon and a dish, which bears this inscription : 'The gift of Phillipa Quantock to the parish of Norton-sub-Hamdon 1814.' There was in the tower of the church, but unfortunately destroyed in the fire of August, 1894, a monument : 'Sacred to the memory of Phillipa Quantock, who died at Bath, May 13th, 1826, aged 82. She was the only surviving daughter of Mathew Quantock, Esq., of Norton-sub-Hamdon, in this County.' [From History of Norton-s-Hamdon, by C. Trask, 1898.]

ODCOMBE.—In addition to a fine Elizabethan cup and cover, the parish possesses a magnificent standing cup of the Edmonds pattern, specimens of which have been already noted at Yarlinton and Horsington. The Elizabethan cup is 8½ in. high ; the bowl has one band of running ornament ; above and below the stem are bands of raised ovals with pellets in centre ; on the spread of the foot is a belt of egg-and-dart ornament. These parts are gilt. The cover is of the usual pattern with a band of ornament gilt. On the button is the date 1575 in such queer figures that it has often been read as 1717. Marks (same on both pieces) : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1574 ; maker's mark, M in shield, as at Cranmore E. 1576, and Witham 1592.

A plain dish (soup-plate pattern), 7½ in. across with the date-letter for 1806. Inscribed : 'The gift of Susanna, Wife of the Rev. P. A. French, Rector of Odcombe Somerset A.D. 1808.'

The standing cup is silver-gilt, 11¼ in. high to lip, the diameter of the bowl being 4¼ in. The bowl is divided by a small rib into two portions. On the upper part is a representation in repoussé work of the sea with various sea monsters ; the lower part are upright leaves and flowers. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1614 ; maker's mark in a shield, I.M. and F.B. The cover is 6½ in. high. It has the same representation of the sea with monsters and a tub floating on the waves. The

sides of the steeple are not pierced; this detracts from its general appearance by making the cover look heavy. There is no inscription on the cup, but in the parish register is this note: '1718, About this time there was given to the parish of Odcombe a Large silver-gilt Chalice and Cover, by Mrs. Wortley, who was the Relict of Mr. Edmund Brickenden, the late Revd Rector of ye Parish of Odcombe. This is recorded in a grateful remembrance of their benefaction by Ed. Gilling Curate of Odcomb.' [Communicated by the Rev. E. W. Collin, rector of O.] E. Brickenden was instituted 2nd July, 1702, and died 15th February, 1707-8.

PENDOMER.—This little parish has a very interesting post-mediaeval chalice. It stands 6½ in. high; diameter of bowl at lip 3½ in., depth 3 in. The bowl is straight-sided and circular at base. The stem is hexagonal. The round knop is broad and clumsy, channelled into ridges terminating in diamond facets. Below the knop, the stem widens out into a flat foot with concave lobes. The projecting points between the lobes terminate in small ornaments technically called toes. Here they are minute cherubs, only one of which is perfect, the other five being partially or wholly destroyed. The foot terminates in an upright basement moulding encircled by a flat rim. The only mark, partially obliterated, is, perhaps, I.S. in shaped punch. The chalice is inscribed: 'The gift of the lady Ann Pollet to Pendomer Church.' The family of Paulet, of Hinton St. George, owned Pendomer from 1630 to 1803. John, second Baron Paulet, died in 1665, leaving a widow, Anne, second daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Browne, Bart. This is the only "Lady Anne Paulet" in the pedigree of the family (*Collinson* II, 167), and the date agrees very well with that when this particular pattern was in fashion [see Redlynch in *Bruton Deanery*, vol. xliii. ii. 197.] Now, in the church of the adjacent town of Crewkerne, in the north aisle is a monument—'Here lyeth the body of Edward Sweet Goldsmith who departed this life the 15 day of March 1684 In the

44 year of his age. Here also lyeth the body of Thomas Sweet son of Edward and Mary Sweet who departed this life the 15 day of April 1713 In the 32 year of his age.' On another monument—'Here lyeth the body of Anna Sweet widow who was wife to Mr. Richard Sweet of this towne goldsmith. Shee departed this life the 27th day of February in the 72nd year of her age, and was buryed the 5th day of March Anno Dom. 1683-4.' It is quite likely, therefore, that some earlier member of this family may have made the cup. The first initial on the punch, though blurred, is most probably an I, the second is certainly an S.

The cover is of an ordinary pattern with button. On this has been engraved the sacred monogram within rayed circle. This seems to have been done after the marks had been struck, with the result that the two official marks (and they only) are just distinguishable.

A paten on foot, 8in. in diameter, the rim of plate and foot decorated with oblique gadrooning. Marks: 2 offic.; date letter for 1693; maker's mark T.B. in shaped punch, perhaps Thos. Brydon. In middle of the plate is the sacred monogram within rayed circle; on the underside, "In usum Ecclesiæ Pendermer in comit. Som'sett 1696."

STOKE-SUB-HAMDON.—Here there is a plain cup and cover of the early 17th century work. The cup is 7½in. high; the bowl is conical-shaped, with slight lip; the stem is thick, with an annular knop, the foot moulded. It is inscribed: 'Stoke Subhamden 1635.' Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1635; maker's mark, an anchor between the initials D.G. in shield. The cover is flattened with a wide brim. It has the same inscription and marks as the cup. A flagon and paten with a cover of plated metal.

THORNE (near Yeovil).—A small but good specimen of I.P.'s work. The cup is only 5½in. high; round the bowl are two bands of ornament; the knop has a band of hyphens; the foot is plain. There is a band of ornament on the paten, on

the button '1574.' Marks (same on both pieces) : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1573 ; maker's mark I.P.

Some pewter vessels are still preserved. They are a small flagon, a gigantic paten on foot (diam. of paten $10\frac{3}{4}$ in.), and an almsdish. There is also a plated flagon.

TINTINHULL.—At the present time this parish possesses a large plain cup and cover very similar to the vessels at Ditcheat, which are by the same maker. The cup is $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. high ; the foot is moulded ; underneath is an inscription : 'This Communion Cupp and Cover of Tyntinhull Parish Weigheth 18 ounces 12 dwt.' Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1635 ; maker's mark, R.W. with a rose beneath in shaped punch. The cover is $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. across ; it has a wide brim and no flange ; same marks as on the cup.

The Churchwardens' Accounts begin in 1433. From the extracts published by the Somerset Record Society, Vol. IV, p. 175 *seq.*, we learn something about the mediæval plate. 1436-7 : It. pro labore de chalys, unde respeece [?], iiij*d.* 1437-8 : It (Received) de tota parochia pro una cruce et calice de novo emptis, ut patet per parcellam Ecclesie in custod. custodum, xxxv*js.* x*d.* In expensis : It. pro uno calice de novo empte per sacramentum computantum, xxx*s.* It. pro una cruce de copre et aurata hoc anno per sacramentum dictorum computantum, xx*js.* After seventy years the parishioners bought a new chalice ; 1506-7 : It. for making and gyltying of a chalyce with costs made in the puttyng owt of the said warke, ponderat xxj unc. et dim., xlvii*js.* v*d.* This sum is nearly twice as much as the cost of the old one, and there are no extracts to tell us how the money was raised. At Morebath, Devon, in 1534, a new chalice to replace one which had been stolen cost 30*s.* [p. 209 of *op. cit.*] The inventory for this year includes 'ij crewetts off sylver.' In 1513 among the expenses is an item of x*xd.* for 'ij peire of crewetts.'

The extracts become very meagre before they finish in 11. Eliz., 1569. At some future date it may be possible to

find some more items about the plate, and particularly concerning the change from chalice to cup. At present, in a paper with extracts by Rev. J. B. Hyson in *Som. Arch. Proc.* xxxii. ii. 86, I find that in 1614 is this entry :—Laid out for new making the silver cup iiij*s.* vjd. This certainly suggests the idea that the chalice had survived down to that date, but then the question arises, why the parish should have wanted another one so soon as 1635.

WEST CHINNOCK.—A fine Elizabethan cup and cover. The cup is $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. high. The bowl is deep ; there is one band of running ornament of an unusual pattern, as the central stem, from which the conventional leaves, etc., spring, does not wave from side to side between the enclosing fillets, but keeps in the middle between them. The knop is small with a band of hyphens. The outer margin of the foot has a peculiar band of ornament made up of alternate bars and pierced circles, with pellets in the interstices. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1570 ; maker's mark indistinct, perhaps H.B. in a monogram within a circle ; not in *Cripps*. The cover is broad with a wide band of hyphen marks. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1570 ; maker's mark practically illegible. A small salver on three feet and a flagon, both plated.

V

St. Anne's Chapel, Brislington.

BY THE REV. A. RICHARDSON.

THE manor of Brislington was in the honour of Gloucester, which included Bristol and Bristol Castle, and was given to Robert Fitzhamon by Rufus.

Fitzhamon's¹ eldest daughter and heiress, Mabile, married Count Robert, illegitimate son of Henry I, and who was created Earl of Gloucester² on his marriage with Mabile, as she objected to marry a commoner.³

On the death of Robert Earl of Gloucester the manor of Brislington passed to his son, William Earl of Gloucester, who, having no heir, left it to Henry II in trust for his younger son, John, afterwards King of England, but Henry II gave it back to Isabel, sister of William Earl of Gloucester, and she, on her marriage with King John, requested that it might be given to a knight named Sir John de la Warre, in whose family it remained until the middle of the sixteenth century. The De la Warres were raised to the peerage by

(1). Fitzhamon is said to have founded Tewkesbury Abbey, where he is buried, and to have been with Rufus at Winchester the night before his death in the New Forest, of which he was warned by a monk who had a dream, in which he saw the King die whilst out hunting.

(2). Robert Earl of Gloucester espoused the cause of Maud, daughter of Henry I, in her war with Stephen, the Conqueror's youngest son, and imprisoned Stephen in Bristol Castle, which he rebuilt. Robert Earl of Gloucester's figure is upon one of the Bristol gates, hung up above the entrance to the castle at Arno's Vale (the property of J. C. Clayfield-Ireland, Esq.)

(3). The story of their marriage is given at length in *Seyer's Bristol and Bristol Past and Present*, vol. i, 72. See *Seyer*, vol. i, 342; *Collinson*, vol. ii, 400; *Bristol Past and Present*, vol. i, 70, 71.

Edward I, 1298, and one of the family in 1356 was present at the battle of Poitiers with Edward the Black Prince.⁴

The manor was sold by the De la Warre family to the Lacys in the sixteenth century, and sold by the Lacys to the Langtons in 1653. The Langtons built Langton Court soon after coming into possession, which is still standing—the former manor house having been situated at the other end of the parish towards Filton, now known as the Manor House Farm, on the property of J. Cooke-Hurle, Esq.⁵

Colonel William Gore married⁶ Miss Langton, the heiress to the property, and by right of his wife became owner of the manor towards the end of the eighteenth century, and from him it passed in direct descent to the present Lord Temple, who sold it about fifteen years ago.⁷

William Wycester (in his *Itinerary*, page 191) states that a certain Lord de la Warre founded the chapel of St. Anne, and there is little doubt that Collinson and other writers are correct in stating that the founder gave certain endowments to the chapel, *viz*: land for the erection of a house for a chaplain at Newycke (traditionally said to have been situated where Wick House, the residence of Mr. T. Harding, now stands), and some land at Hanham and Warley Wood.

The chapel and its endowments are mentioned in a lease granted by John, last abbot of Keynsham, on 30th of June, 1538, to Robert Stafford, yeoman, of Brislington.

“To all the faithful in Christ to whom this our present indented writing cometh, John, by divine permission, abbot of the monastery of the Blessed Virgin, and the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul of Keynsham, in the

(4). See Collinson, vol. ii, 410, 411, who quotes a charter of 8 John for gift of manor to De la Warre.

(5). Mr. J. Cooke-Hurle's title deeds.

(6). This marriage is in the Brislington Parish registers of marriages.

(7). A considerable portion of the original manorial estates had passed away previous to this sale, the village of Brislington having formerly belonged to the manor, as well as property now owned by Messrs. Clayfield-Ireland, J. Cooke-Hurle, and W. J. Braikenridge, etc.

county of Somerset, and the convent of the same place send greeting in our Lord everlasting, and know ye that in the aforesaid abbot and convent by our unanimous assent and consent for the sum of forty shillings sterling to us in hand paid by Robert Stafford of Bristtelen, yeoman, the receipt, so have granted all that one house, situate near the chapel of St. Anne, in the wood at the southern part of the said chapel in the parish of Bristlington, in the county aforesaid, and called Newyke, with all houses, out-houses, orchards, to the said house belonging or appertaining; also the 'chapel' or 'shrine' in which the image of St. Anne formerly was, with the cemetery in which the said 'chapel' or 'shrine' now is with all other commodities, profits, advantages, and easements and the said house, with the gardens, orchards, chapel, and cemetery belonging or appertaining."

This lease also grants "Hamcliffe Wood in West Hannam," and "Cosyner's lez under Warley Wood," to Stafford (evidently the original endowments of the chapel, the gift of Lord de la Warre).

The date of the foundation of the chapel is uncertain, but it was after the foundation of Keynsham Abbey in 1170,⁸ as the chapel was founded in connection with that abbey. It was before 1392, as a will of that date is extant in which a small legacy is left to the chapel.

Dallanay, in his *History of Bristol*, thinks that the chapel was founded by the same Lord de la Warre, who founded St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Bristol. (*See Dallanay*, p. 61).

Messrs. Nicholls and Taylor, in *Bristol Past and Present*, place St. Anne's and St. Bartholomew's at the end of the thirteenth century.

Wycester, in his *Itinerary*, says St. Bartholomew's Hos-

(8). Keynsham Abbey was founded by William Earl of Gloucester, to the memory of his son Robert, who died in his twentieth year (*see deed*, Bristol Museum). *Seyer*, vol. i, 253. *Farmer's Notitia Monastica* (Som.) *Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. vi.

pital was formerly a priory of canons regular, founded by the ancestors of Lord de la Warre, and adds that it is now a hospital for poor persons. (Wycester's *Itinerary*, p. 408).

Barrett, in his *Bristol Antiquities*, refers to a deed dated 1386, by which the patronage of St. Bartholomew's Hospital was vested in the De la Warre family, "whose ancestors founded it." (Barrett, p. 430).

It is probable that the founder of St. Anne's Chapel and also of St. Bartholomew's Hospital was *Roger de la Warre*, raised to the peerage in 1298 by Edward I. He is described in the *Complete Peerage*, by G. E. C., as of Isfield, Sussex, and Wick-Warr, co. Gloucester, in which county it says he had considerable estates.

If this Lord Roger de la Warre (who died seized of Brislington, 1320, *see* Collinson, vol. ii, 411) was the founder, as is probable, it will meet Wycester's statement that it was founded by a *Lord de la Warre* (he being first Baron de la Warre); it will also agree with the date usually given as the date of the foundation of the chapel, *viz.*, the thirteenth century, as he died in 1320, an old man, having a son forty years old (*see* Collinson, vol. ii, 411); and it will also agree with Dallanay's surmise as to the foundation of St. Bartholomew's Hospital having been by the same founder as St. Anne's, as the land endowments of St. Bartholomew's lay in *Brislington* and *Wickwarr*, as well as in other parishes in Gloucestershire and Somerset.

In the Record Society's *Somerset Feet of Fines*, vol. vi, p. 237, there is an account of a trial at Westminster, when Roger de la Warre, in 1274, claimed the manor of Brislington from John, son of Jordan de la Warre, when judgment was given in favour of John, but at his decease the said manor was "wholly to revert to Roger." It is also stated at the same trial that the *Abbot of Keynsham appeared to put in his claim for an endowment*, possibly the Chapel of St. Anne.

The chapel had evidently become a popular place of pil-

grimage before William Wycester's time, 1414—1480. In his *Itinerary* he describes its structure as follows: "The Chapel of St. Anne contained in length 19 yards; the breadth contained 5 yards; there are 19 buttresses (*Capella Sanctæ Annæ continet in longitudine 19 virgas; Latituro ejus continet 5 virgas; et sunt de boterasses circa capellium 19*). See *Itinerary*, p. 408.

He also describes its interior as follows:

"The chapel contains two four-sided wax lights, the gift of the Weavers' Guild (*artes textorium*) which contain in height from the ground to the arch of the roof (probably the tower) eighty feet, and the through measurement of one four-sided light from the Guild of Shoemakers (*corduanarii*) contains in width ten inches, and the breadth eight inches—and the four-sided wax lights given by the Guild of Weavers, contains in height to the roof of the chapel, eighty feet, width eight inches, breadth seven inches, and in each year the said wax lights are renewed about the day of Pentecost, and the wax and the making cost £5 (£60 of our modern currency); and there are in the chapel thirty-two ships and little ships (*naves and naviculæ*) and five are of silver, each costing twenty shillings, and before the image of St. Anne are thirteen four-sided wax lights."

The first authentic record of St. Anne's Chapel is, as has been already alluded to, in a will dated 1392 (a copy of which is in the possession of the Bristol Corporation), when John Becket, merchant of Bristol, left a small legacy to Sir Richard, chaplain of St. Anne's, and another to the abbot and monastery of Keynsham, of which Sir Richard was doubtless a canon, as two tombstones¹⁰ were dug up in the abbey cemetery

(9). Dallany thinks the ships were for burning incense and receiving and containing offerings, and says that William Wykeham gave one eleemosynary dish, in the form of a ship, to Winchester Cathedral. He also adds that amongst Cardinal Wolsey's plate there were some "lytell shippes," some "silver," and some "gilte," for collecting offerings on Christmas Day.

(10). These tombstones were broken up some years ago to make coping stones for a garden wall by the owner of the Abbey lands.

some years ago bearing the names of canons of Keynsham, who were also chaplains of St. Anne's.

The inscription on one of them runs as follows: "Here lies Walter Joie, canon, formerly custos of the chapel of St. Anne's in the wood, on whose soul may The Most High have mercy."

(*Hic lacet Walternus Joie (or Joice) canonicus super custos capelli Sancti Anni in the wode, etc.*)

The lettering is said to be of the sixteenth century in which case this was probably the last chaplain of St. Anne. (*See Journal of Archæological Society Paper on "Keynsham Abbey," by Loftus Brock.*)

Another Bristol Will, relating to St. Anne's chapel, is that of Maud Esterfeld, wife of John Esterfeld, dated 21st July, 1491, in which, amongst other behests, she leaves a gold ring to the use of the chapel of St. Anne's in the wood. (*See Wadley's Bristol Wills, p. 177.*)

Amongst the illustrious visitors to this chapel was Henry VII, who first visited Bristol in the spring of the year, after the battle of Bosworth, 1485, and at that visit made a pilgrimage to St. Anne's Chapel.

A manuscript in the Cottonian Library, quoted by Leland in his *Coll. De Rebus, etc.*, vol. iv, p. 185, contains this extract:

"And on the morne when the King had dyled he roode on pilgrimage to Sainte Anne's in the Woode."

Elizabeth of York, wife of Henry VII, also visited the chapel during a progress in the West of England, and left an offertory of 2s. 6d.

The following extract is given in her almoner's account:

"1502. Item the xxist day of August to the King's Almoner—For the queen's offering to St. Anne in the wood besides Bristol 17s. vjd. (*See Privy purse expenses, Elizabeth of York, p. 42.*)

The Duke of Buckingham, the builder of Thornbury Castle, and the last who held the office of High Constable of England,

made a pilgrimage to St. Anne's in 1508, with his wife and daughter, and the following entry is recorded in the duke's private account, now at the Record Office :

"1508, 6 May. My lord, my lady's, and my young lady's oblation to St. Anne in the Wood 7s. 4d."

The Duke of Buckingham revisited the chapel in 1521, shortly before being put to death as a traitor, and the entry appears in his account as follows :

"1521, January. Oblation to St. Anne in the Wood, 7s."

There is another previous entry in these accounts relating to St. Anne's Chapel, which is given as follows :

"22 June, 1508. To a Welsh harper at St. Anne's, 1s."
(See Brewer's *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII's Reign*, vol. iii, part 1, p. 497).

There is an interesting reference in *Bristol Past and Present* to a pilgrimage made by two hundred pilgrims from St. Anne's to Compostellia, in Spain, in 1448. (See *Bristol Past and Present*, vol. ii, 126. Quoted from Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. vi, p. 79).

The historian Leland also refers to St. Anne's Chapel in his *Itinerary*, probably about the year 1542, when he relates :

"A 2 miles above Bristow was a common Trafectus by bote wher was a chapelle of St. Anne on the same side of the Avon that Bath standeth on and heere was great pilgrimage to St. Anne. (Leland's *Itinerary*, vol. ii, p. 57).

But not long after the chapel had become so famous as to attract royalty and nobility, the tide of the Reformation had set in, and in 1533, Hugh Latimer, then an incumbent of the Wiltshire parish of West Kington (then in the Diocese of Bath and Wells), was invited by some of the Reformist clergy to visit Bristol, and in the pulpits of St. Nicholas and St. Thomas he denounced certain doctrines of the Romish church, especially pilgrimage, as mischievous and superstitious.

Being prohibited from preaching in the Diocese of Worcester, in which diocese Bristol then was, he defended himself,

one of his opponents being Dr. Powell, and in the following letter to the Chancellor of the Diocese of Worcester he mentioned St. Anne's Chapel as being no less famous for pilgrimage than the shrine at Walsingham.

Latimer to Dr. Bagard (Chancellor of the Diocese of Worcester).

"The reason why you have not moved your parishioners so instantly to pilgrimages as you have to works of charity, arises, as I suppose, for lack of scripture to bear you out. Therefore, I send you one of Dr. Powell's finding, who deriveth pilgrimages to Master John Sharne, Walsingham *St. Anne's in the Wood*, from the text in St. Mathew, xix, 29, 'Every one that foresaketh houses,' &c. The seven sacraments he picked out of Psalm xxii (xxiii). Dominus regit me. Tuus L."¹¹

But the destruction of what Latimer deemed an evil was even nearer than he imagined. In January, 1539, the abbot and canons of Keynsham surrendered their monastery to the king, and the chapel of St. Anne's, already dismantled, and let on lease to Robert Stafford, yeoman of Brislington was sold by King Edw. VI, in 1552, to Robert Bridges, a brother to Lord Chandos, who, along with this chapel, purchased most of the abbey property for a small sum.

The part of the conveyance referring to the chapel, which is slightly different from the lease of 1538, runs as follows :

"All that Tenement called Newycke with its appurtenances situate near the late chapel of St. Anne at Bristleton, and all houses, gardens, and profits belonging to the said messuage of Newycke. Also all the chapel of St. Anne aforesaid, the churchyard where it was situated, and all rents belonging to the said messuage, chapel and churchyard."

And then follows the description of the rest of the endowment,

(11). This controversy is given at length in *Seyer's Memoirs of Bristol*, vol. ii, 216, and in *Nicholls and Taylor's Past and Present*.

viz., the land at "Hamcliffe Wood in West Hannam and at Warley Wood." (*See* copy of conveyance, Collinson, vol. ii. Keynsham Abbey).

It is impossible to say how much of the chapel had been demolished between the years 1538 and 1552, the time between which it was let on lease and sold.

Probably it shared the fate of other similar edifices, and, bereft of its roof timbers and stained glass windows, it was left during this period to fall into decay.

The walls had probably fallen in or been pulled down before 1790, as Collinson speaks of the Chapel at that date as being "long since ruined."

There are old people who say that a portion of the ruins were used as a cart-shed when they were children, and that this cart-shed was nearly all pulled down, about the year 1860, to make a garden wall, on a farm near the chapel, called St. Anne's Farm.

A portion of this ruined cart-shed was, however, still standing in 1880, and possibly forms the subject of a sketch made in that year by a Roman Catholic clergyman, named Father Grant. Now almost all these remains are gone, there is little more than a grassy mound to mark the site, which is on the Brislington side of the Avon, near the end of the lane running through St. Anne's Wood, and opposite Crew's Hole, in the parish of Hanham.

The old well and ferry are still in existence, and there is a right of way to the ferry and chapel site from both the Somerset and Gloucestershire sides of the Avon.

The names "Pilgrim Inn" and "Pilgrim Street," retained in the village of Brislington, still keep alive the memory of the chapel, and though it is gone for ever, yet the romantic associations and natural beauty of the place remain. Nor can any one visit this still charming locality so near a great city and yet so secluded in its nature, without sympathising with

Collinson who, evidently struck with the quiet beauty of the place, writes in 1790 :

"The place where the chapel (long since ruined) stood is but little known, being in a nook of the county opposite Crew's Hole, in the parish of Hanham, in Gloucester, by which it is divided by the Avon. A more retired spot could hardly be found. A deep well,¹² overhung with aged oaks, alders, and poplars, bounds its southern aspect ; through it runs a languid brook, gently murmuring over a rocky bottom and making several waterfalls."



RUINS ON THE SITE OF ST. ANNE'S CHAPEL.

(From a sketch made by Father Grant, in 1880.)

[The writer of this paper desires to express his thanks to the Librarian of the British Museum, the Rev. F. J. Poynton, Rector of Kelston, and to Mr. Latimer, of Bristol, and also to Mr. James Sinnott, the present owner of St. Anne's Wood, for their kind assistance, and wishes to add that Mr. Latimer's *Notes on St. Anne's*, written about ten years ago, for the Bristol and District Pathway Preservation Society, contain considerable information on the subject.]

(12). Some coins were found in this well about ten years ago by Father Grant, and were as follows : 1. Half groat, Edw. IV ; 2. An abbey token ; 3. A half groat, Hen. VII ; 4. A Portuguese coin ; 5. A reckon-penny or counter.



Norton Camp.

BY WILLIAM BIDGOOD.

THIS ancient entrenchment occupies the crest of a hill of slight elevation, but still commanding situation, about 200 yards to the north of the Church of Norton Fitzwarren. The shape of the camp is somewhat roughly circular in form, corresponding to the course of the hill on which it is situated. From the earthworks forming the fortifications there is a gentle slope on all sides to the valley below. The entrenchments consist of an inner and an outer bank, with a broad ditch between. The banks were originally of considerably greater height than they are now, and the ditch was much deeper. The effect of denudation for so many centuries has been to lessen the height of the ramparts and to fill up the ditch. Sufficient, however, remains to trace clearly the course of the defences in their whole circuit. The enclosure is about 12 or 13 acres in area, and being of convenient size for agricultural purposes, the entrenchments also forming a good fence, has tended to the preservation of this interesting earthwork. There are three main entrances, north, west, and south-east. That to the west is probably the best preserved, and most typical, although the main defences of the camp for some distance on either side of it have been obliterated, and a modern hedge substituted. This entrance consists of a hollow way, projecting from the camp some 400 or 500 feet into the adjoining field, which would enable the defenders to sally forth unseen, and attack their assailants in the rear : on the other hand, if the invaders got possession of the approach, they would be met on reaching

the camp by a barrier thrown across the road, causing it to bifurcate into two narrow passages easily held by the defenders. The entrance on the north is prolonged to a much greater distance, and terminates in a narrow lane, leading in the direction of a place called "Conquest," on the Bishop's Lydeard road. This camp appears to be of purely British construction, and although remains of Roman occupation have been found in the valley below, there is nothing to show that the camp was even occupied, much less constructed, by them. Whether it be of pre-Roman construction, or of the later British period, it probably played its most important part in history at the time of the West Saxon conquest of the valley of the Tone.

At what precise date Norton Camp was captured by the West Saxons does not appear. The Parret remained the boundary of the Welsh for about a quarter of a century; but in A.D. 683, the Saxon Chronicle records that "Centwine drove the Brito-Welsh as far as the sea." This is interpreted as the country west of the Parret along the coast to Quantoxhead, and would have included the forts of Dousborough and Ruborough, with the ridge of the Quantocks as the boundary. Ine succeeded to the kingdom of the West Saxons in 688, and between this date and the close of the century the camp at Norton and the rich vale of Taunton Deane would appear to have become English, for we find in the early days of the 9th century Ine bestowing lands "on the Tān" to the church at Glastonbury. This land would have been that represented by the parish of West Monkton, which remained as one of the possessions of the abbey until the Dissolution. About the same period the frontier would appear to have been extended southward and westward to the river Tone, and a chain of forts ranging from Elworthy Barrows, Clatworthy, Wiveliscombe, Bathealton, to Castle Hill near West Buckland, with Taunton established as a bulwark on its southern bank. There does not appear to have been any further fighting westward, but the Saxon Chronicle records, A.D. 709, "Ine and Nunna his kins-

man fought against Gerent, king of the Welsh." This must have been a most important and probably sanguinary conflict, for it is seldom that a British leader is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle, but here it is the king himself who is fighting. The result of this campaign would appear to have been the conquest of the south-western portion of the county—Neroche and Ilminster district. Castle Neroche would at that time have been the principal, if not the only, fort left to the Britons in Somerset, and its possession would have been hotly contested. A relic of this fight might, perhaps, exist in a barrow on the Blackdown Hills, situate about six miles south-west of Taunton, and the same distance west of Castle Neroche. On the old ordnance map this barrow will be found marked "Noons Barrow." The late Mr. Dickinson drew attention to it in the early pages of *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* (vol. i, p. 159), and suggested that it was the burial-place of Nūn or Nunna. This is extremely probable, from the circumstance of the fight, and the fact that Nunna's name does not again occur in the Chronicle. Had he been living, he would certainly have been mentioned in Ine's subsequent wars. During one of these insurrections, which were constantly occurring among the English, Taunton appears to have been besieged by the rebels, for the Saxon Chronicle records, under date 722, "In this year Queen Æthelburh (Ine's Queen) destroyed Taunton, which Ine had previously built." The king himself was engaged fighting elsewhere. This is the first mention of Taunton in history. Before Ine's time, the Saxons had become converted to Christianity, and the war between the English and Welsh became one of subjugation and government, rather than of conquest and extermination. His great code of laws deals alike with the English and Welsh.

When Norton Camp was taken by the Saxons, the Britons retired to the west and south of the Tone, where they probably afterwards dwelt in peace. There are two or three place-names which would suggest this: Wiveliscombe is but a slight

corruption of Wælas-combe, pronounced by the natives Wuls-combe. Another place, a little west of Wellington, on the Tone, is marked Wellisford on the map, but called Welshford by the inhabitants. Wellington as Welshtown, or Wælas-town, is not so clear.

Folk-speech also is important evidence of racial boundaries. While there is a very marked distinction between the pronunciation east and west of the Parret, there is also a correspondingly conspicuous difference between that east and west of Taunton, as Mr. Elworthy has pointed out,* the pronunciation gradually shading into the western dialect, until by the time we reach Wellington, Wiveliscombe, and the western slopes of the Quantocks, the speech has become almost thoroughly Devonian in character. This would tend to prove, as well as Ine's "Dooms," that, after their conversion to Christianity, the English did not drive the conquered Britons out of the country altogether, but that they lived on peaceably and intermarried. Indeed, there is some suspicion that Ine himself was half a Welshman.

There is also a noticeable difference in the physical appearance of the inhabitants westward, a larger proportion of shorter, thick-set people, with dark complexion and black hair, being observable, and this distinction increases until on Exmoor and in Devonshire it becomes the rule.

Local traditions and legends are worth sifting, as generally there may be found some foundation on which they have been built up. Thus the old rhyme

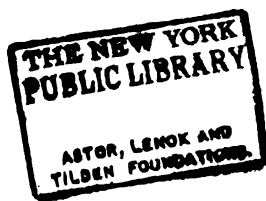
"Norton was a market town
When Taunton was a furzy down,"

has some truth in it, for Norton Camp is undoubtedly a place of greater antiquity than Taunton, and although the latter was never a furzy down, the soil being more congenial to the growth of alder, withies, sedges, and equisetum, than to heath

* "Dialect of West Somerset," p. 6.

or gorse, yet on the north side it was certainly a morass. The selection of its site for the building of Ine's new fortress would seem to mark a fresh era in fortification—a system in which the ordinary defences of earthworks and palisades are strengthened by an outer ditch of water. It is also interesting to note that the date of its foundation is nearly two hundred years earlier than any other fortress mentioned in the Saxon chronicle.

The legend of the Dragon who lived on Norton Camp and ravaged the country round, descending into the valley, devouring the inhabitants and their flocks, has some foundation. It will be remembered that the Dragon was the Standard of the West Saxons. Freeman makes frequent mention of this in his *History of the Norman Conquest*, and we might easily imagine how this monster, stuck on the top of a pole and planted on the camp, menacing the people in the valley below inspired the inhabitants with awe and superstitious wonder. And such a hold does the legend appear to have had on the people, that down to mediæval times it was strongly believed in, for on the beautifully carved fifteenth century screen of the parish church of Norton Fitzwarren, it is depicted in the form of reptiles resembling crocodiles, seizing and devouring men at the plough, and even women and children seem not to have been exempt from their ravages. It may well have been, however, that this dragon legend was turned to account in the religious fervour of the middle ages, and served to typify the evil spirit going about seeking whom he might devour. Even in our own day the inhabitants will tell you of the pestiferous reptile that once upon a time lived on the hill, bred from the corruption of human bodies, breathing disease and death around. Similar dragon legends exist elsewhere, associated with stories of great battles. At the present time the Wessex Dragon, or rather the modern heraldic representation of this mythical monster, waves over the Society's Castle of Taunton.



An Early Chapter of the History of Yeovil.*

BY JOHN BATTEN.

YEOVIL, according to the Domesday Survey, contained altogether eight hides, two of which were held by Robert, Earl of Moretain, and the remaining six by William de Ou, who had sublet them to Hugh Maltravers—a name latinized in the *Inq. Gheldi* as “Hugo Malus-transitus.” He was also William de Ou’s tenant of Hinton Blewet, in Somerset, and of the manors of Mappowder, Lidlinch, Stourton-Candel, Candel-wake, Litchet Maltravers and Woolcombe Maltravers in Dorset.

William de Ou and William de Moretain (son and successor of Earl Robert) were attainted for taking part in the rebellion against William Rufus in 1088, and their possessions at Yeovil and elsewhere were forfeited to the Crown (Freeman’s *Norman Conquest* I. 33), but Hugh Maltravers was probably not disturbed in his holding, as one of the same name, by charter, without date, gave to the Priory of Montacute his “land near Preston (*i.e.*, Preston Plucknet) by Southbroke,” which gift was confirmed by John Maltravers of Gyvele (Yeovil) in 1262 (*Montacute Cartulary*, Som. Rec. Soc.). At a very early period, a portion of Gyvele had been conferred on the Church and endowed with special rights and immunities as a “Free Ville or Liberty,” but, in the early part of the reign

* This article should be read in connection with an address by the present writer at the meeting of the Society in 1885 (see vol. xxxii).

of Henry III, it was known only by tradition that the donor was the "daughter of a certain king" (see more on this head, *Proceedings*, vol. xxxii, p. 11).

The royal endowment (to which perhaps Collinson alludes in his *History*, vol. iii, p. 205) did not extend to the advowson of Gyvele, which remained appendant to the Maltravers manor, out of which, we may fairly presume, the endowment was taken, and the Maltravers family remained in possession of it for many generations, as well as of that part of William de Ou's six hides, which afterwards became known as the manor of Henford Maltravers, answering to the modern tything of that name, in which, indeed, the church is situated.

As to the remainder of the six hides we are left pretty much to conjecture, but, in the reign of King John, it had certainly become a separate manor, known as the manor of Kingston juxta Yeovil, and answering to the modern tythings of Wigdon and Huntley.

Of the two hides held by the Earl of Moretain, one of them may have been the manor of Newton which was held by the family of DeGouiz, descendants of Roger Arundel, the Domesday tenant of many manors in Somerset, and the other, answering to the manor of Lyde, belonged to the Fitzpayns.

The earliest owner of Kingston that has been traced is Hugh Fitz Hugh, *alias* Hugh de Say, second son of Hugh Fitz Osbern, Lord of Richard's Castle, in Herefordshire, and Eustachia his wife, who was daughter and heiress of Theodoric de Say, Lord of Stoke Say, in Shropshire. In honour of their mother, this Hugh and his elder brother, Osbert Fitz Hugh, assumed her paternal name of de Say, which was borne also by the descendants of Hugh, who only left issue. Richard's Castle lies in a village to which it gives its name, about four miles S.W. of Ludlow, close to the old church of St. Bartholomew. The site, from its great eminence and commanding position, is evidently adapted for a fortress of unusual strength, and here, Richard Fitz Scrob and his son Osbern,

in the time of Edward the Confessor, raised, according to Freeman the historian, "the first castle on English ground" (*Norman Conquest*, vol. i). According to him, this was the castle the surrender of which was demanded by the rebellious Earl Godwin in the year 1051. Since the death of Mr. Freeman, his version of the transaction has been attacked by an able, but severe critic, who contends that the castle was not Richard's Castle but the Castle of Euyas Harold in the same county, and that Freeman confused Osbern, son of Richard Fitz Scrob, with another Osbern, whose surname was Pentecost (Round's *Feudal England*, p. 320). Leaving wiser men to decide such a momentous question, our course will now follow that of de Say, in whom the blood of Fitz Osbern was absorbed.

The family of de Say was of Norman origin. In the reign of Henry I, Jordan de Say and Lucy, his wife, in conjunction with Richard de Humet (the King's Constable of Normandy) and Agnes, his wife (a daughter of Jordan de Say), founded the Abbey of Aunay in the Diocese of Bayeux, and their son, Gilbert de Say, contributed to its endowment (*Neustria Pia*, 759-60; *Gallia Christiana XI Instrumenta*; *D'Anisy Extraits de Cartes Normandes I*, 46, p. 89; Stapleton's *Normandy I*, lxxxv, clxxxii.)

In England, their first seat appears to have been at Clun, in Shropshire, and Stokesay was, in 1115, acquired from Walter de Lucy by Picot de Say, the grand-father of Eustachia, wife of Hugh Fitz Osbern. The family also held lands in Oxfordshire, where Jordan de Say was excused a debt due to the Crown in 1131 (*Pipe Roll*, 31, *Hen. I*) *Oxon*, and it may be assumed that this related to his manor of Solethorn (now Souldern), the church of which he bestowed on the neighbouring Abbey of Egnesham (Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities I*, 193, 252, 500; *Cott. MSS., Claud A 8*, p. 135).

On the death s.p. of his elder brother, Osbert, Hugh de Say (I) succeeded to Richard's Castle (which, on account

of the number of knights' fees held of it, was styled the Honour of Richard's Castle) and married Lucy, younger daughter of Walter de Clifford, and sister of Fair Rosamond, the celebrated mistress of Henry II (*Dugd. Mon. II.* 49, 855), whose unfortunate life and miserable end are well known, and—what is perhaps not so well known—whose remains were not allowed to rest in the sanctuary of her tomb, but were, in 1191 (3 Ric. I) by order of Hugh, the stern Bishop of Lincoln, exhumed and cast out of the conventual Church of Godsall.

Hugh de Say must have died before 1177, as in the *Pipe Roll* for that year (23 Hen. II, Som. and Dors.) she paid seventy-five marks for license to marry again and to enjoy her dower in peace, and in right of it she presented Thomas Maltravers to the Chapel of All Saints, Kingston. There was issue of the marriage according to the historians of Worcestershire (Nash I, 241), and Shropshire (Eyton, 303), two sons only—Richard, who died s.p. and Hugh (II), who succeeded to Richard's Castle. He married Mabel, daughter of Robert Marmion, and left at his death, before 1204, two sons, who died s.p., and two daughters, Lucy and Margaret, but Lucy dying, her sister became sole heiress to their father's great possessions. On the 20th October, 1204, the Sheriff of Somerset was ordered to give possession of the manor of "Giffle," "*quod fuit Luce de Say aine fil de Hug de Say*," to William Cantilupe. This was probably a grant of the wardship of the infant Margaret, but on the 8th of November following, the same sheriff was directed to deliver the manor to Gilbert de Say, and two years after to restore to Nicholas de Say his land in "Giffle" which Gilbert de Say held (*Close Rolls*, 6 John). Gilbert was a third son of Hugh (I) as is shewn by the record of a trial between him and John Maltravers, in 1213-14, relating to the Chapel of Kingston, when he proved, to the satisfaction of the jury, that Lucy de Say, "his mother," had presented the last clerk (Thomas Maltravers) in right of her dower (*Rot.*

Cur., 15 John, Nos. 58-9). In addition to this, Gilbert was assessed in the aid (13 John) for one knight's fee in Gyvele (*Lib. Rub.*). He had a sister, Lucy, married to Thomas de Arderne, and in 1216 (17 John), the Sheriff of Somerset was ordered to enquire, by jury, whether Hugh de Say, father of Margaret, then the wife of Robert de Mortimer, had given to Thomas de Arderne the manor of Soulthorn in exchange for the manor of "Giffle," and whether Soulthorn was the inheritance of Hugh, and if so, the sheriff was to give possession of Soulthorn to Robert and Margaret (*Close Rolls*). It is probable that the sheriff's return to the writ was in the negative, as we find that the Arderne family continued in the possession of Soulthorn, and, in 1255, Ralph de Arderne held that manor of the Barony of Richard's Castle (*Eyton's Salop II*, 33, quoting *Rot. Hund. II*, 44).

It is very evident that there were many complications and conflicting claims relating to the paternal estates inherited by Margaret de Say—which extended to those in Somersetshire, as well as Shropshire and Worcestershire—and Robert de Mortimer, her husband, was (according to the historian of Shropshire (*Eyton iv.* 303) forced to take proceedings against Gilbert de Say and others in order to recover them. He must have succeeded, ultimately, as he certified that he held no less than "twenty-three fees of the Honour of Richard's Castle by his marriage with the daughter of Hugh de Say, heir of Osbert Fitzhugh" (*Lib. Nig. I*, p. 159). Robert de Mortimer, who was a younger son of Roger de Mortimer, of Wigmore, was the second husband of Margaret de Say, and they were married before 1216 (17 John), as in that year he obtained a grant from the king of all lands in Berewic, Sussex, which formerly belonged to Mabel de Say, mother of Margery his wife (*Dugd. Bar. I*, 152). Her first husband was Hugh de Ferriers, and before 1221, she had married her third, William de Stuteville. She had issue only by De Mortimer, and from them the Mortimers of Richard's Castle and their successors

in the female line, the Talbots, were descended. The male line of the Talbots failed on the death of John Talbot, under age (12 Richard II), when the Honour of Richard's Castle fell to his three sisters and co-heiresses, Elizabeth, wife of Warin Archdeene, Kt.; Philippa, wife of Matthew Gournay and Alianor, who died unmarried (Nash I, 241).

Richard de Say, brother of Gilbert, appears to have bought Kingston juxta Yeovil of Margaret de Say, after her marriage with Stuteville, for by a fine dated in 1221, between William de Stuteville and Margery his wife, plaintiffs, and Richard de Say, defendant, in consideration of 100 marks of silver, they conveyed to Richard and his heirs four carucates [or hides] of land in Gyvele, under the service of one knight's fee to be rendered to them, and the heirs of Margery (*Somt. Fines*, 5 Hen. III, No. 4). Not long after he confirmed to the Canons of Haghmond, Salop, a gift made to them by Lucy, his mother (*Dugd. Mon. II*, 46), and by another charter made in "The Great Church of Gyvele in 1226, he gave lands in Gyvele (part no doubt of his purchase) to the Priory of Montacute, reserving prayers for Lucy, his mother, on her 'obit,' for which provision had been made by 'Lord Gilbert, his brother,' by the gift of two measures of wheat every year. He died soon after s.p. leaving his brother Gilbert his heir, and Lucy de Arderne, his sister, who, 'in her widowhood,' gave one furlong of land in Gyvele to the same Priory as 'a pittance,' to be bestowed every year on the anniversary [of the death] of Richard de Say, her brother" (*Montacute Cartulary*, Nos. 35-36, Som. Rec. Soc.).

Thomas de Arderne, the husband of Lucy de Say, may have been one of the Ardernes of Warwickshire, as Dugdale, in his history for that county, mentions one of that name who before 6 John had married a wife whose Christian name was Lucy, but whose paternal name was unknown to him. She was living he says 1 Hen. III (1216). In the pedigree he gives of the family, the names of Thomas and Ralph frequently

occur, which, as we shall see hereafter, were borne by the Yeovil branch (Dugd. *Hist. Warwickshire II*, 925).

There can be little doubt that the original seat of the Yeovil branch of the Ardernes was at Horndown, in Essex. In 1122, Thomas de Arderne and Thomas, his son, gave to the Abbey of Bermondsey the Chapel of St. George, in Southwark, and the tithes of their demesne on Horndon. Ralph de Arderne, in the reign of Hen. II, married Annabella, second daughter of the illustrious Ralph de Glanville, Chief Justiciary of England (*Annals of Bermondsey II*, 246), from whom descended another Ralph, who acquired lands in Yeovil, and died before 1259, in which year Erneburga, his widow, brought an action for the recovery of one-third of a messuage, and twelve acres of land in Yeovil as part of her dower out of her husband's lands in Essex and Somerset, and Hugh de Mortimer, son and heir of Margaret, as guardian of Thomas, the infant son of Ralph, was called to warrant her title (*De Banco Roll*, Mich., 43-4 Hen. III, No. 15, memb. 35d). She must have succeeded in her claim, as she sold her life-interest in the Yeovil lands to one Richard de Collworth, who forfeited them for joining in the rebellion of the Barons against Hen. III, and possession was taken by the above Hugh de Mortimer as guardian of Thomas (*Inq. de Rebellibus*, 49 Hen. III, No. 113). Putting the above facts together, there can be no doubt that Thomas de Arderne, who married Lucy de Say, was the father of Ralph, of Essex, who inherited her lands in Yeovil, and left a son, Thomas, to whom (subject to the dower of Erneburga) they descended in the reign of Hen. III. It may be that this last-named Thomas was the husband of Hugelina de Nevile, for, in the year 1294, an assize was held to try if John de Wigton, Robert Fitzpayn, and John, the vicar of Yevele, had disseised her of a tenement in Yevele, and of her manor of Yevele, and a plea being put in that she had a husband living—Thomas de Arderne—who was not named in the writ, it was adjudged that he ought to

have been joined. (*Ass. Div. Cos.*, 22 Edw. I, N. 2. 8.-8).

Proceeding now to Gilbert de Say, he married Matilda, daughter of Matthew de Clivedon, Lord of Milton, near Bruton, and Isabella, his wife, who was a daughter of William de Montague of Sutton Montague or Montis, in this county, which event involved him in litigation with his wife's family (*De Banco Rolls*, Michaelmas term 7-8, Hen. III; H. Hil term 10, Hen. III). On his death (which must have occurred soon after), his property at Yeovil, including the lands which he inherited from his brother Richard, descended to his two daughters and co-heiresses, Edith, the wife of Thomas de Huntley, and Matilda, wife of Thomas de Arderne, son and heir of Ralph, already mentioned. The two sisters made partition of their inheritance, and Edith took that part called "La Marshe," now the hamlet of Yeovil Marsh, and Matilda the remainder, which retained the name of Kingston (*De Banco Rolls*, Michaelmas, 43 Edw. III, 150). In the early part of the reign of Edward I, Kingston passed, by sale no doubt, to Walter de Wigton, Lord of Wigton in Cumberland (Nicholson's *Cumberland II*, 190), from whom, at his death in 1286, it descended to John de Wigton, his son and heir, then 22 years of age. In the Inquisition, p.m. of Walter, it is described as half a knight's fee of the Honour of Burford, held of Lord Robert de Mortimer, and consisting of a capital messuage, 200a. of arable, 10a. mead., 15a. wood, 9a. past., £6 0s. 5d.; rents of freehold tenants, £5 10s.; rents of villeins and pleas of Court (Esch. 14 Edw. I, ws. 15). Robert de Mortimer, the superior lord, died about the same time, as by an inquisition of the fees belonging to him the jury found that Thomas de Huntley (Edith, his wife, being probably dead) held of him the manor of Marshe by half a knight's fee, and John de Wigton, the manor of Kingston by another half-fee—the yearly value of which was £21, besides the advowson of a free chapel, within the Court of Kingston, worth 100s. a year (Esch., 15 Edw. I, No. 30). By a fine in the same year (14 Edw. I),

between John de Lovetot (one of the Justices itinerant who was closely connected with John de Wigton) plt., and Thos. de Arderne, deft. (made in the presence and with the consent of John de Wigton) two knights' fees, from the Manor of Kingston in Yeovil, with the appurtenances, viz., the homage and service of John de Wigton and his heirs of the whole tenement formerly held of the said Thomas in Kingston were limited to John de Lovetot and his heirs for ever. This transaction appears to have been a technical contrivance for enabling de Arderne to convey his interest in the manor, for by a fine of even date between John de Wigton, plt., and Thos. de Arderne, deft., he released the manor of Kingston to de Wigton, subject to a yearly rent of £20, payable to to him for his life (*Somt. Fines*, 14 Edw. I, Nos. 90-1). John de Wigton died about 1315, and there being a doubt respecting the legitimacy of his daughter Margaret, his five sisters were at first found to be his heirs (Esch., 8 Edw. II, No. 61; *Close Rolls*, 13 Edw. I), but the ecclesiastical authority having certified that she was legitimate, she succeeded her father as his sole heir (Plac. Abbrev., 316).¹

Before his death, John de Wigton sold Kingston to Sir Robert Fitzpayn (the third of that name), first Baron Fitzpayn, who died about 1316 (Esch., 9 Edw. II, No. 65), leaving a son and heir, Robert (IV). The manor was taken into the king's hands as belonging to the heirs of John de Wigton, and granted to Thos. de Marlberge during pleasure, the heirs of de Wigton denying Fitzpayn's right, alleging that the sale to him was only for his life, but the court was satisfied from the evidence that he bought the fee and inheritance, and so it was adjudged (Abbrev. Rot. orig., 9 Edw. II, No. 3; *Mem. Rolls*, L.T.R., 13 Edw. II, Rot. 8).

The Fitzpayns were a family of distinction, possessing large

¹ At that period the marriage of the parents after the birth of children rendered them legitimate, but the widow in such a case was not entitled to dower, as Diompia, the widow of John de Wigton, made several unsuccessful attempts to recover it.

estates in the western counties. Robert Fitzpayn (the first of that name) being Lord of Cheddon, near Taunton, in the reign of Hen. II. Roger, his son, held the manor of Lyde, in Yeovil, on right of his wife Margaret, one of the three sisters and co-heiresses of Alured de Lincoln, a descendant of Roger Arundel, the Domesday tenant of large possessions in the west, one of which, it has been suggested, was Lyde, under the name of Eslade. Robert Fitzpayn (IV) married Ela, widow of John Mareschal (Bank's *Baronage II*, app., p. 9), and a daughter of Guy, Lord de Bryan (*Complete Peerage*, by G.E.C., title Bryan). Having no son, he adopted Robert de Gray, of Codnore, and settled the bulk of his estates on him and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Guy de Bryan, jun., in special tail, but he reserved the manor of Kingston with the advowson of the chapel, and, in 1344, settled it on his only child Isabella, wife of John de Chydiok, of Chydiok, Dorset (I) (*Somt. Fines*, 19 Edw. III, No. 35), and died in 1355, seized of an annual rent of £6 7s., (charged upon certain lands in a street called Ford Street, in Kingston); a messuage and carucate of land at La Lude (Lyde); and the reversion of another messuage and lands at Yeovil Marsh, called Walrond's Marsh. After the death of John and Isabella, they were succeeded by three generations of sons (all Sir John de Chydiok), but, in the time of the fourth Sir John, there occurs a break in the title which awaits explanation. Towards the end of the reign of Ric. II, the manor of Kingston with the advowson of the chapel there, was in the possession of the Earls of Kent. The first of these was Thos. de Holand, a distinguished knight in the service of the Black Prince, who married de Holand's mother—"the fair maid of Kent." The Earl died in 1397 (Esch., 20 Ric. II, No. 30) and was succeeded by his son, a second Thos. de Holand, also Earl of Kent, who, having joined in the conspiracy against the new King, Henry IV, was beheaded in 1399 (Esch., 22 Ric. II, No. 21). I have no means of ascertaining how they acquired any interest in the

manor, but it is probable that John de Chydiok (III) had mortgaged it to the first Earl, which led to usual complications, and that, after his death, when his son John (IV), who was left a minor, had attained his majority, the whole matter was settled and mutual releases exchanged. This suggestion is strengthened by the fact that a deed is still extant, by which Chydiok released to Alice, Countess of Kent, and others, all actions and claims concerning the manor of Kingston, or any other lands in the parish of Yeovil (*Close Rolls*, 3 Hen. IV, No. 10).

Turning now to Edith de Say and her husband, Thomas de Huntley, I have not been able to trace his family any farther back than this Thomas, or to identify the place from which they derived their name, but they were afterwards considerable land-owners in several manors called Adbere, in the adjoining parish of Mudford. Parts of these manors had belonged to the great estates of the Mohuns, in Somerset, but, in 1311, Geoffrey de Mohun and Margery his wife, settled them by the description of a messuage, 3 carucates of land, 30a. meadow, 26a. wood, and 11 marcs of rent in Nether Attbere, Over Attebere and Homere, on themselves for life, remainder to the heirs of his body; remainder to Nicholas, his brother, in tail; remainder to David, son of Thomas de Huntley, in tail; remainder to brother of David, in tail; remainder to the right heirs of Geoffrey (*Somt. Fines*, 4 Edw. II, No. 34). David de Huntley must have succeeded to these lands as (20 Edw. 3) he was assessed 20s. for half-a-fee in Little Adbere, formerly Geoffrey de Mohun's. He died s.p. and, consequently, by the terms of the settlement, his brother, Thomas, succeeded to the estate, which devolved on John, his son, and then on Margaret de Huntley, his daughter. Ultimately, the manor of Nether Adbere was settled on Richard Huntley and Alianor, his wife, and the heirs of his body; remainder to John, son of William Carent, in tail; remainder to William Carent, senior, in tail; re-

mainder to the right heirs of Richard Huntley (*Somt. Fines*, 12 Ric. II, No. 1). In this way, I suppose, Adbere fell to the Carents, who were evidently related to the Huntleys. There was another branch of that family resident at Shiplade, in the parish of Bleadon, in this county, and another migrated to Milbourn St. Andrew, Dorset.

Returning from this digression, Thomas de Huntley, the husband of Edith de Say, was also involved, with Brian Gouiz and other leading men, in the Rebellion of the Barons against Hen. III, and, after their defeat, was punished by the forfeiture of his lands, and, according to the *Inquisition de Rebellibus*, the bailiff of Lord Hugh de Mortimer, the over lord, had seized one carucate of land on the ville of Givele, worth 10s. a year, besides rents of assize of £6 a year in the same ville, and also a virgate and-half of land there, and 16s. a year rent of assize held of Huntley by one Richard de Peto, "another rebel." The forfeiture was, however, compounded for, in Kirby's *Quest* (12 Edw. I). Walter de Wigton and Thos. de Huntley are said to hold Kingston, East Marsh, and West Marsh (into which "La Marsh" had been sub-divided) of Robert de Mortimer, by knight service, and, in 1307, among the knights' fees held of the king *in capite* by Matilda, widow of Hugh de Mortimer at her death, was the manor of Mersshe held by John de Huntley by half a knight's fee, and the manor of Kingston juxta Yevele, held by Robert Fitzpayn by another half fee (*Esch.*, 1 Edw. II, No. 59). This John de Huntley, son of Thomas and Edith, conveyed the moiety of the Say estate to Walter de Tryl, of Todbere, Dorset, who, in 1324, settled Marsh (with lands derived from another source now unknown) by the description of 13 messuages, 8 acres and 6½ virgates of land, 23½ acres of mead., 11 acres of past., 16 acres wood, 106s. rent, and rent of 1 lb. of pepper, 2 lbs. of cumin, and one rose, with the appurtenance in West Marsh, Kingston juxta Yevele, and Kingeswoode juxta Hardington, and also a moiety of the advowson of the

chapel of Kingston, on himself and his wife, Ela, for their lives; remainder to William de Carent and Johanna, his wife, and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to Nicholas, son of Michael de Stoure, in fee to be held of the King in Chief (*Somt. Fines*, 17 Edw. II, No. 45). The above indicates the first connection of the De Carent family with Yeovil. Joanna, the wife of William de Carent, was probably a daughter of Walter de Tryl. Her husband died in 1347, possessed of one moiety of the manors of Kingston and Marsh, leaving an infant son, another William de Carent (*Inq. p.m.*, Esch., 22 Edw. III, No. 27). In my opinion, Matilda, the wife of John de Huntley, was another sister of De Tryl. She held, at her death, lands in the ville of Marsh in right of her dower, and also lands there by grant of Walter de Romesey; the reversion (her Inquisition states) belonging to William, son of William de Carent, who was heir as well of Walter de Tryl, as of Matilda (Esch., 21 Edw. III, No. 22). From this it may be inferred that Walter de Tryl had two sisters—Matilda, wife of John de Huntly, and Joan, wife of William de Carent—that neither Walter or his sister, Matilda, left any issue, and that, therefore, William de Carent, son of the other sister, Joan, was heir both of his uncle and his aunt.

West Marsh was at one time held by the family of Falconer, or Le Fauconer, who became possessed of it in the reign of Edw. I, for in the Inquisition of knights' fee in 1302 (31 Edw. I) Robert Fitzpayn and John Fauconer (instead of Walter de Wigton and Thomas de Huntley, in Kirby's *Quest*) are said to hold the manors of Kingston, East Marsh, and West Marsh, of Hugh de Mortimer, by the service of one fee. By disposition, or misfortune, Falconer was frequently at law with his neighbours (see *Ass. Rolls Div. Cos.*, 27 Edw. I, Nos. 2-11). He had a wife, Joan, and died in 1342, holding of John Daunay (Lord of Hinton, in Mudford) a messuage and lands at Hulle in Marsh [now called Marsh Hill] with two moors called Brooms Moor and Dichelfords Moor [now Disle-

moor], and he left John le Falconer (II), his son, then 25 years old (Esch, 15 Edw. VI, No. 27).

John le Falconer (II): resided at West Marsh, and is so described in a charter, dated there in 1354 (27 Edw. III), whereby he granted to John Gogh and John Say certain lands in Kingsdon, near Ivelchester, of which he had been enfeoffed by Nicholas Gouys. The witnesses to this charter were Wm. D'aumarle, Wm. D'unfraville, and Walter de Romesey, knights; and Wm. de Bingham and Wm. de Welde; and to it was attached his seal—two bendlets between three falcons, with the legend, "Sigill . . . Fauconer" (Pole's Collections, Queen's Coll., Oxford, MS. No. 151, f. 47). There are notices on the records of legal proceedings between the Huntleys, the Carents, and the Falconers, respecting their property at Marsh and Kingston, which it would be unprofitable to explain in detail, but it is important to repeat what Collinson cites from the *Close Rolls*, that (30 Edw. III) John le Falconer released to William, son and heir of Wm. de Carent, then under age and in ward to the king, all his right to the manors of Kingston and Hunteley's Marsh (*Rot. Claus.*, 30 Edw. III, cited by Collinson III, 207). This document confirmed to the de Carents their title to Marsh and the part of Kingston which did not belong to the Chydioks, and was substantially the property which afterwards passed from the de Carents to the Comptons, and subsequently to their relatives, the Harbins. This transaction with Carent did not, however, denude le Falconer of all his lands in Yeovil. In 1376, he had to resist an unfounded claim set up by Alice, the widow of Wm. Welde, to lands of his in Kingston and West Marsh. It appears that le Falconer, when only 19 years old, agreed to grant a lease of the lands to Welde and his wife for their lives. After he came of age he went beyond seas for several years—during which time Welde died—and, on his return, the widow had the audacity to repudiate the lease and claim the lands as her freehold,

but, of course, she was defeated (*Ass. Rolls, Div. Cos.*, 40-9 Edw. III).

Le Falconer (II) married Matilda, daughter and heiress of John de Warmwell, of Warmwell, Dorset (*Hutch. Dors. I*, 428), and we may attribute the marriage to the fact that a branch of the de Warmwell family was seated at Newton Salmonville, in Yeovil. I have not been able to ascertain the date of his death, but, by that event, if not by previous settlement, his daughter and heiress, Alice, the wife of Nicholas Coker, must have acquired considerable property in Yeovil and the neighbourhood as, 12 Hen. IV (1411), she and her husband sold a farm in Yevell and Kingston to Sir John Chydiok, lord of Kingston (*Somt. Fines*), and as late as 1445 (23 Hen. VI), after her husband's death, she conveyed in Kingston and Marsh to her cousin, Thos. Lyte of Lytes' Cary (*The Lytes of Lytes Cary*, p. 25). Nicholas Coker himself was the purchaser of the manor of Chilthorne Domer, which, by fine, 9 Hen. IV, was conveyed, subject to a life interest in Edmund Dummer, to Nicholas Coker and Alice his wife, and the heirs of Nicholas Coker.

The manor of West Marsh was, in the reign of Edw. II, held by John de Preston (*Nomina Villarum*, 9 Edw. II), who was a considerable land-owner in the adjoining parish of Preston Plucknet. In 1363, the manor was held by Thomas de Preston for his life, and by a fine levied in that year (37 Edw. III) between Henry le Walshe, plaintiff, and Master Robert de Stratforde, defendant, the reversion then vested in de Stratford was settled upon Henry le Walshe for his life; remainder to John his son, and Isabel his wife, and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to his brothers, Henry and Percival, successively in tail; remainder to the right heirs of the said John. He resided at East Marsh, and purchased from the Crown the wardship of William, the infant son of Wm. de Carent, and Joan, his wife; but, going on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, he died on the journey, leaving his wife, Isabel,

surviving, but we hear no mention of him or West Marsh afterwards, and it was probably absorbed into the de Carent Estate (*Exchequer, L. & R., Memoranda Rolls, Hil.*, 27 Edw. III, No. 12). I should observe that it was from de Chydiok, and not from de Carent as Collinson states, that Kingston came to the Stourtons.

There was yet another part of La Marsh, called Walerands or Walrond's Marsh. As early as 1340, John Walerand, which held under John de Wigton, died, leaving an infant son, John, and his wife, Matilda, surviving, and she was obliged to take legal steps for the recovery of her dower out of it (*Ass. Rolls Div. Cos.*, 3 Edw. II, N. 2. 15-1). The widow probably married again—Dowre, as (28 Edw. III) Robert Fitzpayn held, at his death, the reversion of one messuage, and one carucate of land in Walronde's Marshe, which Matilda Dowre held for her life by grant of John Walrond, which reversion belonged to John Chydiok, and Isabella, his wife (*Esch.*, No. 41).

Allusion has already been made to the manor of Henford as part of the Domesday six hides held by Hugh Maltravers under William de Ou. Collinson, in his History (iii, p. 205) gives a fairly accurate pedigree of the Maltravers family, so far as relates to their ownership of Henford, but a much more elaborate and annotated pedigree is to be found in another work of good authority (*Coll. Top. and Gen.*, vol. vi, p. 334), verified by charters and documents drawn principally from the archives of the Earl of Ilchester.

Beginning from the reign of King John, no less than six generations of the family were successively owners of part of Gyvele, and Lords of Henford. In 1201 (2 John) an action was pending between John Maltravers (II), son of John Maltravers (the first of that name), and Walter de Turberville, and Alice his wife (widow of John the father), respecting lands at Woolcombe (now Woolcombe Maltravers), Dorset, and, for the purposes of this action it is presumed, John (II) sued the Turbervilles for the delivery up of five

charters relating to his inheritance, all of which Walter Turberville admitted he had held, but alleged that they were stolen when his house was burnt down. Maltravers also complained that the Turbervilles unjustly detained from him five coats of mail which had belonged to his father, and their defence was that the father never had but one coat, which he gave to another son with ten librates (*i.e.*, about 500 acres) of land, but, unfortunately, we do not know the result, as, by default of the parties, the Court was not called on to deliver judgment (P.R.O. Curia Regis., No. 24, *Selden Society Publications*, vol. iii). The burning of these charters (if true) must have been a serious loss; two of them were grants by Henry I, thereby carrying the family title back to about one generation from Hugh, the Domesday sub-tenant; a third was a charter of Mareschal, Earl Striguil, and may have been the grant of the Constablership of Striguil or Chepstow Castle, which was an office held by the family (Esch., 25 Edw. I, no. 33). The fifth was a charter of King John. As regards the coats of mail, in the early days of chivalry coat armour was hereditary, and descended to the heirs with the land, for the defence of which it was used, especially as a dire alternative in "wager of battel."

The litigation, between John Maltravers and Lucy de Say (II), respecting the right of presentation to the Chapel of Kingston has already been noticed, but, a few years later, he was engaged in a very remarkable trial, the incidents of which are fortunately very rare in legal annals. He held, it appears, a knight's fee in Gyvele, by virtue of a fine made between Walter Maltravers, his eldest brother (who, it is 'presumed, had afterwards died s.p.) and John Maltravers (I), their father; but William Maltravers, another brother, sought to ignore the fine as void, being purported to be made, not in the King's Court (Richard I), but in the Court of John, Earl of Mortain (afterwards King John). On this ground, and also as entitled to the fee under a distinct grant, he proceeded by

a writ of right against John and recovered judgment. Pending this, John died, and then Hawisia his widow, in 1222 (6 Hen. III) sued William for one-third as her dower, to which William pleads that the knight's fee was given to him by his father, John (I), by charter, which he produces, and calls to warranty John (III), son of John (II), who declines. Then William pleads the judgment on the writ of right, whereupon the Sheriff was ordered to return a record of the judgment. The Sheriff, Roger de Forde, was "valettus" and probably nominee of Peter de Mauley, his lord, who had been sheriff for the six preceding years, and according to his return (which, we may presume, he very reluctantly made) the county—that is the freeholders or suitors of the County Court—wholly disavow the judgment, because, after John had appeared and set out his claim to the fee under the fine, and William's rejoinder that it was of no effect not being made in the King's Court, the Sheriff tried to prevail on the county to give judgment in William's favour, which they declined to do, and all went away except two or three who remained until nearly "the vesper hour," and were assured, by the Sheriff, that they might safely give judgment in William's favour, and that he would indemnify them. On hearing this John prayed for recognition on the writ of right, whether he or William was entitled to the land, but the Sheriff objected that he must rely on the fine he had set up, after hearing which the Sheriff and the two or three who remained with him gave judgment in William's favour "without the assent and will of the county," and that "in no other way did William get judgment, as the county offer to prove as the Court shall consider" (*Assize Roll*, No. 755; *Bracton's Note Book*, case 191). So much for mediæval administration of justice!

Proceeding now to the reign of Edw. I, the manor can be regularly traced from that time. We come first to John Maltravers (III), son of John and Hawisia, who held the high office of Seneschal of the King's Household, and died in 1296,

seised of the manor of Henford, to which the advowson of Yeovil was appendant, and left his son and successor, John Maltravers (IV), aged 30 (Esch., 25 Edw. I, No. 33). This John married first Alianor, who, not improbably, was a daughter of Sir Ralph de Gorges, of Wraxall, Somerset (Smith's *Lives of the Berkeleys I*, 241), his first wife, however, and married for his second, Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir Walter Foliôt, of Melbury, and grand-daughter of Sir Lawrence Sampford, by which match he acquired an interest in the manors of Melbury Sampford and Melbury Osmond. The date of his death has not been ascertained, but he was succeeded by his son by his first wife, John Maltravers (V), afterwards Lord Maltravers, whose name is, unfortunately, associated with that of Sir Thomas Gournay, as the contrivers of the revolting murder of King Edward II at Berkeley Castle. He died in 1365, surviving, by several years, his son John, the sixth and last of the name, who died in 1350. As John (VI) left no son, Henford descended to his two daughters, Joan and Alianor. Joan died s.p. and, consequently, Alianor became sole heiress; she was married to John Fitz Alan, younger brother of Richard Fitz Alan, 14th Earl of Arundel, by whom she had a son, John de Arundel, who, in right of his mother, became Lord Maltravers. The manor of Henford continued in the Arundel family until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when Henry, 22nd Earl, exchanged it with the queen for the manors of Halfnaked and Boxgrave, in Sussex (*Pat. Rolls*, 3 Eliz, 4th part).

The Crown retained Henford in its hands until the end of the reign of Elizabeth, when, the Royal revenues requiring replenishment (as was not uncommon in the Tudor dynasty), it was sold to Sir John Spencer, a city knight of fabulous wealth (*Pat. Roll*, 42 Eliz., pt. 24), and after his death passed to his daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, the wife of William, 2nd Lord Compton, created, 15 James I, Earl of Northampton,

in whose family it continued until sold to the Hooper family, as mentioned by Collinson.

But the advowson of the church devolved in a different course. By a fine levied, 13 Edw. III, between John Maltravers, senior (V), Querent, and Roger Maltravers, and Thomas de Homere, Deforciant, to the manors of Henford, Somerset, and Lytchett, Dorset, the uses whereof, so far as regards the manor, were thereby limited to said John Maltravers for life, with remainder to his son, John Maltravers (VI) in tail, male with remainder to his (the sons) right heirs. The limitations of this fine did not extend to the advowson of the church of Yeovil, and, therefore, it remained in the trustees undisposed of. But, five years afterwards, in 1345 (18 Edw. III), by a charter dated at Witchampton, Wednesday after the Feast of the Annunciation, to which Robert Fitzpayn, Richard Turberville, Robert Martyn, Reginald Fitzherbert, Robert Champayn, knights; and John Wake, Nicholas Pyke, John Smedmore, and Henry Antiocke were witnesses, the trustees, Roger Maltravers and John de Homere, granted to Lord John Maltravers (V), lord of Lytchett, one messuage in Hyneford, and the advowson of the church of Yevell in fee, and he, by a subsequent charter, dated before 36 Edw. III, conveyed it to Richard Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel (Exch. Q.R. Miscell. 911—31). The earl was the brother of John Fitz Alan, husband of Alianor, daughter of John Maltravers (VI), upon whom and her husband the manor of Henford and a rent of 57s. issuing therefrom, had been settled by her grandfather, John Lord Maltravers (V), by a fine dated 33 Edw. III. Richard, 14th Earl of Arundel, was of Royal descent, his mother being Eleanor Plantagenet, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, but he was beheaded in 1397. He had, on two occasions, exercised his right of patronage over the church, and by his will, dated 4th March, 1392, he directed the advowson to be sold. The words of the bequest are, "*Item je vuille que l'avowesoun de Yvele soit venduz auxi tost come home purra*

apres mon deces resonablement et les deniers d'icell loialment emploiez par mes ditz executours en meilloure mannere q'ils saveront en parfourrissement du testament et voluntee mon seigneur et pierre qi Dieux assoile," with directions for presenting a fit clerk, from time to time, to hold the church until a sale could be effected (Nichols' *Collection of Noble Wills*, p. 137). In pursuance of this bequest, the advowson was sold to King Henry V, who purchased it in order to increase the endowment of his recently founded Monastery of Sion, and by charter, dated at Arundel, 13th July, 3 Henry V, (1315), Thomas, 15th Earl, son of the Testator, conveyed two acres of land in Yevill, in a certain place called Huish, together with the advowson of the church of Yevill to his Majesty, his heirs and assigns (Exch. Q.R. Miscell., ut sup.).

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II.—The Officers of the Society shall consist of a Patron and Trustees, elected for life; a President; Vice-Presidents; General and District or Local Secretaries; and a Treasurer, elected at each Anniversary Meeting; with a Committee of twelve, six of whom shall go out annually by rotation, but may be re-elected. No person shall be elected on the Committee until he shall have been six months a Member of the Society.

III.—Anniversary General Meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing the Officers, of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, and of transacting all other necessary business, at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint, of which Meetings three weeks' notice shall be given to the Members.

IV.—There shall also be a General Meeting, fixed by the Committee, for the purpose of receiving reports, reading Papers, and transacting business. All Members shall have the privilege of introducing one friend to the Anniversary and General Meetings.

V.—The Committee is empowered to call Special Meetings of the Society upon receiving a requisition signed by ten Members. Three weeks' notice of such Special Meeting and its objects, shall be given to each Member.

VI.—The affairs of the Society shall be directed by the Committee (of which the Officers of the Society will be *ex-officio* Members) which shall hold monthly Meetings for receiving Reports from the Secretaries and sub-Committees, and for transacting other necessary business; three of the Committee shall be a quorum. Members may attend the Monthly Committee Meetings after the official business has been transacted.

VII.—The Chairman at Meetings of the Society shall have a casting vote, in addition to his vote as a Member.

VIII.—One (at least) of the Secretaries shall attend each Meeting, and shall keep a record of its proceedings. The property of the Society shall be held in Trust for the Members by twelve Trustees, who shall be chosen from the Members at any General Meeting. All Manuscripts and Communications and other property of the Society shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

IX.—Candidates for admission as Members shall be proposed by two Members at any of the General or Committee Meetings, and the election shall be determined by ballot at the next Committee or General Meeting; three-fourths of the Members present balloting shall elect. The Rules of the Society shall be subscribed by every person becoming a Member.

X.—Ladies shall be eligible as Members of the Society without ballot, being proposed by two Members and approved by the majority of the Meeting.

XI.—Each Member shall pay Ten Shillings and Sixpence on admission to the Society, and Ten Shillings and Sixpence as an annual subscription, which shall become due on the first of January in each year, and shall be paid in advance.

XII.—Donors of Ten Guineas or upwards shall be Members for life.

XIII.—At General Meetings of the Society the Committee may recommend persons to be balloted for as Honorary and Corresponding Members.

XIV.—When an office shall become vacant, or any new appointment shall be requisite, the Committee shall have power to fill up the same: such appointments shall remain in force only till the next General Meeting, when they shall be either confirmed or annulled.

XV.—The Treasurer shall receive all Subscriptions and Donations made to the Society, and shall pay all accounts passed by the Committee; he shall keep a book of receipts and payments, which he shall produce whenever the Committee shall require it; the accounts shall be audited previously to the Anniversary Meeting by two Members of the Committee chosen for that purpose, and an abstract of them shall be read at the Meeting.

XVI.—No change shall be made in the laws of the Society except at a General or Special Meeting, at which twelve Members at least shall be present. Of the proposed change a month's notice shall be given to the Secretaries, who shall communicate the same to each Member three weeks before the Meeting.

XVII.—Papers read at Meetings of the Society, may (with the Author's consent and subject to the discretion of the Committee) be published in the *Proceedings* of the Society.

XVIII.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

XIX.—Any person contributing books or specimens to the Museum shall be at liberty to resume possession of them in the event of a dissolution of the Society. Persons shall also have liberty to deposit books or specimens for a specific time only.

XX.—In case of dissolution, the real property of the Society in Taunton shall be held by the Trustees, for the advancement of Literature, Science and Art, in the town of Taunton and the county of Somerset.

Rules for the Government of the Library.

1.—The Library shall be open for the use of the Members of the Society daily (with the exception of Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day), from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Afternoon, from April to August inclusive, and during the remaining months of the year until Four o'clock.

2.—Every Member of the Society whose annual Subscription shall not be more than three months in arrear may borrow out of the Library not more than two volumes at a time, and may exchange any of the borrowed volumes for others as often as he may please, but so that he shall not have more than two in his possession at any one time.

3.—Every application by any Member who shall not attend in person for the loan of any book or books shall be in writing.

4.—So much of the title of every book borrowed as will suffice to distinguish it, the name of the borrower, and the time of borrowing it, shall be entered in a book to be called the "Library Delivery Book;" and such entry, except the application be by letter, shall be signed by the borrower; and the return of books borrowed shall be duly entered in the same book.

5.—The book or books borrowed may either be taken away by the borrower, or sent to him in any reasonable and recognised mode which he may request; and should no request be made, then the Curator shall send the same to the borrower by such mode as the Curator shall think fit.

6.—All cost of the packing, and of the transmission and return of the book or books borrowed, shall in every case be defrayed by the Member who shall have borrowed the same.

7.—No book borrowed out of the Library shall be retained for a longer period than one month, if the same be applied for in the meantime by any other Member; nor in any case shall any book be retained for a longer period than three months.

8.—Every Member who shall borrow any book out of the Library shall be responsible to the Society for its safety and good condition from the time of its leaving the Library ; also if he borrow any book or manuscript within the Library, till it shall be returned by him. And in case of loss or damage, he shall replace the same or make it good ; or, if required by the Committee, shall furnish another copy of the entire work of which it may be part.

9.—No manuscript, nor any drawing, nor any part of the Society's collection of prints or rubbings shall be lent out of the Library without a special order of the Committee, and a bond given for its safe return at such time as the Committee shall appoint.

10.—The Committee shall prepare, and may from time to time add to or alter, a list of such works as shall not be lent out of the Library, on account of their rarity, value, or peculiar liability to damage ; or on account of their being works of reference often needed by Members personally using the Library, and a copy of such list for the time being shall be kept in the Library.

11.—No book shall be lent out until one month after the acquisition of it for the Library.

12.—Extracts from the manuscripts or printed books are allowed to be made freely, but in case of a transcript being desired of a whole manuscript or printed book, the consent of the Committee must be previously obtained.

13.—Persons not being Members of the Society may be admitted for a period not exceeding one week, to consult printed books and manuscripts not of a private nature in the Society's Library, for any special purpose, on being introduced by a Member, either personally or by letter.

14.—No book shall be lent to any person not being a Member of the Society without a special order of the Committee.

15.—Before any Member can borrow a book from the Library, he must acknowledge that he consents to the printed Rules of the Society for the Government of the Library.

* * * *It is requested that contributions to the Museum or Library be sent to the Curator, at the Taunton Castle.*

Rules for the Formation of Local Branch Societies.

1.—On the application of not less than Five Members of the Society the Council may authorise the formation of a Local Branch in any District, and may, if considered advisable, define a specific portion of the County as the District to such Branch.

2.—Societies already in existence, may, on application from the governing bodies, be affiliated as Branches.

3.—All Members of the Parent Society shall be entitled to become Members of any Branch.

4.—A Branch Society may elect Local Associates not necessarily Members of the Parent Society.

5.—Members of the Council of the Parent Society, being Members of, and residing within the District assigned to any Branch, shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Council of such Branch.

6.—A Branch Society may fix the rates of Subscription for Members and Associates, and make Rules and Bye-Laws for the government of such Branch, subject in all cases to the approval of the Council of the Parent Society.

7.—A Branch Society shall not be entitled to pledge the credit of the Parent Society in any manner whatsoever.

8.—The authority given by the Council may at any time be withdrawn by them, subject always to an appeal to a General Meeting.

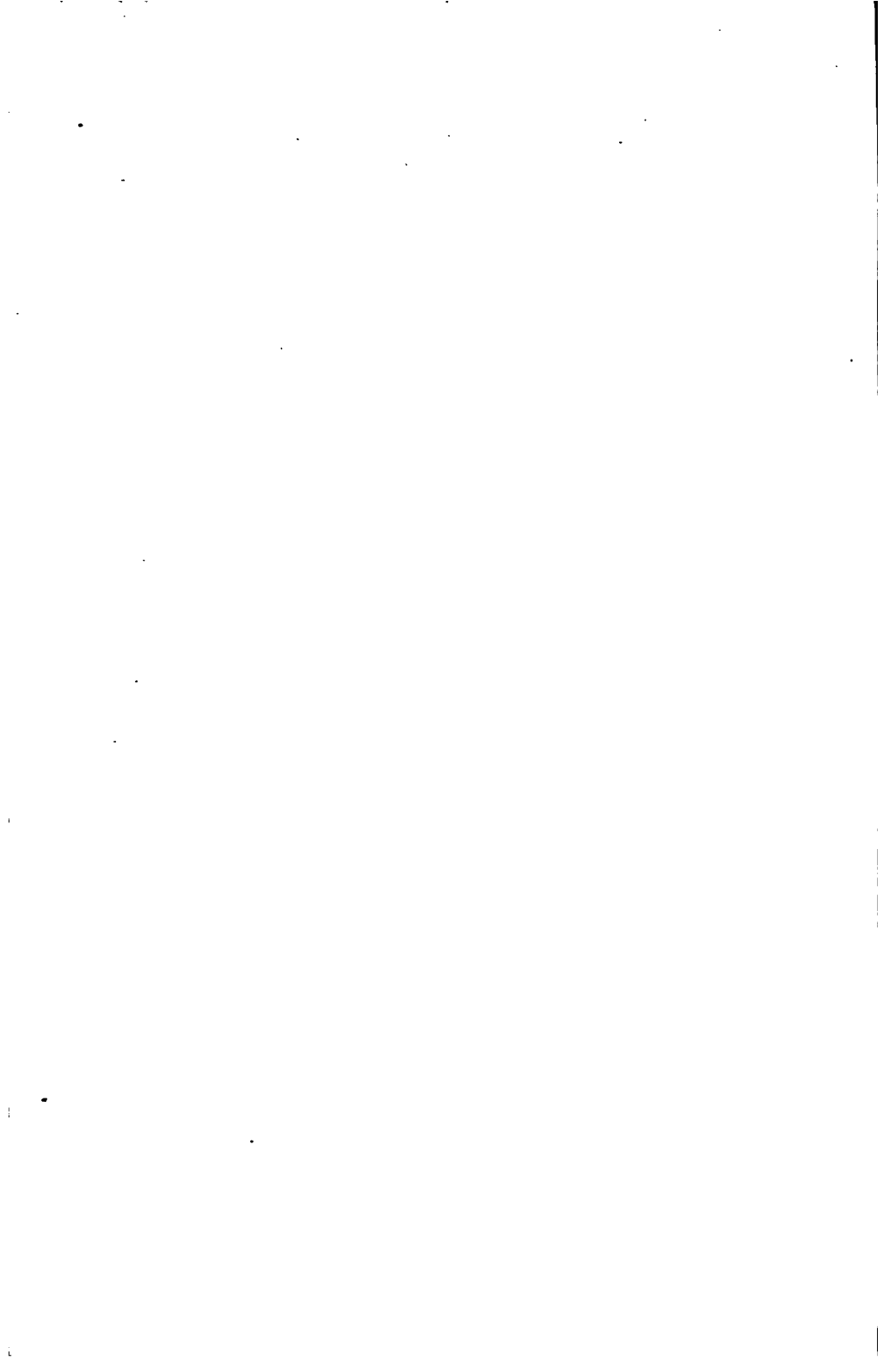
9.—Every Branch Society shall send its Publications and the Programmes of its Meetings to the Parent Society, and in return shall receive a free copy of the Parent Society's *Proceedings*.

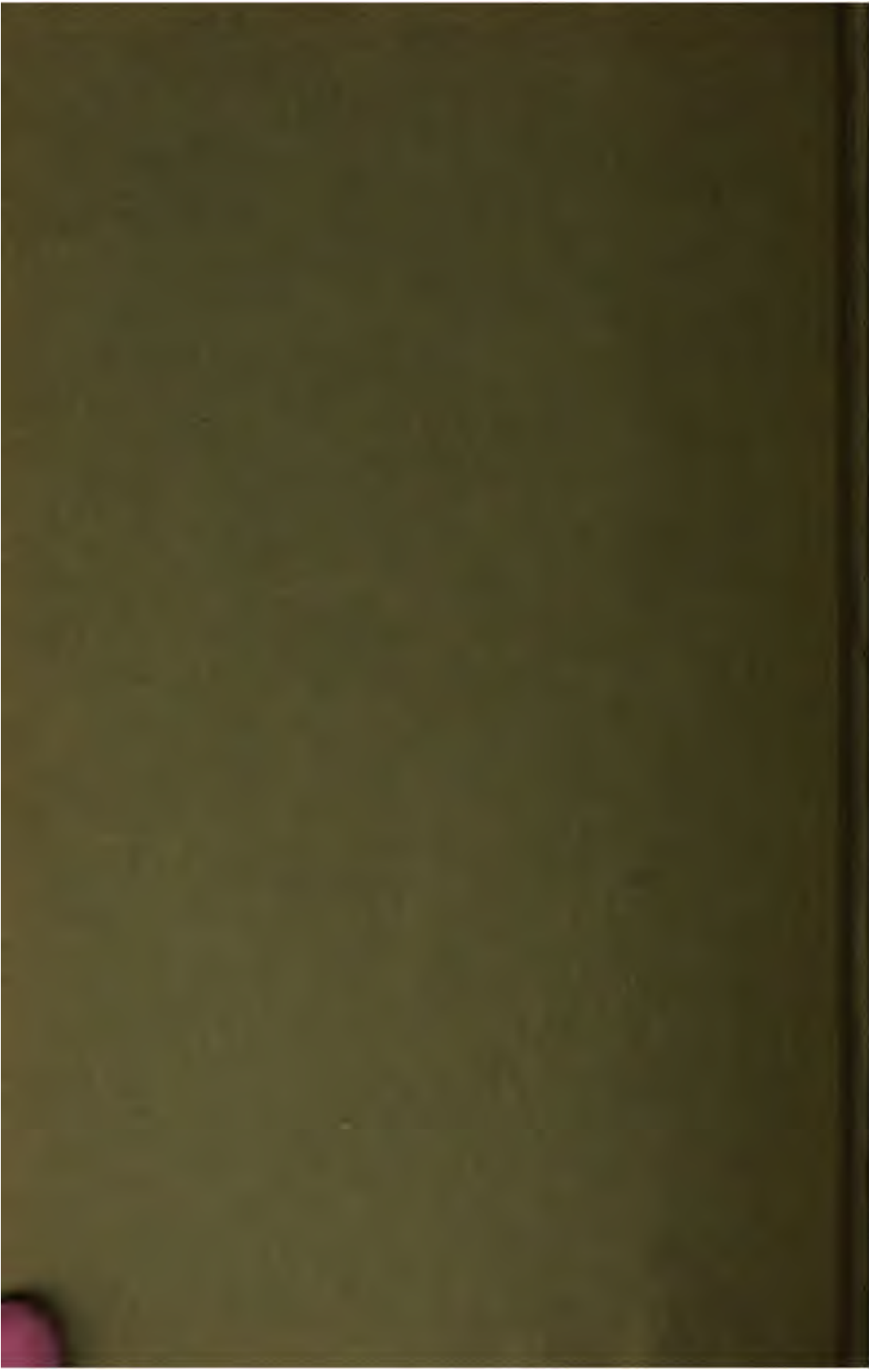
10.—If on any discovery being made of exceptional interest a Branch Society shall elect to communicate it to the Parent Society before themselves making it a matter of discussion, the Parent Society, if it adopts it as the subject of a paper at one of its ordinary Meetings, shall allow the Branch Society to make use of any Illustrations that the Parent Society may prepare.

11.—¹Any Officer of a Branch Society, or any person recommended by the President, Vice-President, Chairman or Secretary, or by any Two of the Members of the Council of a Branch Society, shall on the production of proper Vouchers be allowed to use the Library of the Society, but without the power of removing books except by the express permission of the Council.

12.—Branch Societies shall be invited to furnish Reports from time to time to the Parent Society with regard to any subject or discovery which may be of interest.

December, 1898.





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